

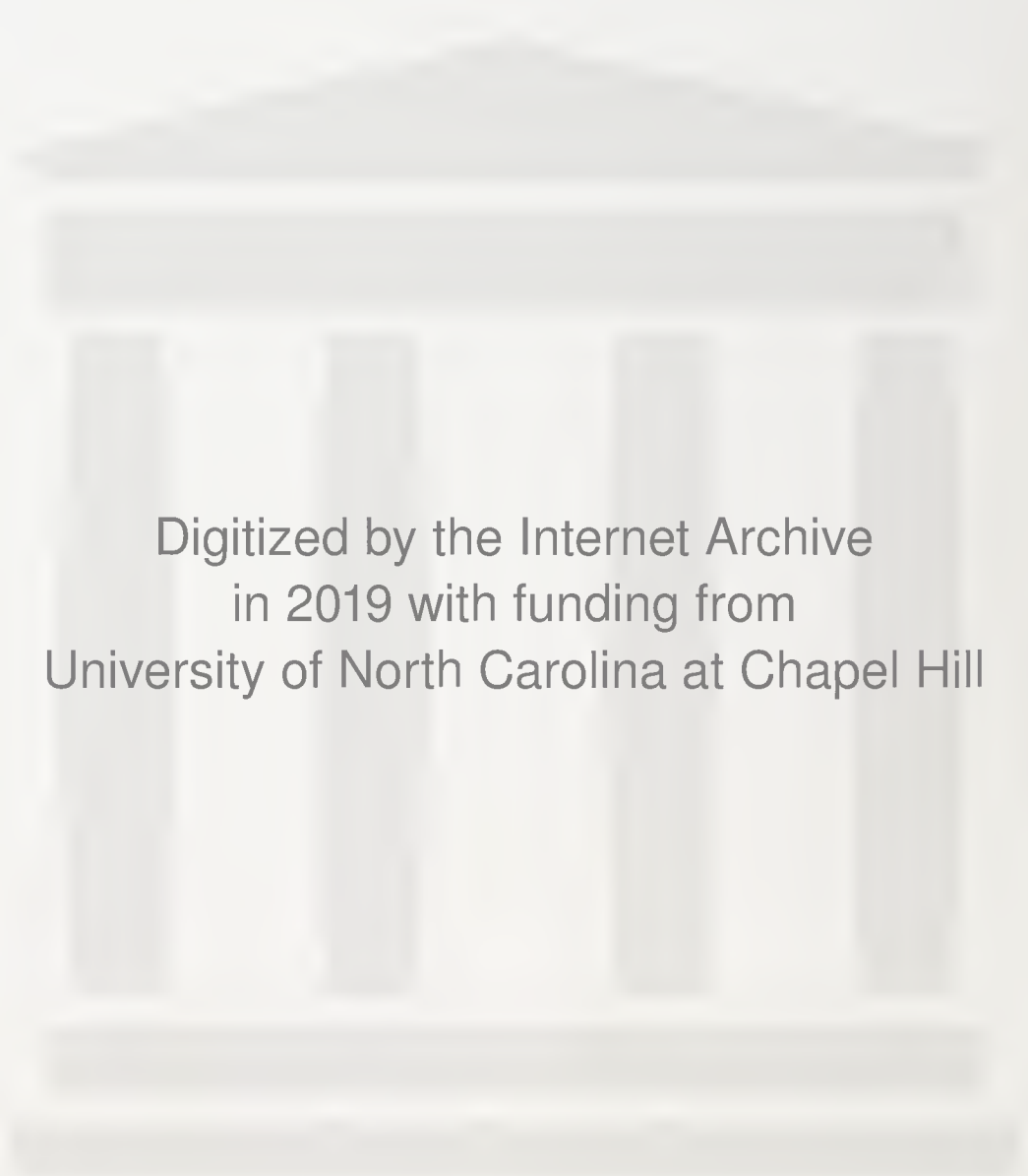
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The CAROLINA CRITIC

Iraq • Fekr Gabul • NATO • Acid Rain

WELCOME BA

DONATIONS

IRAQ

TAXA

Cool Hand Luke '90

Cool Hand Luke '9c

The CAROLINA CRITIC

A Student Journal of News & Opinion

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As we begin a new year...

A Progress Report from the Carolina Critic Society

•Please answer this multiple choice question•

Which one of the following does NOT describe the Carolina Critic Society?

- A. Publishes a student journal of opinion at four major universities in North Carolina.
- B. Sponsors a biweekly television debate on student and world affairs.
- C. Defends intellectual freedom and traditional values.
- D. Has enough funding to operate for years to come.

Sadly, 'D' is the correct answer, for funds are tight and we may not be able to continue our programs all year. We need your tax-deductible contribution to continue the struggle for free expression and critical thought. Please help.

The CAROLINA CRITIC

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☐ Please send me additional information about the Critic Society's programs.

☐ I would like to help the CRITIC by making a *tax-deductible* contribution of:

☐ \$20.00

☐ \$500.00

☐ \$50.00

☐ Other _____

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THE CRITICAL e_{eye}y_{eye}e

The search for intelligent life continues...

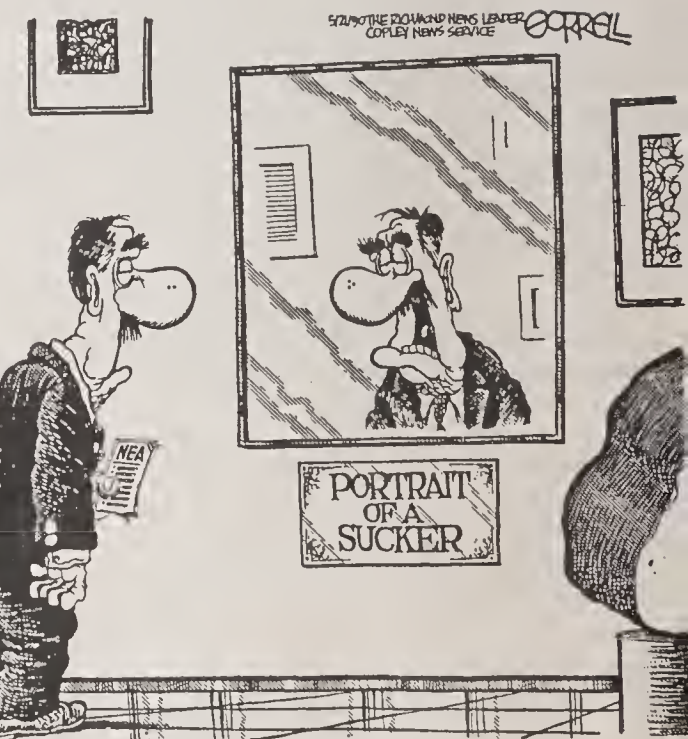
> Summertime is over and nothing's changed. The students are tan, the campus is green, and UNC is poor. Budget cuts threaten to eliminate programs and classes, just like last spring when they shut down laser printers and computer labs. Welcome back.

> According to *SPIN* magazine, Sex Packets are coming. They are not a hard core band from Britain but a designer drug that enables users to reach orgasm without touching themselves. Shoek G. of the band Digital Underground claims that the drug was originally designed to relieve testosterone addled astronauts. Now there is an alternative to doing the "Humpty Hump."

> Congratulations to the new staff of the *DUKE CRITIC*. The fledgling magazine is the latest *CRITIC* expansion, so now students at the Triangle's best *private* university can be exposed to all the "right" things.

> Hester Prinn had it lucky—she only had a scarlet 'A' sewn on her dress. If she had lived in Peru, she might have had to parade around naked. Forced nudity is the punishment for some crimes in the informal neighborhoods surrounding Lima. Maybe we could punish the "Keating Five" the same way. On second thought, do we really want to see John Glenn naked?

> Actually, the informal sector is about the only source of growth and development in Peru. While the people struggle to



"HOLD ON HERE! ... THIS ONE IS A MIRROR! ..."

make a better life, the government bumbles on. For example, when Hernando de Soto tried to set up a factory, he was solicited for 10 bribes. It took him 289 days and \$1,231 to get government permission to operate. Is it any wonder that 60 percent of the Peruvian economy is underground?

> When bovine growth serum was introduced, it promised lower milk prices for consumers by increasing the amount of milk each cow could produce. Now Northeastern ice cream magnates Ben and Jerry are upset because the product could render a few Vermont dairy farmers superfluous. B & J don't seem to care about poor people, who benefit from lower milk prices, and it's unfortunate that a few people haven't realized that Marxism is dead. But then again, Lenin promised "Peace, land, bread," not Cherry Garcia.

> You don't have to buy Karl and Friedrich's Ice Cream to be

"socially correct." You could buy Nicaraguan and Salvadoran goods, instead. This would help support the democratically elected governments rebuild their shattered economies. So support a Banana Republic. Drink Folger's coffee and don a Chamorro T-shirt.

> California feminists arose victorious from another skirmish in their battle for a gender-neutral world. Christine Olsen announced that the city of Sacramento is looking for a non-sexist term for "manhole." Among the ideas being considered are "peopleholes" and "sewerviewers." Another step towards the brave new world.

> In a recent *catalyst*, Brenda Neece provides invaluable insights into the world of lesbian parenting. In "Lesbian + Child = Family" Brenda notes that "...insemination is insemination, whether by penis or turkey baster..." Hopeless romantic, isn't she? Anyway, you know where we won't be this Thanksgiving.

> The National Wildlife Federation is giving up wildlife protection and going straight for the jugular—Congressional lobbying. They sold two conservation sanctuaries—one to a housing developer—and built a \$40 million office building in downtown Washington. Perhaps the NWF is trying to protect an unfortunately unendangered species, the *Homo bureaucraticus*.

> Shirt seen in Washington D.C. during the Barry Trial: "I saw the tape... and the got damn bitch set me up!"

> Actually, Barry got off easy. One conviction, one acquittal, and a hung jury on the other 12 counts. Maybe we were wrong. Being mayor is all it's cracked up to be.

> On the Vista Hotel count, in which the prosecution showed a videotape of Barry smoking crack, the jury was split 6-6. And people say Americans believe everything they see on TV.

> While out doing late night investigative reporting, the CRITIC's Washington correspondents were distressed to learn that Night Train and Thunderbird brands of rotgut wine are no longer available in the District. It seems that the winos favorite wine was banned because it was meant to be sold to winos. Washington, D.C.: What Dry Is.

> Recent gasoline price hikes have many hollering for price freezes to prevent "gouging" by evil capitalist Exxon stations. Those making a fuss haven't bothered to ask an economist why gas prices have risen so quickly. Fortunately, the CRITIC can ameliorate this ill. Gas stations have to raise enough money to

APHORISMS

Nobody believes a rumor here in Washington until it's officially denied.

—Edward Cheyfitz

The middle of the road is where the white line is and that's the worst place to drive.

—Robert Frost

I can remember way back when a liberal was one who was generous with his own money.

—Will Rogers

The more I see of the representatives of the people, the more I admire my dogs.

—Alphonse de Lamartine

A man may build himself a throne of bayonets, but he cannot sit on it.

—William Ralph Inge

If the Great Outdoors is so wonderful, how come the homeless aren't more fond of it?

—P.J. O'Rourke

Those are my principles, and if you don't like them... well, I have others!

—Groucho Marx

If you're going to do something tonight that you'll be sorry for tomorrow morning, sleep late.

—Henny Youngman

I would rather sit alone on a pumpkin, than be crowded on a velvet cushion.

—Henry David Thoreau

pay for the next shipment of gas, which may be at the higher price. If they don't raise their prices, they can't buy any gas from the distributor. For those of you who slept during Econ 10 and used test files to study for exams, this is called *replacement cost*.

> As the Budget Summit stagnates, Congress is busy appropriating a few more pork barrel projects:

—\$18 million to study methane emissions from cows.

—\$6.1 million to search for extraterrestrial life.



Post-Summer Cerebral Warm-Ups

The following dialogue was recently recorded in the Pit. OK, it wasn't actually recorded. And it didn't really take place, either. Truth is, one of our fact checkers was bored and made it up.

Danielle (*near tears, wringing her hands*): Heavens, Ashley, what shall I do? My rush group is visiting five houses today, and this stud at Tappa Kegga spilled beer all over my best button-down last night! I'll never get into Tri-Π now!

Ashley (*spinning on the heels of her Nike hiking boots*): I can't talk to you during Rush. Go away.

A ghostly voice booms out from indeterminate space:

Danielle, my tortured child, weep no longer. I hold the key to your salvation. Simply match the names on the left with the clues on the right. When you're done, send it to The CAROLINA CRITIC, 01 Steele Building, CB#5100, Chapel Hill, NC 27599. It's even free if you send it via campus mail. We will give an impeccably styled CAROLINA CRITIC t-shirt to a randomly selected correct entry. Good luck, Danielle. We hope you're smarter than you sound.

CRITIC Current Events Quiz

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|----|---|
| 1. _____ | George Steinbrenner | A. | "Don't read my lips—I might be lying." |
| 2. _____ | Luther Campbell | B. | \$3 billion in debts. |
| 3. _____ | John Chubb & Terry Moe | C. | Billy Martin must be smiling in his grave. |
| 4. _____ | Andrew Silverstein | D. | Celebrity son makes news the hard way. |
| 5. _____ | Boris Yeltsin | E. | Couldn't she have just thrown out the first pitch? |
| 6. _____ | The Donald | F. | Democrat who said that Health and Human Services Secretary is a "disgrace to his race." |
| 7. _____ | Madonna | G. | Everyone knew he'd never keep that .400. |
| 8. _____ | David Duke | H. | Kojak. Columbo. Dirty Harry. Wimps. |
| 9. _____ | Christopher Brando | J. | Living colorfully after the <i>Simpsons</i> . |
| 10. _____ | Len Dykstra | K. | Made first record banned in Chapel Hill. |
| 11. _____ | Keenan Ivory Wayans | L. | No litmus test—or sloppy beard—on this one. |
| 12. _____ | Nelson Mandela | M. | Leading US export to Japan. |
| 13. _____ | Roseanne Barr | N. | Wish we could export him to Japan. |
| 14. _____ | Louis Sullivan | O. | Only world tour hotter than <i>Blonde Ambition</i> . |
| 15. _____ | Rasheeda Moore | P. | Paid off a \$10 billion war debt the easy way. |
| 16. _____ | Saddam Hussein | Q. | Said he didn't "live on Pete Stark's plantation." |
| 17. _____ | "Pete" Stark | R. | The bitch that set him up. |
| 18. _____ | David Souter | S. | The left turn to parental choice in education. |
| 19. _____ | George Bush | T. | Will Russia's Lech Walesa destroy the USSR? |

>Meanwhile the CRITIC's Washington Summit has yielded a few choice projects as well:

—50¢ to verify rumors that Ted Kennedy drove several of his interns into the Reflecting Pool.

—\$8.50 to test the effectiveness of *Stealth Condoms* ("They never see you coming").

—\$1.75 to search for intelligent life. **Charles Keating Jr.**

>The savings and loan debacle should be blamed on the "Keating Five Plus One," according to economist Warren Brookes. Who's the sixth party? None other than the *Washington Post*, which almost single-handedly trashed Reagan appointed whistleblower Ed Gray in a series of articles. Meanwhile, Gray's warnings about mounting savings and loan problems were systematically ignored. The *Washington Post*: All the news that fits our agenda.

>About 6 years ago, people started claiming that some Audi automobiles accelerated suddenly, causing accidents. Soon, *60 Minutes* jumped on the bandwagon with a segment that included a tearful lady who had run over and killed her son when her car suddenly accelerated. Sales dropped from 74,000 cars in 1984 to 23,000 in 1989. Now, *REASON* magazine reports that the

same lady had told the police and the hospital that her foot had slipped off the brake onto the accelerator pedal.

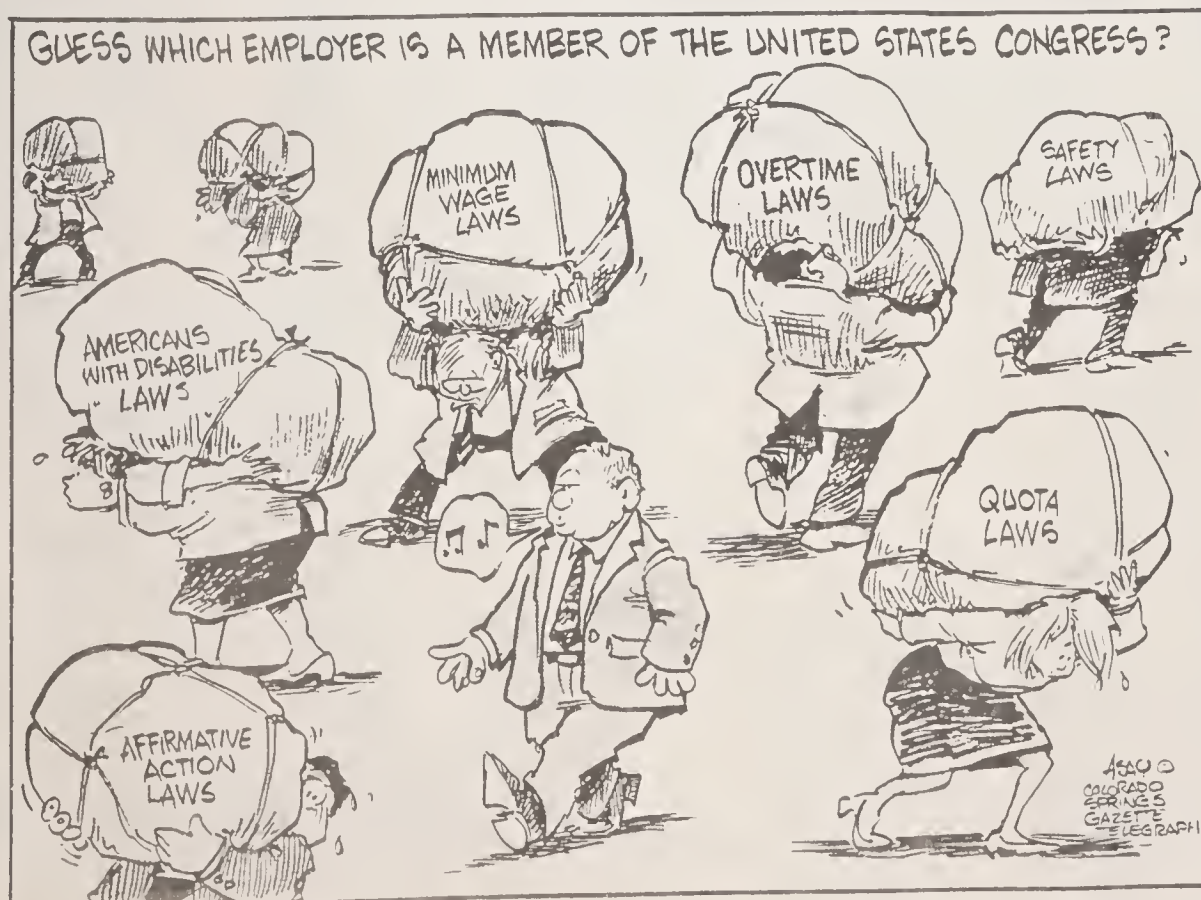
>Additionally, more than \$5 billion in lawsuits against Audi have been dropped in part because a government report concluded that "[Pedal] misapplications were the likely cause" of sudden acceleration accidents. Did *60 Minutes* ignore this fact in the name of sensationalist journalism? Maybe Audi should

be allowed to sue *60 Minutes* for the estimated \$1 billion in lost sales, due to suddenly accelerated factoids.

>Just in case you were worried, the IRS is prepared to collect taxes even in the event of nuclear holocaust, according to investigative reporter David Burnham in *A Law Unto Itself*. If two hundred bombs are dropped on the US, 100 million people are dead, and most IRS records are destroyed, the taxman will still cometh. Kind of like the Jehovah's Witnesses.

>The U.S. Postal Service is auditing the IRS to regain over \$2 million in unpaid postage fees. Sympathy cards can be mailed to the IRS in Washington, D.C. Don't bother with an address, they will find it.

>In other latebreaking IRS news, the IRS is threatening to exhumate the body of an er-



rant tax payer in Omaha, Nebraska. Apparently, Iranian immigrant Ehsanolla Motaghed had the nerve to die before paying back taxes which the IRS says he owed. According to the IRS, "We're just trying to satisfy ourselves" that he died. Maybe they just want to repossess his coffin.

> More on corpses: The government pays more than \$6 million a year in benefits to dead veterans, according to the General Accounting Office, a congressional watchdog agency.

> Free Dexter Manley! According to general manager Charley Casserley, the defensive end "is the property of the Washington Redskins." We thought that Abe Lincoln ended that servitude nastiness. Apparently slavery still exists in 1990 America, except now it pays better.

> Why are Washington, D.C. taxi rides so much cheaper than those in New York? Maybe because getting a taxi license in the District only costs \$50, while it's \$50,000 plus in the Big Apple. And since there hasn't been an increase in licenses since World War II, it is not surprising that New York also suffers from a lack of cabs. Back in D.C., the cab drivers thrive, and there are plenty of them.

> For those of you who missed the summer festivities, 2 Live Crew's *As Nasty as They Wanna Be* was the first album ever to be banned in Chapel Hill. The Town Council shouldn't have bothered. With all the new noise ordinances, no one could play the record anyway.

> Recently, George Bush railed on the Democrats in Congress for failing to compromise during the Budget Summit. Though they certainly deserve it, we wonder what has happened to the Prez. Has George grown another vertebra? Has the Iraqi crisis caused him to lose sleep and get a little grumpy? Stay tuned.

> The summer and the Budget Summit wear on. And just as the heat will eventually break, the summit will eventually break up, though the chances of having accomplished anything are slim to none. Expect the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced budget "law" to be ignored, taxes to go up marginally, and the federal deficit to be larger than ever. Meanwhile, concern over the Japanese buying everything in sight continues to grow. Now if we could only sell them Washington...

> New Jersey state representatives Neil Cohen and Joseph Mecca have introduced a bill against lip syncing rock artists. Under the bill, bands would have to announce they have taped vocals in advance of a performance. Milli Vanilli, known for synthesized sound, synthetic hair, and synchronous lip service, plans an all out assault on the bill. To help them, we are offering to write and record a statement, which either Milli or Vanilli can accompany with a typically moving aerobicized dance routine.

> Washington now sports yet another bureaucratic paradox: the OMB's Government Office for Privatization. We assume that their ultimate goal is to eliminate themselves. Appropriately for a government agency, however, they don't seem to be making much progress. They still exist.



The CRITIC Acronym of the Year Award goes to the College of Notre Dame of Maryland. And we always thought Catholics were uptight about contraception. Go CONDOM, go!

This summer Cap'n Crunch cereal contained an unusual surprise gift. Instead of 3-D baseball cards or free Poprocks, disappointed youngsters found a questionnaire which asked for their opinions on a variety of social issues: Should citizens have the right to own a firearm? Should school prayer be admitted? Is it vitally important to correct the greenhouse effect? Too bad our early morning sugar bombs are no longer a sanctuary for mindlessness. But there's always Education classes.

Needy communities across the nation were relieved from the woes of poverty by community development block grants, according to HUD statistics. In 1989, Palm Springs, California received \$334,000, while West Palm Beach, Florida got a cool \$40,000. Apparently we have not been giving HUD the credit it deserves: these cities look beautiful now. Chapel Hill only got \$91,000. That must be why we ride trolleys and they drive Rolls-Royces.

Under a tax court settlement, singer Willie Nelson will have to pay \$6.5 million because of a dispute with the Internal Revenue Service. The IRS contends that Nelson owes this sum in back taxes, interest and penalties. Fortunately, sources close to the CRITIC reveal that a band of rich government subsidized farmers will perform the first "Willie-Aid" benefit concert to defray his costs.

> A federal appellate panel upheld a ban on amplified music on New York City subway platforms, arguing that noise control is a reasonable restriction on free expression. Among the subway performers challenging the ban was a classical guitarist who said the regulation rendered his performance inaudible on the noisy platforms. Perhaps these troublemaker classical guitarists will now develop quieter, more socially acceptable acts. Urinating on a burning flag comes to mind.

> Under Virginia's criminal code, adultery carries the same penalty as infractions such as failure of an owner to bury dead fowl. Correct us if we're wrong, but this seems inconsistent. Why commit adultery if you can sit around with rotting duck for the same risk?

> A federal appellate court ruled in May that Rastafarian inmates in New York state prisons may keep the long dreadlocks required by their religion, but rejected the argument that Rastafarians have a Constitutional right to wear crowns, the hats in which they store their hair. CRITIC editor-turned-incarcerated-Rasta Bob Lukefahr vowed to continue the struggle. Proclaimed Bob, "One day our hats will be as free as our hair."

> Undoubtedly, the Rastas' next battle will be for the right to perform the religious application of marijuana in prison. But smoking pot could be why they were locked up in the first place.

> In a recent *Vegetarian Times*, University of Maryland hipster



TO GET RID OF IT, WE HAVE TO MAKE SOME SACRIFICES !!"

Colman McCarthy baited, "You know why I avoid dairy products and eggs? Because they're sexist; it's the females in the barns and henhouses." We take it he's a beef lover, since cattle farmers are equal opportunity slaughterers.

➤The Washington *City Paper* boasts that D.C.'s Woodrow Wilson High School "is the most racially integrated high school in the city. For proof one needed only attend this year's graduation ceremonies, as an African-American, an Asian-American and a Euro-American student were each crowned valedictorian." Maybe "separate but equal" lives again.

➤Robert Berdella, noted Midwestern torturer/murderer, refused to answer lawyers' questions in a suit filed by families of his torture victims. He felt the questions would cause him emotional distress. Maybe prosecutors should use thumbscrews.

➤An opponent of a June animal rights protest, reports the *Washington Post*, tried reasoning with impassioned activists: "I'm sorry, but if I had to choose between the life of a human or a rat, I am going to take the human." A rally supporter countered, "That's your choice. I think they are both equal." The CRITIC would like to point out that, notwithstanding the "sensei" from *Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles*, little rodents can't really talk. Unless they happen to be animal activists.

➤The women in the Vietnam War, explains "China Beach" star Dana Delaney, "suffered the same pain and anger and frustration and futility and fear, but the men had combat as a way to exorcise it." Dana, get a grip. Do you really think getting your legs blown off by a hand grenade is a cathartic experience?

➤A national boycott of Nike, Inc. was recently called for by civil rights group Operation PUSH. They accuse the sportswear corporation of hiring too few minority workers. Peculiarly, Nike archival Reebok is a major advertiser in the group's magazine. No word yet from Nike commercial star Spike Lee.

➤In Western Australia, the state Health Department is paying several AIDS-infected prostitutes not to have sex. A state official said the prostitutes will be paid until they can be retrained for alternate work. Why not pay everyone to abstain? It would cut down on child-care costs. Besides, desperate N.C. State students could make money for their usual weekend activities.

➤Don't feel too sorry for Catholic priests committed to a life of celibacy. A 25-year, 1,500 person study by a former priest claims that up to half of the Roman Catholic priests in the U.S. break their vows of celibacy. A.W. Richard Sipe reported to the American Psychological Association that 20 percent of priests are heterosexually active, 10 percent to 13 percent are homosexually active and six percent are sexually involved with minors. They must be strict Biblical constructionists. You know, "Love thy neighbor."

➤A Christian group armed with a 10-foot wooden cross and plenty of pamphlets preached at youths waiting in line for a

heavy metal concert in Jackson, Michigan last month. The concert, "Michigan Death Fest I," was an eight-hour extravaganza featuring groups such as Sacrifice, Lucifer's Hammer and Nuclear Death. "I want to let them know somebody loves them and cares about them," said one of the demonstrators. No doubt that made the "Death Fest-ers" feel all sunny inside.

➤If you're worried about bringing up geographically illiterate children, don't be concerned about the cartoons—just keep them far away from *Good Morning America*. Said ABC White House reporter Ann Compton, "Germany, which is working now on reunification, and sits right on the Soviet border...will lead the effort to try to get more help for Gorbachev." We know things are moving pretty quickly in Eastern Europe, but isn't Poland still in there somewhere?

➤In the 1970s, chemical leaks drove residents of Love Canal from their homes. Now people flock to see nine houses recently built there. Two buyers even put down deposits. However, Rebecca Todd of the National Resources Defense Council is still leery. "I think there is a very real risk," she said. She's right. The NRDC risks losing a prime fundraising scare story.

➤Earth First!, the shrub-lovers best known for pipe bombings and tree spikings in the name of Mother Nature, has lost one of its founders. Dave Foreman said that he will leave the environmental group because it is being pulled too far to the left politically. Co-founder Mike Roselle countered, "We don't need Foreman in Earth First! if he's going to be an unrepentant right-wing thug." Rumor has it that Foreman, who once told *Harper's* magazine that man "is a cancer on nature," now has his eye on Lee Atwater's job.

➤According to the *Detroit News*, Michigan is planning to abolish some regulatory boards including the Board of Horology. It was established in the mid-1960s "to protect the public from incompetent watchmakers." It seems that they are getting to it a little late.

➤Environmentalist Barbara Streisand urges mandatory carpooling for the proletariat, according to media watchdog *Between the Lines*. As an exempt aristocrat, Barbara regularly travels to the hairdresser and grocery store in a Winnebago, because she thinks public bathrooms are icky.

➤USA Today editor Barbara Reynolds on Nelson Mandela: "If Mandela is a terrorist—as conservatives have called him—he would fit right in with U.S. patriots such as George Washington, Patrick Henry, Nat Turner and Harriet Tubman. If it had not been for those terrorists, what would we have to wave our flags about on the Fourth of July?"

➤During his Summer 1990 World Tour, Lenin Peace Prize winner Nelson Mandela spoke in Angola, praising Cuba's Fidel Castro. "There's one thing where [Cuba] stands out head and shoulders above the rest—that is in its love for human rights and liberty," Mandela said. Well, maybe the Bill of Rights does look pretty shabby in the shadow of Castro's politics. Ω

CRITIC ALMANAC

Fine for committing adultery in Maryland: \$10

Percentage of births in Britain that were illegitimate in 1979, 1988: 10.6, 25.6

Andre Agassi's annual salary and winnings in 1990: \$5.5 million

Guesstimated number of times he grunted during the French Open: 1,552

Amount awarded by Agriculture Dept. last year for research on debittering citrus juice: \$215,000

U.S. Customs Service cocaine seizures in 1975, 1987: 729 lbs., 44 tons

Price of a pure gram of cocaine (in 1987 dollars) in 1975, 1987: \$1,200, \$143

Persons using an illicit drug in U.S. in 1988: 28 million

Legal age a boy in New York City can have sex with a twelve year old girl: 14

Minimum age he can attend a pool house with an adult: 16

Number of U.S. cable television franchises: 9,000

Number of those franchises who have competitors in their area: 45

Average basic cable rates per channel in competitive markets: \$.35

in non-competitive markets: \$.52

Quarts of ice cream domestically manufactured per person in U.S. in 1987: 23

Percentage of federal tax burden paid by the richest 20% in 1977, 1990: 55, 58

Lewis presently serving in House of Representatives: 3 (Jerry, John, Tom)

New magazines launched in 1989: 584

Number of those magazines which were sex publications: 72

Number of pornographic films John Holmes made in his 20-year career: 2,274

Women with whom Holmes had intercourse: 14,000

Percentage of U.S. murder victims in 1988 killed by their boyfriend, girlfriend: 1.4, 2.5

Percent change in real income in Nicaragua during Sandanista rule: -90

Amount the government spent on Marion Barry's arrest and trial, according to his lawyer: \$50 million

According to Federal Prosecutor Jay Stephens: \$200,000

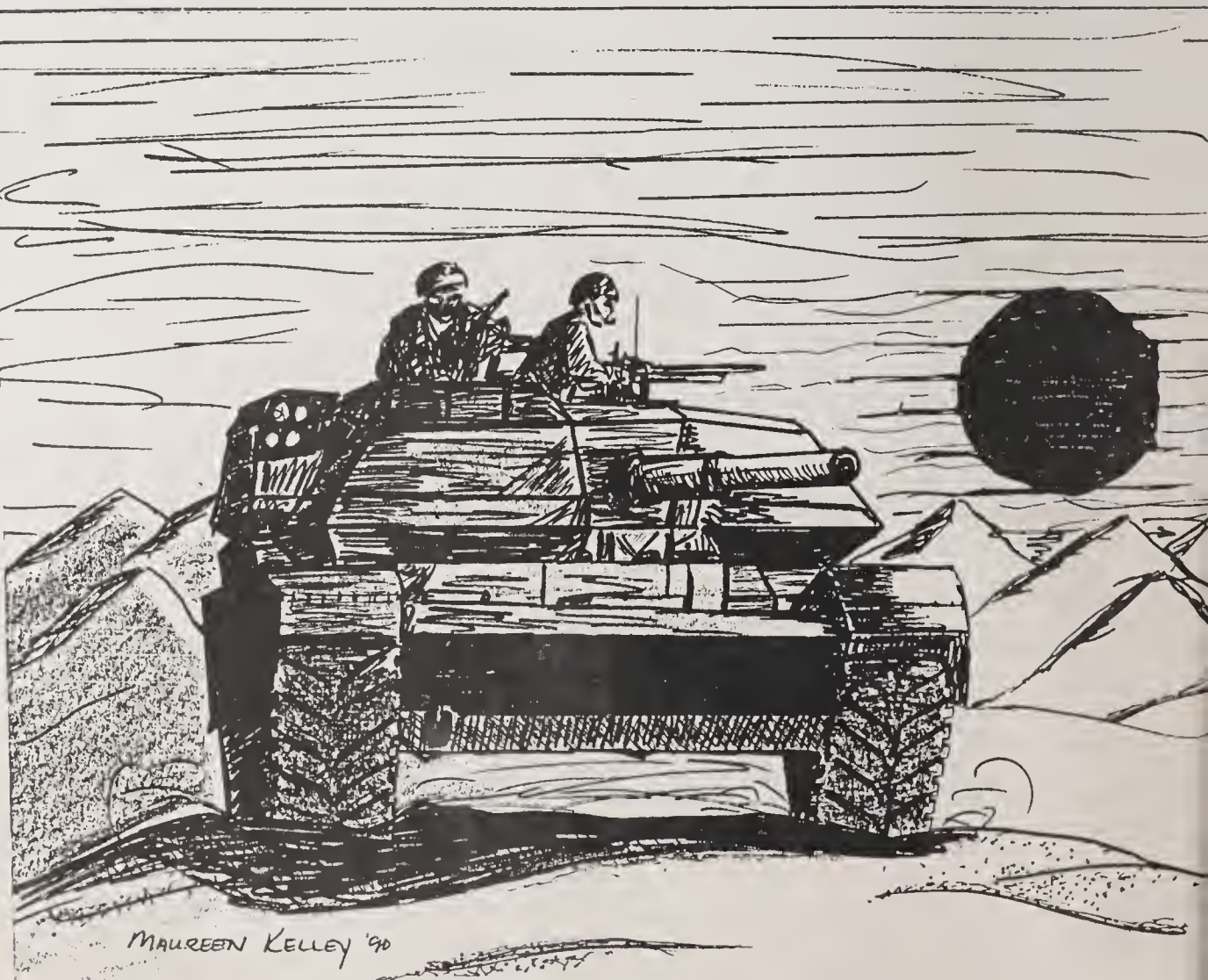
Number of times Mayor Barry said "bitch" after FBI officers entered hotel room: 16

Number of times the word is used in 2 Live Crew's Album, *As Nasty as They Wanna Be*: 163

Net worth of the Carolina Critic Society as of July, 1990: \$380.82

Sources: *Public Interest* (Spring, 1990), *New Republic* (5/21/90), *Consumers' Research* (5/90), *Facts & Figures on Government Finance*, *House Ways and Means* 1990 Greenbook, *Human Events* (5/26/90), Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Street News*, *Time* (4/23/90), *Insight* (7/23/90), Department of Agriculture, *City Paper* (8/10/90), *Reason* (8,9/90), *The World & I* (9/90); National Center for Public Policy Analysis; *Forbes* (8/20/90); *Spy* (9/90); *Between the Lines* (7/30/90)

Reflections on IRAQ



Useful phrases to know when traveling in the Middle East

Fekr Gabul Cardan Davat Raeh Gush Divar.
I am delighted to accept your kind invitation to lie down on the floor with my arms above my head and my legs apart.

Shomaeh Fikr Tomomeh Geh Gofteh Bande.
I agree with everything you have ever said or thought in your life.

Auto Arraregh Dvatemam Mamo Sepameh Hast.

It is exceptionally kind of you to allow me to travel in the trunk of your car.

Fashal Eh Tupehman Na Decat Mano Eoftam Em Momema.

If you will do me the kindness of not harming my genital appendages, I will gladly reciprocate by betraying my country in public.



A few years back, we at the CRITIC felt compelled to issue a contract on the head of Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini. We raised a prize of \$3.76 to be awarded to the first person to pelt his holiness with a spitball. Because we invested wisely—and because it is much harder to hit a guy who does not wear a big turban all the time—we are now offering \$6.73 to the first person to hit Saddam Hussein with a spitball. Training for the new CRITIC *jihad* begins immediately. We have once again provided a convenient practice target; launching straws are available in Lenoir.

MORE SERIOUSLY...

Most people agree that President George Bush has responded brilliantly to Iraq's conquest of Kuwait. After the invasion, he moved swiftly to engineer the international isolation of Iraq. Using his much ridiculed "personal" approach to diplomacy, he persuaded the understandably leery Saudi government to host American troops in the region.

However, in commending Bush's handling of a complex and dangerous crisis, we should not forget that our past habits and attitudes have contributed to the nastiness of the situation. Dependence on one of the world's least stable regions is ill-advised. That we have actually increased our dependence on Middle Eastern oil in the past decade is both shocking and inexcusable.

Saddam Hussein's aggression in the Middle East may finally provide the pressure necessary to forge a lasting consensus for serious energy conservation in the United States. Those unwilling to reduce fossil fuel consumption in the face of an abstract and unsubstantiated threat like global warming will rush to form carpools as gas prices skyrocket. Further, with so many American lives on the line, conservation becomes an act of patriotism and solidarity. President Bush noted, without a trace of irony, that troops in Saudi Arabia are defending the American "way of life." Somehow, conveniences like a car for every commuter and a refrigerator for every dorm room lose their appeal when we must pay with the blood of our soldiers.

We must implement a comprehensive program to achieve greater energy independence. President Bush will avoid proposing one if he can: his dogged insistence on taking well-publicized vacations suggests that he wishes to avoid suggesting parallels between himself and Jimmy Carter during the Iranian Revolution. Environmental leaders, who could use this opportunity to strengthen both themselves and their nation, have been silent, stubbornly resisting inevitable and potentially positive developments like offshore drilling and renewed domestic exploration. This nation's habits will not change overnight, so environmentalists should instead try to minimize damage to the environment by ensuring that conservation accompanies new drilling.

Saddam Hussein has succeeded in raising short term oil prices; we have already felt the impact. He has also given us an invaluable wake up call. It may be the last one we'll get. Or it may already be too late.

—Ganesh Gunasekaran

Subsidized Science

Federal Grants Should Serve Public First

The American science and technology industries have difficult challenges to meet. Familiar nemeses such as cancer and heart disease still take thousands of lives each year. Additionally, a whole new set of problems has arisen in recent years. AIDS has rapidly become a modern day Black Plague. Drug addiction continues to confine the underclass in a monotonous circuit of

suffering and squalor. United States military and technological dominance is waning. With Europe and Japan constantly gaining technological strength and many Third World countries becoming industrialized, the United States is losing ground from production of cars and computer chips to satellites and submarines.

To some extent, the need for scientific revitalization has



If American science must rely on public money for subsistence, only projects which genuinely help public well-being should be granted awards.

Faroese oral poetry via tuition. Providing them this money through the state, however, is unjust if the state is better served by research on AIDS or micro-electronics.

The United States needs to rein-

force its role as the world leader in science and technology and the National Science Foundation grants awards with that intention. Unfortunately though, inefficiency persists in the federal government. To ensure that scientists are working on useful, nationally-important projects, government officials must either decrease waste or relinquish scientific research funding to the private sector.

Ω

But even though this extra financial attention is being directed toward American scientific advancement, one crucial question has to be asked: What are they spending all the money on? In most cases, the answer is: viable, useful and informative projects. Every year, the NSF makes possible significant contributions to biology, robotics, geosciences, chemistry, mathematics and many other scientific fields. However, there is evidence that not all of these funds are being spent efficiently. NSF abstracts describe some uncritical, if not plainly wasteful, projects. For instance, in fiscal year 1989, the NSF linguistics program doled out \$100,000 to two University of Colorado investigators who proposed to create a bilingual Lakhotaglish, English-Lakhotaglish dictionary. (Lakhotaglish is one of the dialects of the Sioux Indians.) An anthropology grant of \$55,277 was given to Stanford University to study reproductive behavior in Japan during the Tokugawa regime (1702-1872.) The NSF reports, "It will provide important theoretical material about the status of women." An additional \$34,705 was tacked on to a continuing grant to an Ohio State University linguist for collection, description and analysis of orally-produced poetry in Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Serbo-Croatian, Icelandic and Faroese. The purpose of the project is to test the hypothesis that the suprasegmental system of a language is crystallized in the metric structure of its traditional poetry" and collect a "cross-linguistic corpus for future work on metrics."

Doubtlessly, these projects will be intellectually stimulating to the investigators themselves and will provide tantalizing reading for a small handful of other experts in these fields. But what of the remaining American taxpayers going to get their money's worth out of these endeavors? Probably not.

If American science must rely on public money for subsistence, only projects which genuinely help public well-being should be granted awards. A Lakhotaglish dictionary might enthrall some university intellectuals, but will do little for unskilled, low-income families on Indian reservations. Taking that \$100,000 and applying it toward a study on alcoholism or infant mortality on Indian reservations would be a more appropriate display of good government. Likewise, there is nothing unjust about giving your money to a professor of women's studies or

force its role as the world leader in science and technology and the National Science Foundation grants awards with that intention. Unfortunately though, inefficiency persists in the federal government. To ensure that scientists are working on useful, nationally-important projects, government officials must either decrease waste or relinquish scientific research funding to the private sector.

Elliot is a junior journalism major from Philadelphia.

We just wanted to remind you that subscriptions to the CRITIC are only \$20/year.



Don't you feel better now?

Living in a Brave New World

Outmoded Strategies Should be Scrapped

Can the United States allow Iraq to pursue aggressive and terrorist actions against its Arab neighbors? As the hegemon of the world, do we have a moral obligation to stand up for peace while ensuring that Americans have an ample supply of Middle Eastern oil? George Bush would respond with an emphatic "no" to the first question and an emphatic "yes" to the second.

According to a CBS News poll conducted August 7, 61 percent of Americans had a favorable initial reaction to Bush's decision to send troops to Saudi Arabia. It appears that the government and a majority of the public have accepted the United States' role as a world leader without questioning the consequences. However, only after looking at the possible consequences should we determine our actions. By evaluating defense and security issues from a cost-benefit perspective, the United States could pursue a more logical and potentially less threatening role in world politics.

This reality has prompted Ted Galen Carpenter and Rosemary Fiscarelli of the Cato Institute to write their newest study, *America's Peace Dividend: Income Tax Reductions from the New Strategic Realities*. This report provides much of the critical analysis necessary to map out the United States defense strategy for the post-Cold War era.

Carpenter and Fiscarelli claim that the Bush Administration's justification for its defense budget is flawed, since it rests on

outdated assumptions. First, the United States continues to be motivated from a globalist perspective that argues we have vital interests everywhere in the world. Second, though the Administration has acknowledged that the Soviet threat has significantly diminished, resulting policy changes have been negligible. Finally, there is little recognition of the increasing capabilities of other countries. It is still assumed that the United States must maintain its role as the world hegemon. While these assumptions may have been accurate during the Cold War era, maintaining the status quo is definitely unwarranted and excessively expensive for the American taxpayer.

The Cato Institute calls for an entirely new defense strategy to address our nation's changing needs. This new strategy would be based on a reevaluation of national security interests. Security interests would be classified as either vital interests, limited interests, peripheral interests, or noninterests. By differentiating between the seriousness of various events and developments, we can make the most logical response and avoid unnecessary conflict.

Applying this strategy would undoubtedly eliminate some obsolete commitments. The authors suggest that our commitment to NATO should be terminated, as well as military and defense treaty agreements with South Korea, the Philippines,

Please see, "Defense," page 23



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*Host, panelists, production assistants, and general staff have not yet been selected for this biweekly discussion program.

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Boy Rhyne, CRITIC director of Media Relations, will produce Campus Roundtable for STV during the 1990-1991 school year.

Acid Rain

No, the Sky Is Not Falling

Tales of dying trees and fish shocked middle America. Ponds and streams that had once been teeming with trout were becoming nearly dead by rising acidity levels. Forests of red spruce trees were dying. Relations with Canada soured because the deaths of Canadian forests were being blamed on American factories.

These statements are true. They are not, however, necessarily the fault of American industrial pollution. Though they were popular wisdom of the early eighties, recent reports suggest that the problem is much different than simply one of capitalism run

amok. Less damage has been done by acid rain than originally thought, and what damage there is can not necessarily be traced to corporate polluters.

Though the dangers of acid rain are nebulous, scientists have been able to identify the human contribution. Much of it belches out of Midwestern smokestacks in the form of sulfur and nitrogen oxides. But the actual impact is less clear. There is uncertainty over what a "normal" acidity level is, since it varies over time and place. There are also doubts over the sources and effects of natural acidity. And while the National

Acid Precipitation Assessment Project (NAPAP) reports that industrial emissions of both sulfur and nitrogen oxide have declined in the last decade (23 percent and 14 percent, respectively), acidity levels have not.

The impact of acid rain is equally uncertain. According to James Mahoney, director of NAPAP, "Acid rain does cause damage, but the amount of damage is much less than we once thought." To begin with, there are not nearly as many acidified lakes as originally believed. What was once estimated to number in the thousands, is now pinpointed to several hundred, less than two percent of lakes in even the most affected areas.

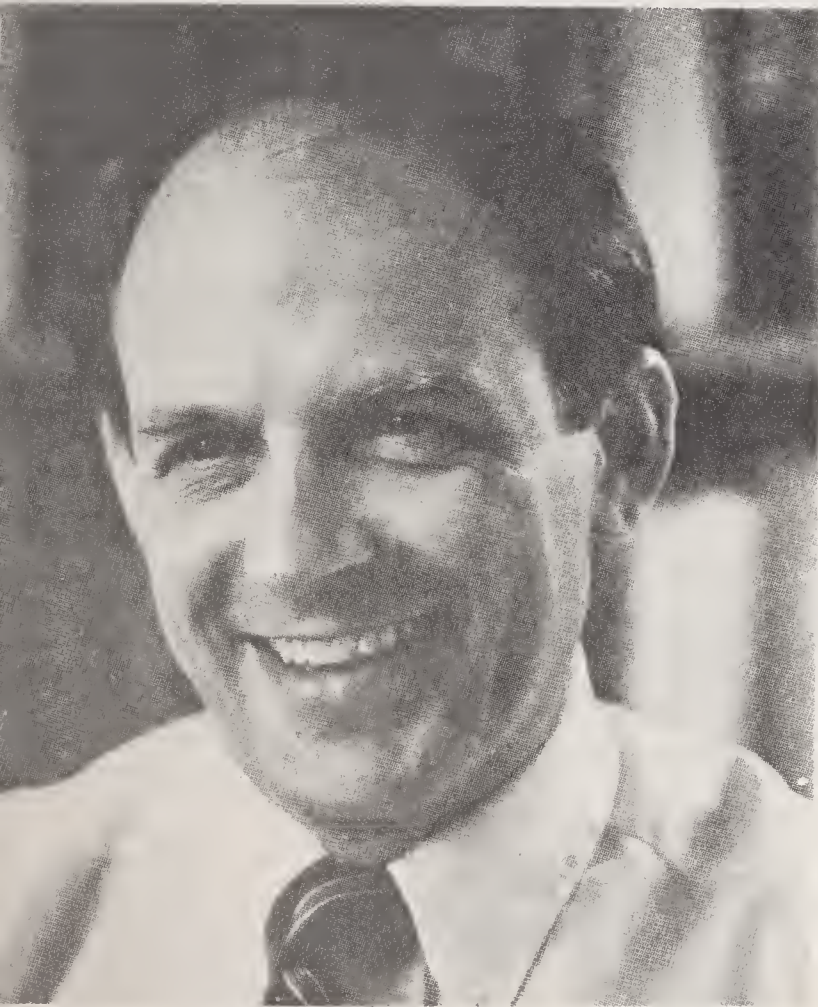
Additionally the fish are leaving, but it is not our fault. Until the late 19th century many lakes were highly acidic and supported few fish. But the slash and burn agriculture of an expanding United States caused the waters in many Northeastern areas to become less acidic than normal. The

Please see "Acid," page 2.



C.H.
Luke '90

An Interview with Charles Murray



Charles Murray, possibly the foremost commentator on American social policy, is one of the most read social scientists of the last decade. His best-selling books, *Losing Ground: American Social Policy 1950-1980* and *In Pursuit of Happiness and Good Government*, have sparked debate about the government's role in coping with today's most significant social problems. Murray, a senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, D.C., recently shared his views with the CRITIC on topics such as the decline of the American underclass, social change in Europe and alternatives to current drug policy.

CRITIC: In *Losing Ground*, you propose that the poor's

quality of life has actually been declining since Lyndon Johnson started the War on Poverty in the mid-60s. Could you outline some of the major ways in which this is true?

MURRAY: The obvious ways in which things have gotten worse for poor people have to do with the indicators that social scientists everywhere use: unemployment, percentage of children born to single women, quality of education. Things took a turn for the worse in the 1960s. In some cases progress slowed; in other cases what had been a slow deterioration got worse. In a few cases, what had been progress turned into deterioration. Crime statistics I could add into that—and labor force participation.

But in many ways, the ways in which things got worse are more subtle than that and do not show up in the numbers as easily. Take for example a lot of black inner-city areas. If you read about Harlem in the 1940s or '50s, you are reading about a real community. It was a poor community and an oppressed community in many ways. It was a community in which there was different subcommunities. Some parts of Harlem even then were skid rows, but other parts of Harlem were solid, working class, prim and proper good places to live. It is hard to see many examples in 1990 of many inner-city, low-income communities that still function that way. One of the least obvious but most important ways in which things got worse was in that breakdown of social organization.

Statistics show that among U.S. welfare mothers, those who have never married stay on welfare much longer than those who have been married. Would you assert that programs like AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children,) which provide assistance to single mothers, are encouraging parents to shun marriage?

When they talk about the economics of welfare everybody wants to portray it in a stick figure kind of caricature. They say, "you've got welfare out there and it pays people to have babies." There is this image of the woman carrying around a pocket calculator and deciding what the latest benefit package is. I don't

think that's it. Step back from the issue and consider the situation facing a young adolescent woman having a baby. Throughout most of history, in all societies, getting pregnant without having a man around to take joint responsibility for that child was extremely punishing. It was extremely punishing socially because of the stigma that was attached to it—and the reason the stigma was attached was that it is economically dangerous for communities to have large numbers of women having babies without men responsible for bringing up those babies. The communities could not afford it because they very seldom wanted to leave babies out to die. Somebody has to take care of them and the social glue comes apart if you have women and men behaving that way.

What welfare and the other benefits do is to, in effect, economically enable something like that to happen, which in the past was quite punishing. Sex is fun, and babies are endearing and there have to be reasons not to have babies once you come to puberty, which social and economic systems used to provide and which the current system has taken away.

One critic of social policy currently in the news is Massachusetts gubernatorial candidate John Silber. An admirer of Franklin Roosevelt, he says that welfare programs have become a system of entrapment for the poor rather than the short-term safety net Roosevelt originally intended. Do the disadvantaged need a boost from government but not dependence on it, or do they need total independence from government financial aid?

I have lots of friends who say I went too far in *Losing Ground*, let alone *In Pursuit*. They say what I really should have done is say the New Deal had it right—it wanted to provide the short-term safety net and we ought to go back to that. I have some sympathy for that point of view. The Rooseveltian system up to the late 1950s and early 60s was not working badly. But two problems still bother me. One is that the New Deal had within it the seeds of its own excess. Once you start providing

benefits, don't they increasingly start becoming seen as an entitlement? Aren't there continuing pressures to make them more generous? I'm not sure if you can draw that clean, bright line that would be necessary to have the limits on them that were prevalent initially.

The second thing is: how much do they really accomplish? My notion is that social programs are just a diversion of energy. You can pass the law and use your energy in passing the law and then say "OK, it's the government's job." But if you don't pass the law, then you wind up using your energies to help people

Often the American underclass, characterized by unemployment, drugs, crime and illegitimate births, is portrayed as a phenomenon unique to our country. In contrast, the European welfare states are frequently cited as ideal models of social equality and widespread prosperity. Is there evidence to disprove this theory?

I was in Britain last year to explore precisely that question and England sure does have an underclass. It is still much smaller than the United States, but it is growing very rapidly. Sweden is an even more interesting example because very few people are still talking about Sweden in the same glowing terms they were a few years ago. Even under ideal conditions, it's very hard to sustain the kind of welfare state that they have been trying to sustain. It is deteriorating rapidly.

Is there some parallel between this deterioration in Europe and social changes there?

In Britain, let's talk about illegitimacy. I am commonly told that we had the '60s and the sexual revolution, so therefore what we observed in the United States among poor people was going to happen anyway. Well, the '60s happened in Britain at least as dramatically as in the United States, but illegitimacy did not increase markedly during the 1960s. Then, in the late '60s through the late '70s, Britain greatly increased the amount of



"AND THOSE ARE WHERE WE STORE OUR CORN, WHEAT, AND SUBSIDIES!"

ney going to women who had babies but no husbands. In 1977, they made a change whereby women who had children but no husband went to the top of the queue in getting subsidized housing. After these changes took place, the illegitimacy rate took off like a rocket.

Similarly, violent crime suddenly gets much higher in the '60s. What happened in 1968? Britain passed this prison law enforcement reform bill introducing indeterminate sentences, probation and parole and a variety of other things they hadn't done before. These things seem linked.

The current war on drugs may be futile. Interdiction is not reducing the supply on the streets and arresting users appears arbitrary when tens of millions of Americans take illicit drugs each year. Can more effective strategies be implemented reducing drug use?

I lived for six years in England in the 1960s where you could walk into a drugstore and buy powerful amphetamines over the counter and marijuana cigarettes for a dollar per twenty. It was very close to legalized drugs, *de facto*. Thais did not have a major drug problem. The reason is that if you used drugs in excess you were a social outcast. Social norms were such that you could have drugs widely available and very few would use them. We ought to think about that model in the United States.

I'm not one of those people who think we should just legalize drugs and tell everybody it's OK. On the contrary, I want employers to have the right to test for drugs with their employees. If an employer wants to say he's not going to hire anyone who's on drugs, or if he says he is going to fire anyone who tests positive—fine with me. If people want schools in which lockers are searched and if drugs are found, they are tossed out without the least chance of appeal, it's perfectly OK with me to have parents be able to run schools like that. I want landlords to be able to make the same kinds of choices. Why not let people be free to apply these economic and social sanctions to people who are being troublemakers because of drugs? Why not let that you have to have the cops and jail and courts?

It seems that you think societal ills are best combatted by how they affect you and your immediate environment. Correspondingly, your work has shown the failures of national social programs to help the poor rise out of the ghettos. How can these problems be addressed at a local level?

I sometimes say that the way to deal with the crime problem is to have everyone who is accused of a felony be tried by a jury of their peers who are drawn from within a five-block radius

from where the crime was committed. You will get the kind of enforcement the community wants—I suspect, extremely tough. Localities have all sorts of natural ways to deal with these problems, but cannot exercise those ways with the kind of centralization function that has occurred.

In In Pursuit, you say, "To believe that one is master of one's own fate is to some degree a self-fulfilling prophecy." How crucial is it to inspire this sense of voluntarism into underclass communities?

It is the single essential step. Nothing else is going to happen without that. We don't know how to change people's behavior that they would not change on their own if you gave them a chance. Conversely, it is as easy as pie to help people who have already decided to make an investment of their effort and time.

Concern for the poor is constantly being expressed at college campuses. What role should university communities take in helping the underclass?

Quit being so damn condescending, is my best advice. Academia right now is guilty of the most blatant kind of paternalism, condescension and racism in their attitude toward poverty.

The current status of America's underclass seems grim. What are the prospects for the poor in the future?

Even worse than grim. Kids are being born to single women, educational achievement is awful, huge proportions are illiterate, AIDS is spreading rapidly—everything we know about how kids get raised in this kind of environment tends to tell us that they wind up being barbarians. They have no models whatsoever for how to become a good parent to their children. Things are only going to get worse. I see no real energy for reform out there. I think we are going to increasingly see black inner-city areas walled off psychologically and we will throw medicine and blankets and food over. We aren't going to come to grips with the enormous amounts of human suffering that is going on there.

So you're completely pessimistic in terms of government changing social policy?

I don't think you can make major changes until what is intellectually accepted to be a humane and compassionate course is recast. Until then, it'll be "stingy conservatives" trying to rip bread from the arms of the starving poor. Intellectuals have to change first.

Ω

Victims or Criminals?

Public Figures Who Blame Crimes on Mental Illness

Former American University President Richard Berendzen admits he regularly made obscene phone calls in which he described his sexual fantasy of having sex with his young daughter and son.

Marion Barry admits he regularly used drugs while Mayor of Washington, D.C.—a city which drug violence has made the murder capital of the nation.

Neither will admit that they did something morally wrong. What else do they have in common? The fact that they betrayed the public trust and degraded their office? The fact that they sunk to new depths of hypocrisy? Yes, but shocking public scandals are nothing new. These scandals are unusually disturbing because Berendzen and Barry have tried to portray themselves as helpless victims of mental illness.

It seems this disease is running rampant throughout society. It does not show up under an electron microscope, x-ray or CAT scan. In fact, it cannot be detected by any scientific instrument. It is not contagious. Medicine cannot cure it. Psychiatrists tell us this disease can only be fought with words. And public figures tend to contract a particularly virulent strain of this mysterious disease.

Consider the unfortunate case of Richard Berendzen. This insidious microbe controlled his entire body until, like a marinette, he was forced to perform his crime.

Psychiatrists rushed to Berendzen's aid. After three weeks of therapy and counseling, the psychiatrists at Johns Hopkins University pronounced him "physically and psychologically sound." Cured! Just by talking to this man, the psychiatrists were able to nurse him back from the uncontrollable ravages of "telephone scatologia"—psychobabble for the act of making obscene phone calls.

What wonders must await us. Perhaps psychiatrists can "cure" Mayor Barry of his addiction to drugs and alcohol, although I imagine they will find it more difficult to cure his addiction to hypocrisy and lies. Barry asserts that he is not ashamed of his drug problem. He speaks as if his problem just appeared, through no fault of his own. But it did not. At some point he decided to use illegal drugs—even if it was just to seduce "that got damned bitch." He decided to use drugs again,

and again, until he eventually became addicted. It was his fault.

Newsweek notes that the anger many felt towards Berendzen may "...stem from the popular tendency to view emotional disorders as failures of character rather than manifestations of mental illness, especially when they result in harm to others. I suppose "failures of character" have become a quaint relic of our ignorant past. Today, psychiatrists use the more scientifically enlightened, and conveniently ambiguous term, "mental illness."

"Mental illness" has become a catch-all excuse for almost

any crime. Molest a child? See your psychiatrist, you're suffering from pedophilia. Cheat on your wife? Get medical help, you're a sex addict. It seems there is a disease to fit almost any crime.

Suppose a man becomes furious and assaults a woman with a knife. According to a reference book, *Psychopathology Today*, this man is simply suffering from an "Isolated Explosive Disorder." This disease is defined as the "Failure to resist an impulse that led to a single violent, externally directed act." Suppose this man then decides to rape this woman. You and I would call him a rapist, but a psychiatrist would call him a "paraphiliac": one who "likes to engage in repetitive sex with nonconsenting partners." The problem with this description is that it strips a violent crime of its moral implications. What a psychiatrist calls a "nonconsenting partner," you and I would call a victim.

I do not mean to belittle the entire practice of psychiatry, and certainly there are millions of Americans truly afflicted with mental illnesses. But it has become too easy for high-profile hypocrites to abuse public compassion for the mentally ill. Increasingly, criminals are escaping moral responsibility for their actions by masquerading as victims of disease. Berendzen and Barry are part of this breed. Like many other criminals, Barry and Berendzen need treatment and counseling. But they also deserve punishment and shame, which they have so managed to elude. Their actions were wrong, and we should never let them, or ourselves, forget it.

Microbe that infected Marion Barry, shown at 5000X magnification.

Grant is a sophomore from Wilmington.

Acid Rain: Big Solution, Small Problem

Continued from page 18

fish populations exploded. These lakes and streams have very few natural acid neutralizers, so when these destructive farming techniques stopped, the acidity levels began to rise again. What we are seeing now is, in fact, a return to "normal" acidity levels.

Much of the same thing is happening in the forests. The destruction is not as widespread as originally believed, and acid rain is not the only cause. NAPAP concluded that the only forests damaged by acid rain are a few Eastern Red Spruce stands at high elevations. Some of the forests were damaged by fires as long as 40 years ago while others are suffering from drought or disease.

Other work showed that agricultural crops remain undamaged at acid levels 10 times higher than that delivered by eastern U.S. rain. In fact, the rain often serves as a fertilizer, providing nitrates to the plants. Claims of health problems are also unproven, according to S. Fred Singer at the University of Virginia.

The NAPAP report is not all negative. They have determined that there are some areas of the country that are being damaged by acid rain. And with many problems, there are two ways methods of attack. The first is the most direct and efficient. Dump lime into acidic lakes and forests. It would return lake and forest acidities to whatever level is deemed necessary. Warren Brookes has estimated that this would cost about \$4 million a year.

The other answer is a shotgun blast at a barn. It doesn't matter where the buckshot goes, as long as you hit something. This is George Bush's solution. His Clean Air Act will cost from \$7 to \$10 billion a year, and will mandate that SO₂ emission levels be lowered by 45 percent. Since rain acidity has not been lowered along with more stringent emissions laws, those billions may well be wasted.

Bush faces a daunting dilemma. On the one hand, he wants to spin an environmentally oriented paradigm. To do this, he needs to initiate environmental policy. On the other hand, he is extraordinarily cautious and this can cause conflict with the first goal. After the first analysis of an ecological threat and subsequent cries for government action, most environmental problems have turned out to be far less significant than originally believed.

The 1970s saw prediction of widespread famine and a looming Ice Age. Both conclusions turned out to be premature. Last year's trendy concerns over global warming have faded as the accuracy of climate models are debated. Acid rain, in particular, has been beaten by the wisdom of time.

Unfortunately, Bush has chosen not the best solution, but the feel-good one. Rather than solve the few problems of acid rain, he has chosen, along with many environmentalists, to make a grandstanding move to "show concern." It is too bad, because it is the trees and the fish that suffer. Ultimately, we suffer as well. Ω

Jason is a senior political science major from Chapel Hill.

Defense

Continued from page 16

and Japan. These commitments are no longer necessary and it is time to look at defense policy and the world political situation without an east-west bias.

As more and more troops are sent to the Middle East, it may seem that the United States' objective is clear and we need not reconsider our defense strategy. However, the situation in the Middle East illustrates our desperate need for a new approach. When President Bush sent the first troops to Saudi Arabia, he claimed his intention was to ensure that Saddam Hussein, conqueror of Kuwait, would not attack Saudi Arabia. Bush claimed that the United States had to stop leaders like Hussein from terrorizing small countries like Kuwait, since otherwise no small countries could be considered safe from outside aggression. Now, as the buildup continues and some military reserves have been recalled to active duty, the situation has become increasingly alarming.

The last time military reserves were called into a conflict was during the Tet Offensive in the Vietnam War. Though the situation in the Middle East does not exactly match the one faced by Lyndon Johnson in Southeast Asia, there are some frightening parallels. Johnson initially used many of the same justifications for our involvement in Southeast Asia as Bush has used in the Persian Gulf. As the conflict in Vietnam progressed, opposition to our involvement escalated. At presstime, there is still some room for optimism in the Middle East; our presence may not be prolonged. However, as tensions rise, the likelihood of war increases, and questions concerning the legitimacy of our actions become more pressing.

The unfolding situation in the Middle East highlights, rather than contradicts, our need for a new defense strategy. Through careful consideration of our national security interests, we may avoid an unnecessary war. The foundation has been laid, and now we can only hope that our leaders will take notice before it is too late to turn back the tanks. Ω

Joy is a junior Speech/Political Science major from Hickory.

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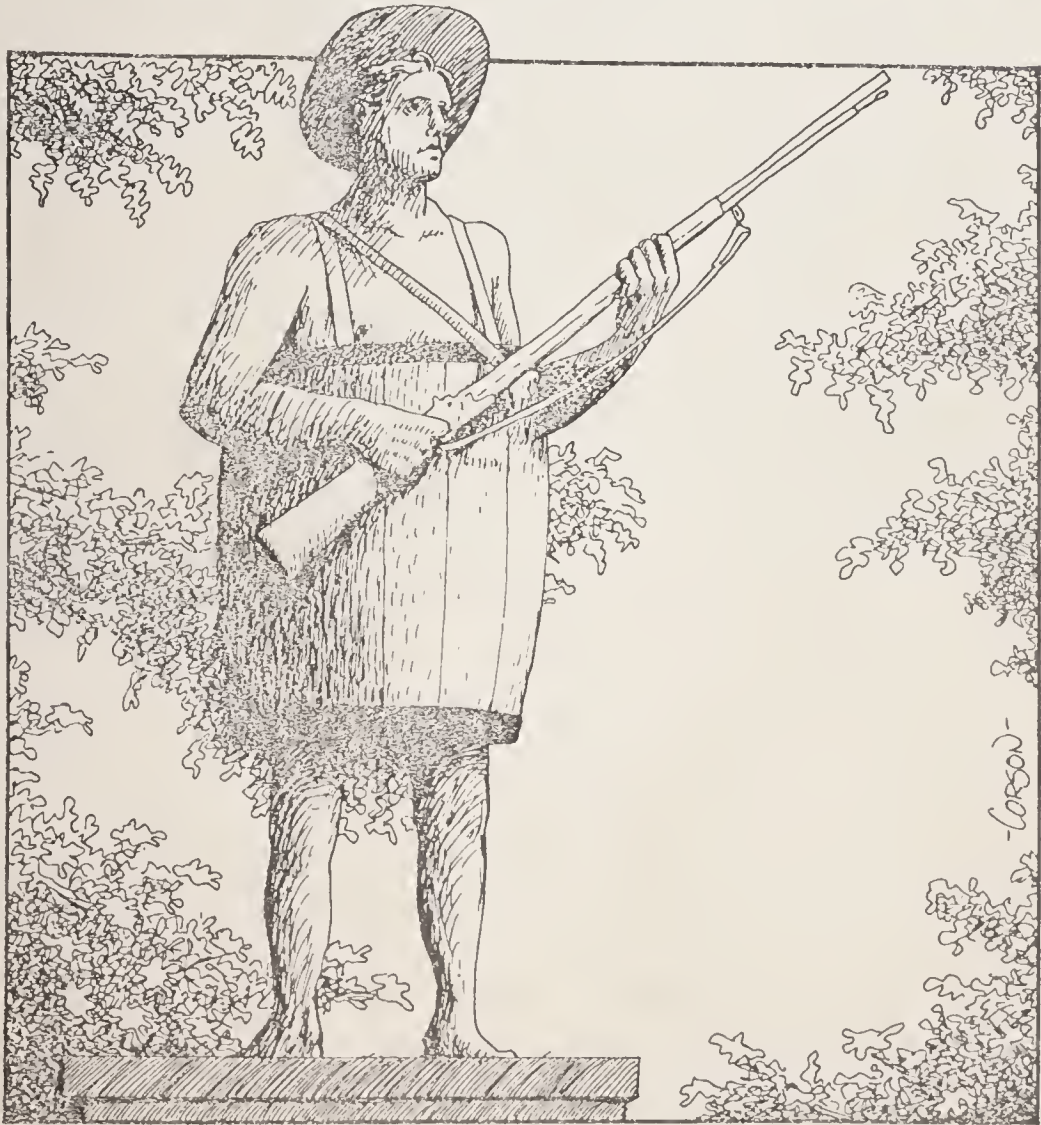
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The CAROLINA CRITIC



The Indignity of Budget Cuts

■

The CAROLINA CRITIC

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5. Applicants must be U.S. citizens.

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The Institute for Humane Studies is proud to announce the 1991-92 John M. Olin Fellowship program. Fellowships will be awarded based on academic performance, interest in the ideal of a society of free and responsible citizens, and potential for an intellectual or scholarly career. The Olin Fellowship competition is open to all qualified students regardless of race, religion, color, sex, age, military service, handicap, or national or ethnic origin.

Applicants who receive full-tuition scholarships from other sources are eligible to receive only the stipend for educational expenses of up to \$8,250. The amount of the fellowship will depend on tuition costs at the recipient's university and on the status of any other scholarships awarded to the recipient for the 1991-92 academic year.

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Fellowship Secretary, Institute for Humane Studies, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, VA 22030-4444

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THE CRITICAL e•y•e

The long and winding road...

➤ T-shirt seen recently on the Duke campus: "Sex kills...Come to Duke and live forever."

➤ In a move calculated to cause skyrocketing isolationism in this country, Panamanian President Endara has suggested that Panama should become the 51st state. We imagine most Americans would be loath to grant statehood to a bleak, war-torn, economically depressed region. Then again, if it comes down to a choice between Panama and Washington D.C. all bets are off.



➤ Physicians and dentists are more than twice as likely to take their own lives as other workers, reports *California Occupational Mortality*. Reviewing overall death risks for each profession, they also report housekeeping, teaching and clerical working as the safest. In other news, it has been reported that people with advanced degrees have less sex than those who dropped out of high school. Today's lower class: more sex and less suicide. Sure sounds like exploitation of the proletariat to us. Maybe we should have filled out that McDonald's application after all.

➤ Attention *Twin Peaks* fans, a new book titled *The Secret Diary of Laura Palmer* is coming out. The book features a page and a half of the initials of all the people Laura slept with. That's a lot of thank you notes.

➤ According to a recent federal study, a standard serving of fruit

is five ounces. Unless the fruit is watermelon, in which case the standard serving is 11 ounces. What with the peace dividend and all, perhaps the government will now study how many dashes make a pinch and how many beers make your date gorgeous. We already know how many bureaucrats make chaos.

➤ 2 Live Crew faces fierce new competition in the dog-eat-dog world of rock obscenity. The lead singer of the rock band GWAR was arrested in Charlotte for "disseminating obscenities" during a concert. GWAR has attracted attention for, among other things, spraying audiences with fake blood. According to vice officer J.H. Hurd, "2 Live Crew is Sunday school compared to this group." 2 Live Crew frontman Luther Campbell is said to be considering suing Officer Hurd for slander.

➤ In order to pay workers, the Soviet government has printed so

many rubles that it is now running out of ink. According to the national newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, only a two or three week supply of ink remains. Sometimes even Soviet economic planners must deal with reality.

> Sex sells. And Pepsi knows it. When two of the new "Cool Cans" are stacked together in a certain way, "S-E-X" is spelled out in bright red and blue letters. Pepsi maintains that the effect is unintentional and results from randomly generated graphics. It must be random, for as every college student knows, "sex" is not spelled with a sugary sweet carbonated caramel beverage, but rather "B-U-D D-R-Y."

> Speaking of sex, former Italian porn star and member of parliament Ilona Staller volunteered to do the old bump and grind with Saddam Hussein if in return he will release foreign hostages. "I am willing to let him have his way with me if in exchange he frees the hostages," said the altruistic Staller. If Saddam, whose preference for somewhat more conservative women is well known, turns her down, Staller may make an offer to Ted Kennedy—as long as he lets her drive.

> You may have seen the Young Socialist Alliance recruiting on campus recently. In a fact-filled flyer, Socialist Rich Stuart explains that "In the Middle East, it's an assault on the Arab people, on their right to self-determination, national sovereignty, and control of their resources." If you think he is talking about the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, you haven't been studying your Marxist-Leninist dogma. Stuart was talking about the U.S. troops invited into Saudi Arabia. Socialist logic, a contradiction in terms.

> Of course, this is coming from the same man who went to Cuba "to see first hand the successes of the revolution there."

> The hours a machinist, a characteristic proletarian, must work to buy a 20 inch black and white television at local prices: Soviet Union: 164 hours, West Germany: 14, U.S.: 7. The revolution against capitalistic exploitation should start any day now.

> Iraqi soldiers have killed and eaten many deer, antelope and other edible mammals in the Kuwait National Zoo. Reportedly, "Please don't eat the animals" signs are already going up.

> In order to protect the U.S. textile industry, Congress recently passed an increase in the textiles tariff. This means that we will all be paying more for our clothes, both imported and "Made in the U.S.A." It's estimated that the tariff increase will cost the

APHORISMS

A conservative is a man who is too cowardly to fight and too fat to run.

—Elbert Hubbard

A liberal is a man whose own interests are not involved in the matter at hand.

—Willis Player

I drink only to make my friends seem interesting.

—Don Marquis

Economist—a guy with a Phi Beta Kappa key on one end of his watch chain and no watch on the other end.

—Alben Barkley

Men are those creatures with two legs and eight hands.

—Jayne Mansfield

Nothing recedes like success.

—Walter Winchell

A completely planned economy ensures that when no bacon is delivered, no eggs are delivered at the same time.

—Leo Frain

Remember the poor—it costs nothing.

—Mark Twain

There is no 'anonymous giver,' except perhaps the guy who knocks up your daughter.

—Lenny Bruce

average American family \$2,600 a year. Amazingly, the tariff comes at a time when domestic textile sales are up 7 percent, exports have risen 27 percent, and textiles manufacturers are performing better than most other U.S. manufacturers. Unlike Congress, we don't see the logic of protecting a booming industry at the expense of taxpayers. On the other hand, the textile lobby hasn't sent us any large contributions lately.

> OK, maybe a free market can't fix everything. According to an East German professor, the "rate of orgasms in East Ger-



Post-Summer Cerebral Warm-Up UPDATE

Thank you for all the kind inquiries regarding Danielle, the freshman who sought a bid to tri-Π. As you recall, a freak wardrobe setback left her desperate to win an impeccably styled CRITIC t-shirt. All she had to do was answer all the questions on our current events quiz correctly.

Alas! It was not to be. But her disappointment has opened her eyes to a wondrous new world. Denied the glamour of mixers with Tappa Kegga, she has found her own peace by contemplating oppression and injustice everywhere in society. To protect her privacy, we will say no more, but merely include a drawing of her new look. We're sorry it had to end this way, Danielle, but it made for the best cartoon.

The lucky winner is...Matt Bowers. When we printed the quiz, we said we would randomly select the winner from the correct entries. This was easier than expected—Matt was the only person who got all the answers right. A complete list of answers is printed below. The most frequently missed identification was of educational reformers John Chubb and Terry Moe. Though they do *sound* like a rap group, they are educational reformers, and most definitely did not make "the first record banned in Chapel Hill." That was Luther Campbell, the driving force behind 2 Live Crew, whose album *As Nasty as They Wanna Be* was briefly banned in Orange County. Several people suggested that Campbell "didn't live on Pete Stark's plantation." Well he doesn't, but it was Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan who deserves credit for the best retort of the summer.Ω

Answers to CRITIC Current Events Quiz

.George Steinbrenner—Billy Martin must be smiling in his grave.
Luther Campbell—Made first record banned in Chapel Hill.
John Chubb & Terry Moe—The left turn to parental choice in education.
Andrew Silverstein—Kojak. Columbo. Dirty Harry. Wimps.
Boris Yeltsin—Will Russia's Lech Walesa destroy the USSR?
The Donald—\$3 billion in debts.
Madonna—Leading US export to Japan.
David Duke—Wish we could export him to Japan.
Christopher Brando—Celebrity son makes news the hard way.
Len Dykstra—Everyone knew he'd never keep that .400.
Keenan Ivory Wayans—Living colorfully after the *Simpsons*
Nelson Mandela—Only world tour hotter than *Blonde Ambition*
Roseanne Barr—Couldn't she have just thrown out the first pitch?
Louis Sullivan—Said he didn't "live on Pete Stark's plantation."
Rasheeda Moore—The bitch that set him up.
Saddam Hussein—Paid off a \$10 billion war debt the easy way.
"Pete" Stark—Democrat who said that Health and Human Services Secretary is a "disgrace to his race."
David Souter—No litmus test—or sloppy beard— on this one.
George Bush—"Don't read my lips—I might be lying."



many is higher than in West Germany." Apparently 37% of East German women regularly achieve orgasm while only 26% of West German women do. We knew there was something other than nationalism behind West German eagerness to reunite with a polluted, economically ravaged country.

>To prevent future losses, the U.S. government sold many nearly bankrupt S&L's to business entrepreneurs. So far, so good. But the government then pumped millions of tax dollars into these same S&L's in order to keep them open. According to *Time* magazine, billionaires like Ronald Perelman, owner of Revlon, received an average of \$78 for each dollar they invested. Too bad no one told Donald Trump.

>Retired financial analyst Jack Gargan has thrown down the gauntlet on Congressional bumbling. With \$45,000 of his own savings, Gargan launched a "Throw the Hypocritical Rascals Out" campaign to boot out all congressional incumbents. 20,000 other disgusted taxpayers have joined and contributed a total of \$200,000. Ironically, donations are not tax deductible.

>Plagued by problems of cash rotting in underground bins, cocaine smugglers are reportedly investing millions of dollars in precious gems. White lines may be more valuable than gold, but diamonds are forever.

>Campus druggies: Beware of parents bearing spray cans. For \$49.95 your 'rents can now buy two spray cans of Drug Alert. The spray changes color if it comes into contact with even trace amounts of marijuana and cocaine. Speed and acid dealers are

reportedly beefing up their inventories to prepare for "an early Christmas."

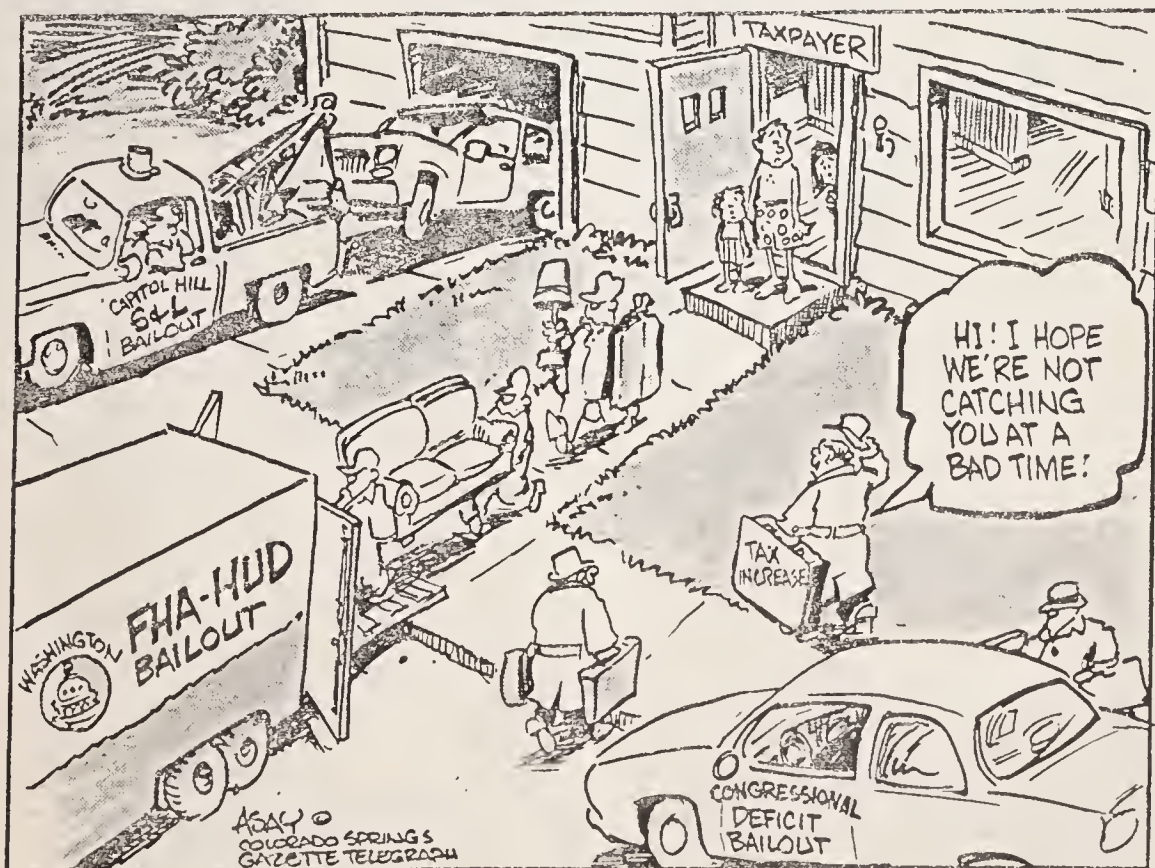
>*Campus* magazine reports that a City University of New York student circulated a petition calling for the removal of an abusive dormitory security guard. The student was later stabbed in his dorm room by the same guard. The number of complaints about security guards has since plummeted.

>A sign on the wall in Bloodroot, a feminist vegetarian restaurant in Bridgeport, Connecticut reads: "Because all women are victims of fat oppression, and out of respect for women of size, we would appreciate your refraining from agonizing aloud over the calorie count in our food." To make up for this long history of fat oppression, perhaps an affirmative action program could be set up in which all male patrons are required to eat two chocolate croissants for each one consumed by a woman.

>Sign seen at a recent anti-fur rally in Chapel Hill: "Fur is Dead!" No kidding—even Zsa Zsa Gabor wouldn't want a live mink crawling all over her back.

>The California Department of Motor Vehicles has ordered the return of more than 300 personalized license plates. Due to complaints by the Sons of Italy, all plates bearing the words "dago" or "wop" are now outlawed. Oh well, the easier they come, the easier da-go.

>Little known courtroom fact: members of a jury can find a defendant innocent if they believe that the law is unjust. Surely,



you say, crafty lawyers would be quick to exploit this in drug use or trafficking cases. You're right, we counter, except that lawyers cannot tell them. This right rests solely with judges, who usually remain silent.

>While peaceniks clamor for economic aid to the Soviet Union, at least one Russian economist says that sending aid is a mistake. Alexandr Bovin believes that aid enables the bankrupt Soviet economy to stumble along, preventing needed reform. As long as deficit spending and increases in the Gramm-Rudman ceiling allow the United States economy to stumble along without needed reform, it's probably a moot point anyway.

>When OMB chief Dick Darman warned that Gramm-Rudman deficit sequesters would cut the budget of the Federal Aviation Authority, we should have kicked back and said, "No prob." Unfortunately, the FAA budget wasn't cut, so they can now present us with a "Save the Children 1990" proposal, which works about as well as a Celebrity-Aid concert. The proposal would require that children under two years of age ride in a safety seat, as opposed to sitting in their parents laps, as they do now. The twisted part is that this little bit of "safety" legislation will likely result in more deaths. Many parents cannot afford to buy an extra ticket for their toddlers, and will travel on the road, where fatalities rates are much higher than in the air. The FAA itself has estimated that the proposal will cost consumers more than \$210 million per year, while only preventing 1 to 3 airline deaths. Perhaps FAA bureaucrats ought to use "Safety Tongue Depressors," to prevent the spread of their hairbrained schemes.

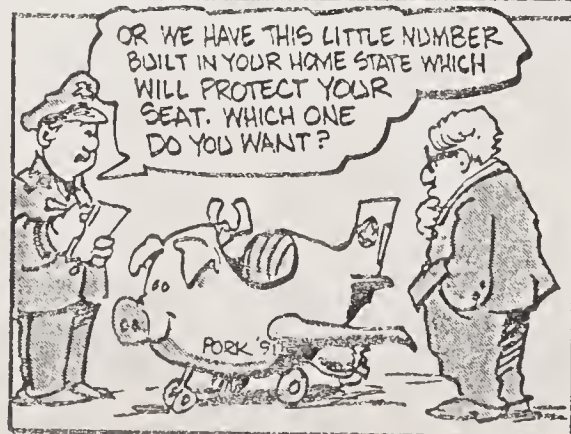
>Critical Eye rumors are known for their accuracy, since we have close sources in the world's capital cities, access to the U.S./Soviet hotline, and one of those new high speed Ouija boards. But when we don't know what's up, we read the *National Review*. It reports that Elizabeth Dole wants to run against our own "Not Senior but Senile" Senator Terry Sanford in 1992.

>Don't blink. The world map is changing faster than Harvey Gantt's politics. First Burma renamed itself, and Kuwait was absorbed into Iraq. Now *National Review* says that the USSR is thinking of dropping the "Socialist" part from their name, and Boris Yeltsin is hunting down the "Union" part. Back in the USSA, the left continues to push for socialized medicine, redistribution of wealth, free downtown parking spaces for all citizens...

>There oughta be a law... It happens every semester. Students scan used textbooks in a fruitless search for one without pink, neon, and purple words. What exactly is the point of highlighting every sentence, graph, and table in a book?

>Gov. Mario Cuomo of New York desperately wants to sign a bill outlawing dwarf-tossing. Which would be fine, except that the New York Jets will have to stop playing home games.

>University housing departments across the country, attempting to roll with the times and eliminate bias against gays, are daily generating more absurdities. At Stanford University, gay



couples may live in on-campus family housing. At the University of Oregon, homosexual couples are eligible for family-housing units—if they have adopted children. At both campuses, unwed heterosexual couples may not live together.

➤Remember Katya Komisaurov, the no-nukes activist who served three years in prison for breaking into Vandenberg Air Force Base and destroying a mainframe computer there? She's out of jail now, and has been accepted by both Stanford and Harvard Law Schools. If this method of getting around low LSAT scores catches on, places like *Stanley Kaplan* and *Testtakers* are in big trouble.

➤In the United States, Marion Barry walks free. In Columbia, judges defy death threats to approve the extradition of a drug kingpin...who will then be tried under the same system as Barry.

➤In the September *American Theater*, the editors respond to "opportunistic bigots" who suggest that unconventional and offensive art is all right as long as the government doesn't pay for it by pointing out that Molière and Schiller both received royal patronage. We've heard that the United States Government is becoming less and less responsive to the people, but George Bush is still a lot better than Louis XIV.

➤A recent *Raleigh News and Observer's* etiquette section asks some questions which have been pondered for centuries: "When you're in a nice restaurant and you bite into something and it tastes absolutely horrible, what do you do to take it out properly?" and "Is it okay to kiss in public?" To anyone raised in the genteel mannered South, the answer should be clear. It is socially

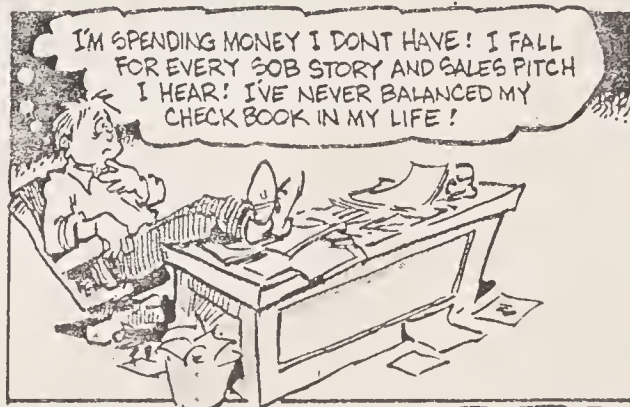
acceptable to expel spoiled sea urchin into your sweetheart's mouth at a sushi bar.

➤With constant news footage out of the Middle East, Americans are learning more about Arab culture than they wanted to know, particularly about the causes of the area's constant unrest and hostility: Arab women cannot be seen in public unless covered head to toe in a full length *chador*.

➤Now that the Gulf Crisis is dragging on, the U.S. military strategists are planning new ways to oust the "son of Hitler." One method tried is reminiscent of the Noriega affair: His domicile was bombarded with loud music in hopes of a surrender. In an attempt to play something truly unbearable, the music selected was none other than Poison's new album *Unskinny Bop*. Unfortunately, Saddam used earplugs and U.S. troops stationed in the region were last seen rushing lemming-like into the Persian Gulf. War is hell.

➤Actually, the U.S. has not utilized its national resource best suited to desert warfare: Wile E. Coyote. Not only is he used to the sweltering heat, but after years of struggling with exploding and malfunctioning Acme catapults and rocket skates, he is more than qualified to operate Navy equipment.

➤Officials in the small town of Toccoa, Georgia have decided that a yoga class meeting in the country recreation center is not a form of devil worship. The classes will be allowed to meet, but will not be funded by county tax dollars. Let's see, people are allowed to go to it, but its not governmentally supported...Would that work for the Mapplethorpe exhibit?



>In the less-than-cutthroat arena of Student Congress, five districts have no candidates running for election. Carolina: what apathy is.

>An environmentalist irate over *Mother Earth News'* slick new format commented, "The new magazine looks like a bordello for lawnmowers." As opposed to SEAC, which is a dating service for Northeastern granola-crunchies.

>This month's edition of the Critical Eye is shorter than usual. But don't blame us. Dale McKinley is working on his thesis instead of chaining himself to the Davie Poplar, the *catalyst* and *Lambda* have yet to put out an issue, and Student Congress has been refreshingly free of immature squabbling. What's a bunch of critical thinking cynics to do?

>Fur continues to fly in English departments everywhere over the "Great Books Debate," the popular assertion that the study of the great works of Western literature is intrinsically racist and sexist, and that anyone who defends it is racist and sexist as well. Those who hold this view should mull over this quote from W.E.B. DuBois: "Is it with Shakespeare and he winces not. Across the color line I walk are in arm with Balzac and Dumas.... I summon Aristotle and Aurelius and what souls I will, and they all come graciously with no scorn condescension. So, wed with Truth, I dwell above the veil."

>In a DTH editorial, Jessica Lanning scolded UNC students for the low turnout at the emergency student meeting to save UNC. "What is it with students these days? Are they complete cynics? Are they totally apathetic? Was it the Reagan Era?" Though we realize that the Gipper is a liberal fall guy for everything from diaper rash to post-nasal drip, a more likely cause of student "apathy" is Joe Montana, whose San Francisco 49ers opened the Monday Night Football season that evening.

>Richard Halstead and Lawrence Schneider were killed when the two small planes they were piloting collided, apparently because they were busy watching a moose wandering on the ground below. The moose, who was standing next to a small squirrel wearing flight glasses, said of the incident, "He Rocky, watch me pull a rabbit out of my hat." Police have no suspects at this time.

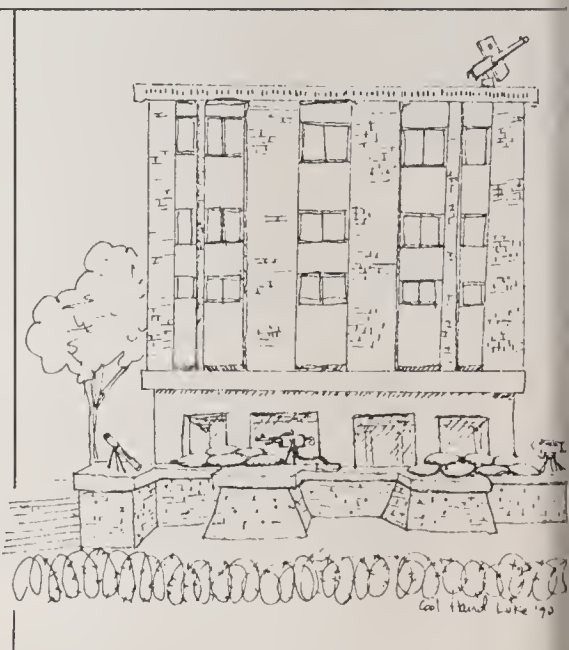
>Former N.C. Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., (you remember him, he was the *qualified* Helms opponent), was hospitalized after a nervous mother cow charged him. The cow, which may have been a cleverly disguised moose, is in custody while being interrogated. While these two incidents may seem unrelated, wonder aloud what the reason is for this sudden outburst of human injuries at the hooves of previously harmless animals. Maybe it has something to do with the Reagan Era. Or Joe Montana.

Fortress Greenlaw

As most of Chapel Hill relaxes, the CRITIC staff sits in beautiful Greenlaw, preparing yet another issue of wit, wisdom, and...architectural criticism. Verily, we say, how could a building this ugly, overlooking the equally tasteless Undergrad Library, Student Stores, and Union, ever have been built? To find the answer, we must turn back the hands of time, to an age of mysticism and magic—to an age where idealism mattered, but ideas did not. Let us take a magic carpet ride back to the Age of Aquarius.

Here was the time when the baby-boomers first flexed their political muscles. Despite the love-ins and peace marches, they had this nasty habit of throwing and burning stuff. The armed takeover at Cornell University was on everyone's minds. In short, the Carolina administration was scared worse'n a cat at an Alpo taste-testing. They knew that the students might turn on them at any moment. So when they designed the new English building, they were careful to include several anti-terrorism touches.

To begin with, they built narrow windows making them harder to hit with rocks and Nixon effigies. Next, they put all the offices on the second floor and above, and built only two easily sealed stairwells. Some have even suggested the existence of a secret underground passageway from South Building. Is this story true? Did we write this to send along with our job applications to the *National Enquirer*? Perhaps, but it is worth noting that Hamilton Hall was built at the same time and bears a striking resemblance to the Maginot Line.



CRITIC ALMANAC

Length of Alabama's state constitution: 174,000 words

Length of U.S. Constitution: 8,700 words

Percentage of receipts paid back to winners of craps, horse races, and lotteries: 98, 87, 49

Amount spent by states to advertise lotteries in 1989: \$200 million

Average waiting time in British Columbia to receive bypass surgery: 5.5 months

Percent of academic track American students who take physics: 31.7; non-academic track: 1

Amount the World Bank will lend Brazil this year to spray the Amazon Basin with DDT to combat malaria: \$12,000,000

Percentage increase in public education expenditures per student since 1980: 26

Percentage increase in teachers' salaries: 21

Number of the 6 best-selling extracurricular books in college bookstores that are cartoon collections: 4

Percentage of U.S. capital assets held by those over 65: 40

From 1983 to 1990, percentage of new jobs created which are for "skilled" workers: 80

Percentage of average earnings earned by low-skilled workers in 1973: 80

In 1988: 79

Per person share of the \$3 trillion national debt: \$12,000

Estimated number of calls received each month by soap opera update telephone lines: 1,000,000

Average hours worked per week in U.S. in 1982: 38.1

In 1989: 39.6

Amount of new government spending with each additional tax dollar: \$1.58

Number of cents from each tax dollar that goes to service the national debt: 54

Bottles of suntan lotion the U.S. Army bought in August from a K-Mart in Hinesville, Georgia 25,550

Armed robberies, rapes, and burglaries per year on college campuses: 1,800; 6,000; 22,170

Percentage of electricity provided by nuclear power in France: 75

In U.S.: 20

Sources: *State and Local Government*; *Consumers' Research* (1/90); *Executive Alert* (9,10/90); *Citizens Against Government Waste*; *Campus* (Fall,1990); *Harper's Monthly* (10/90).

Putting the Education Back in N.C. Schools

North Carolina's public school system is grossly inadequate, as shown by our pathetic scores on standardized tests. Only South Carolina, not exactly a pinnacle of higher learning, fared worse on the SAT and CAT. Classroom and administrative innovations, promise an alternative to the old structure—a structure which is still based on the archaic “education-for-the-masses” philosophy of the post-war industrial era. These new ideas, however promising, are meeting staunch resistance from government.

EDUCATORS DARE TO BE DIFFERENT

Examples of reform are appearing across the state as education officials test new alternatives. In Davidson County, a unique program teaches writing, math, science and social studies as interrelated subjects, and places a strong emphasis on the liberal arts tradition. The program began last year with a grant from the Charlotte-Mecklenburg School Board and effectively stimulates students. Discussion-oriented lessons center around literature, current political issues and works of art. The program encourages students to come up with their own ideas, carrying them beyond the limitations of rote memorization.

Students discover the Socratic method at Mecklenburg County's Oakhurst Elementary School. The experimental program is called “Paideia,” meaning “the upbringing of a child,” and was established two years ago at UNC-Chapel Hill. The purpose of Paideia, the brainchild of educator Mortimer Adler, is to stimulate independent thinking among students through interactive discussion groups. Students, principals and teachers at Oakhurst meet once a week for a two to three-hour discussion of classical and contemporary literature. According to recent participants, the discussions are not dominated by the adults, but by the incisive questioning of the students.

In April, North Carolina's students participated in the Odyssey of the Mind competition held at UNC-Charlotte. Sponsored by IBM, competition in imaginative thinking was open to 7,500 public schools, and required students of all ages to solve problems in areas such as geography, robotics and the environment. The coach of the Myers Park High School team, Noble Dillard, said that the goal of the competition was to

“stimulate creative problem solving.”

A DISMAL STATE OF AFFAIRS

These attempts at jump-starting the minds of public school children come at a time when change is desperately needed. But the problem is not a lack of student brainpower. The problem is systemic. North Carolina's top-heavy educational system, said retired state school board chairman Howard Haworth, is “awesomely archaic.”

The multi-layer educational bureaucracy makes reform attempts difficult at best. The decision-making structure is diffused across the vast governing body. At the top is the state board, consisting of 11 members who are appointed by the governor for eight-year terms. Their primary job is to set educational policy. This policy, however, is administered by the state superintendent, who cannot be hired or fired by the state board. Difficulties in carrying out policy are further compounded by pressure from the education and appropriations committees of the

by Maureen Kelley

North Carolina General Assembly and the federal Department of Education. An editorial writer in the *Charlotte Observer* recently said, “almost everyone has a hand in stirring the education pot, but no one is responsible for the quality of the stew.”

The division of responsibilities makes the buck stop nowhere. Inefficient administrative machinery is costly. Earlier this year, 134 school districts in North Carolina were ordered to cut the budget by \$40 million. Summer school programs, vocational education, teacher training programs and school supplies were among the casualties of budget slashing. But the jobs of paper pushers were never in jeopardy. They remain safely insulated within the folds of bureaucratic cellulose while the system remains \$419 million in the red.

Parents may not take much more. In a recent survey of parents with children in the Mecklenburg school system, schools were given a 2.4 G.P.A. in overall performance. Eighty percent said they wanted more parental involvement, greater teacher control and fewer students per class. Many parents and teachers have also sought to strike down the state's 18-year-old law which grants tenure to public school principals after three years of employment, regardless of merit. In addition, officials reported a 6.2 percent jump in Mecklenburg County's private

of enrollment this year. It is the largest increase since 1983.

PARENTS THWART EFFORTS FOR CHANGE

Parents are clearly dissatisfied. But as they clamor for educational improvement, many parents remain ironically opposed to the experimental programs currently being instituted.

Several programs have come under fire including the Davidson County arts-based curriculum. Several parents label the classes "unstructured and shocking." One unorthodox exercise involved showing a nude painting to a sixth grade class to illustrate current controversies in the arts. The students then discussed its relevance to the First Amendment, censorship and pornography.

While most parents considered the lesson to be timely and thought-provoking, several were displeased with the teachers' left-establishment leanings." Eleven families removed their children from the classes. "Teachers have to be able to take risks, and we have to encourage them to take risks," said Associate Superintendent Chris Polk. "Unfortunately," he added, "it's not what all parents want. Someone is going to object to everything you do."

INNOVATIVE BUT NOT VOLUNTARY

The problem with these reform attempts is that they have not

gone far enough. They disregard the fundamental key to educational success—parental choice. The tragedy of the Davidson County experiment is that although many parents said the classes were "the best thing that ever happened to their children," the program will probably end up in the educational scrap heap.

The rigidity of the public education system does not allow for dissent. There is little room to experiment with taxpayers' money, and for some parents, little interest in experiments on their children. This is the problem with public education. Parents have no shopping power among various schools and curricula. They must be content with their local school districts (or those to which their children are forcibly bused.)

Innovations to improve education are doomed by the lack of choice, for the current system demands a homogeneous representation of "all views." Parents using the public school system have no avenue for seeking alternatives.

DEREGULATE AND EMPOWER

The curricula which encourage free thought can be successful in a system based upon free choice. Education reformers need to fire the "educrats" and couple innovative programs with increased competition among schools. In a recent *Brookings Review* article, authors John Chubb and Terry Moe said, "re-



formers fail by automatically relying on these institutions to solve the problem when the institutions are the problem...the incentives to bureaucratize the schools are built into the system."

The nature of bureaucratic self-preservation was outlined by former Secretary of Education Terrel Bell. In a moment of self-disclosure, Bell wrote, "In working to dissolve the Department of Education, I was unwittingly advocating the destruction of the indispensable power base that I came to realize was necessary for my survival in office."

This explains why new programs must be coupled with the trimming of governmental fat. Without decentralization, the current system will simply co-opt new programs. As the goals for achievement increase, the system responds by installing boards, committees and program heads to "oversee and insure the success of these programs." Limited funds are being channeled into the layers of control rather than into the classrooms.

The answer lies in decreasing governmental and administra-

tive control while granting more power to teachers and parents. This frees frustrated teachers currently immobilized by government objectives, and allows them to try new and stimulating methods of instruction. The parents, operating under a voucher or choice system, would then be able to choose the curriculum which they believe would satisfy their child's educational needs.

The tenacity of programs such as Davidson County's are encouraging. But without removing the status quo-loving administrators and politicians, these advancements will fail. It is time to stop priming failed educational machinery with the blood of taxpayers. It is time we dare to be different, and better.

Maureen is an economics and philosophy major at UNC-Chapel Hill.



The Critic Society & STV present

Campus Roundtable

Several staff positions are still available for this televised discussion program.

Campus Roundtable is shown biweekly on STV. See television listings for details.



by Rhyne, CRITIC director of Media Relations, will produce *Campus Roundtable* for STV during the 1990-1991 school year.

Shark Tank

Chronicling the Demise of the '80s Largest Law Firm

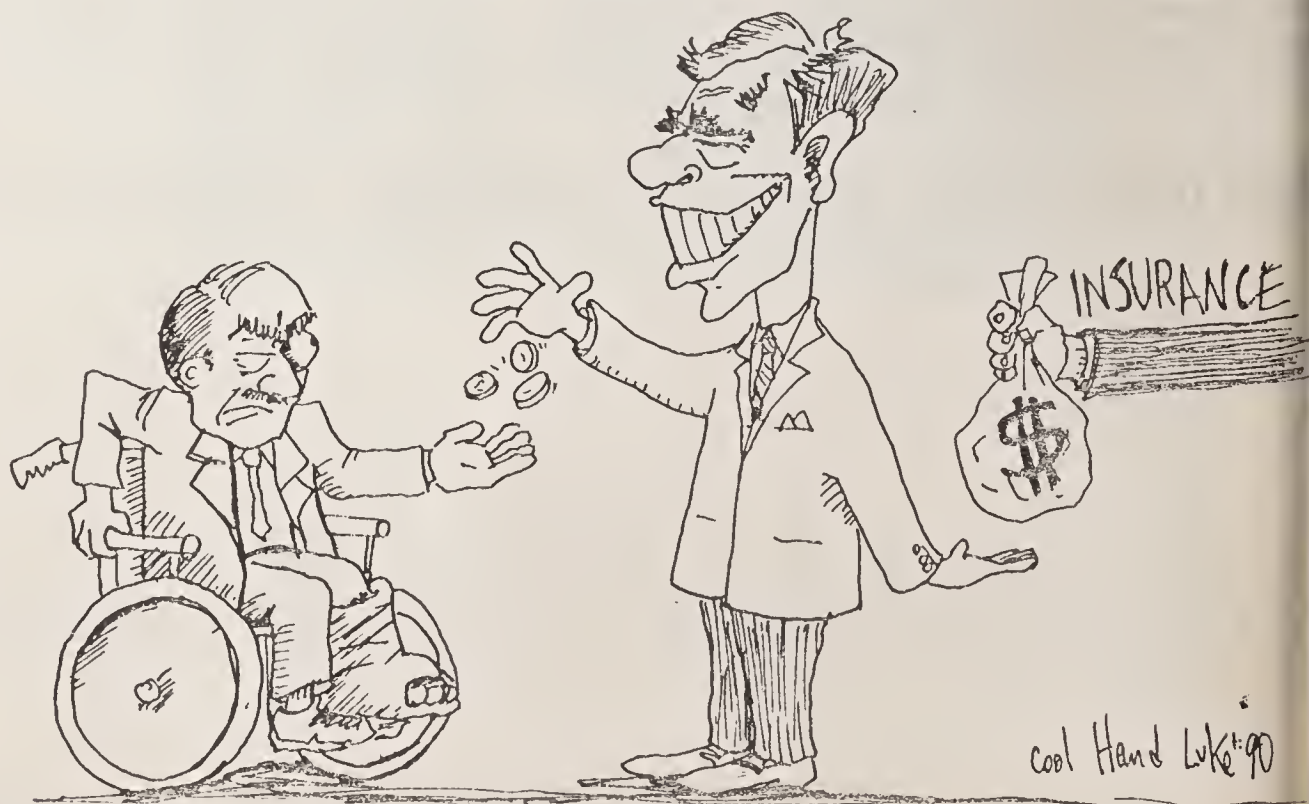
Just one year into the 1990s, trashing the 1980s is the hot trend. Pundits, politicians and the others we pay to tell us what we think have concluded that we ignored our collective conscience and indulged our lowest appetites for ten years. Legal journalist Kim Isaac Eisler's new book *Shark Tank* contains a similar message. He argues that the practice of law suffered revolutionary and negative change in the past decade.

Eisler tells the chilling tale of Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg, Manley and Casey, a firm which proudly proclaimed its focus to be profit-making and cherished the idea that law is a business like any other. In less than twenty years, Finley Kumble rode the proverbial rollercoaster of dizzying success and devastating failure. The firm's declaration of bankruptcy sent a jolt through the legal community, and destroyed the careers of its central partners. One attorney from the firm's Miami office committed suicide in the wake of the

bankruptcy.

Still, the description of a law firm's failure normally would not make much of a book. But Finley Kumble was no normal law firm. Its collapse has been seen as an indictment on the American legal profession's increasing focus on accumulation of wealth, and the marginalization of the actual practice of law in law firms.

Steven Kumble, the central character in Eisler's book, is credited with creating the concept of the national law firm. Prior to Kumble's efforts at amalgamation and consolidation, law firms were highly specialized and localized. If a business needed representation in a number of legal or geographical areas, it would hire several different law firms. Kumble sought to eliminate the inefficiency inherent in such a system by creating megafirms which could handle any type of legal work in any of the country's major cities. Kumble envisioned a world in which the legal field was dominated by a handful of national



on multinational, firms. He devoted his career to building such a firm.

The more business-oriented approach to law had far-reaching consequences. For example, Eisler explains that law firms traditionally set partners' shares according to seniority. This did not do in the new scheme of things. Attorneys like Kumble and his cohort Marshall Manley felt that partners should be rewarded for how much work they attracted to the firm. Actual legal work was of secondary importance. In line with this philosophy, Finley Kumble paid huge salaries to high-profile, well-connected former politicians, such as senators Paul McClellan and Russell Long and New York governor Hugh Carey.

Like much current-events nonfiction, *Shark* was rushed into print. Lapses in style and accuracy are frequent, but can be excused by the book's timeliness. *Shark Tank* suffers from more serious problems. Eisler's tale largely ignores the colorful characters who populate the national legal scene. Many of the names are familiar. Alan Rothenberg, the attorney whose refusal to tolerate Kumble's blatantly unethical antics set the stage for Kumble and Manley's hugely successful partnership, was just elected president of the United States Soccer Federation. Another of Kumble's partners in Los Angeles, Charles Manatt, later served as chairman of the Democratic national committee. Bob Washburn, head of the firm's Washington, D.C. branch, is linked by name to ousted mayor Marion Barry. Barry officially declared January 16, 1986 to be "Finley Kumble Day." Unfortunately, Eisler has no gift for characterization. All these extraordinary events seem completely flat. The reader has difficulty understanding how any of them achieved even limited success, or

could possibly have inspired any intense emotion, such as fear or hatred, in anyone. We are told repeatedly that Kumble possesses great reserves of both charm and menace, but we do not feel either one.

Another flaw is Eisler's singleminded insistence that Finley Kumble partners' greed caused its failure. Many other firms reward partners based on ability to attract business, and it seems unlikely that partners in other, still-thriving corporate law firms do their jobs solely out of a love of the law.

A more plausible explanation, which Eisler neglects, is that Kumble was too wedded to his dream of a megafirm, and pursued it long after it no longer made sense to do so. All the evidence suggests that the megafirm, while a happy home for the practice of business, is horribly inhospitable to the practice of law. At the height of its success, when Finley Kumble had fourteen branch offices and employed over seven hundred lawyers, it was known in the trade as the "Finley Kumble zoo." Partners were hired for profitable connections rather than legal expertise, so the

firm quickly became top-heavy with well paid glamorous idlers. Basic ethical considerations, such as conflicts of interest, were routinely brushed aside. Eisler spends a chapter detailing the strains one ethical lapse placed on the firm's upper echelons, but does not analyze the role Finley Kumble's corporate structure played in contributing to it.

Kumble liked to refer to the firm he built as "a taut financial ship." Ultimately he overloaded it with overpaid names and a colossally inefficient national structure. Ω

Ganesh is a political science major from Los Angeles.



We just wanted to remind you that subscriptions to the CRITIC are only \$20/year.



Don't you feel better now?

Kiwis, Capitalism and Entrepreneurial Sheep

While most of the world has been focusing on changes in Eastern Europe, a small country in the South Pacific has been quietly opening its markets to competition and entrepreneurship. New Zealand's economy was battered by centralized planning, massive bureaucracy and spirit-crushing income tax rates for years, but Finance Minister Roger Douglas has been turning things around. His changes have been so extensive that they have been dubbed "Rogernomics." He has lowered import and export barriers, deregulated financial markets, and nearly eliminated budget deficits.

The reforms don't stop there. Following the lead of Great Britain, New Zealand began selling off national industries like the telephone service. The sale of the Telecom phone service brought a two-fold benefit. First, it raised enough money to retire 12 percent of the public debt, saving the country hundreds of millions of dollars in interest payments a year.

Secondly, when the inefficient state-run monopoly was turned over to a private company, there was "a spectacular improvement in performance standards," according to Richard Prebble, Minister for State-Owned Enterprises. Where it had once taken six months to get phone service connected in the past, it now takes two weeks. Yet phone prices are 23 percent lower than before, and cellular phone service is among the cheapest in the world.

In addition to the phone company, Douglas has sold Air New Zealand, the New Zealand Shipping Company, and a host of other industries that we Americans know as part of the private sector. Those industries not sold are being restructured through corporatization. The post office and the coal and forestry industries were restructured to be run like private companies, while still being owned and managed by the government. The difference is the bottom line. These state-owned enterprises must make a profit or at least break even.

And this is exactly what has happened. In the case of the Forestry Service, run by former economist Alan Gibbs, a \$70 million annual loss has been turned into a \$30 million yearly profit. Gibbs told *Reason* magazine, "No one can imagine just how bad government is until you get right inside it and see it for yourself." He completely rebuilt the organization from the ground up, and needed only one-quarter of its original white collar staff to do the job.

For the private sector companies that already existed, they found new freedom to conduct business. Sir Ronald Trotter, of Fletcher Challenge, said in *Reason*, "In his last years, Muldoon got increasingly autocratic. The tangle of controls was so thick that almost anything you wanted to do required the approval of

many agencies. People are focusing on business now, not lobbying."

The changes in structure have been dramatic. The old ways of tax, spend, and protect are disappearing. But why are the free-market revisions necessary? What caused New Zealand's economic mess? The answer lies in the past. Douglas says, "The attitudes, policies, and philosophies adopted by both our major parties for 30 to 50 years have been seriously out of touch with reality."

The Depression of the 1930s sent shock waves throughout the world, and in New Zealand, they reacted to protect themselves from fluctuations in the market. Industries were nationalized. Agricultural and other industries began to depend on trade barriers and subsidies. And the economic side effects of these actions were not felt immediately. The economy was still strong during the 1950s as New Zealanders enjoyed the third highest standard of living in the world.

By the 1970s, the costs of the socialized economy began to take its toll. With the entry of Great Britain, a significant importer of New Zealand goods, into the European Community, and the oil shocks of the 1970s, public debt problems became severe. Under the Muldoon government, the National Party continued to promote protectionism, and undertook multi-billion dollar commercial projects.

In 1984, in a bit of Orwellian irony, the New Zealand people voted David Lange's Labour Party, and the free market, into office. Though the party is left-leaning, an unusual coalition of voters and the selection of Roger Douglas as Finance Minister created an environment suited to economic reform.

Many were shocked by what Douglas did. In order to squelch opposition and to control compromise, he moved quickly and in large steps. He said, "Speed is essential, and it is impossible to go too fast." He added, "Define your objectives clearly and move towards them in quantum leaps. Otherwise the interest groups will have time to mobilize and drag you down." After the dust cleared, Douglas' original opposition became his supporters.

Take the farmers, for example. They had been some of the biggest beneficiaries of government subsidies and loans, receiving enough money to equal 14 percent of the budget. In 1985, Rogernomics eliminated these handouts. Now that the farmers have adapted, their products are competitive worldwide. "We had to face up to the need for a drastic restructuring of farming," Owen R. Jennings, vice president of the Federation of Farmers of New Zealand, reflected in *Reason*.

This "new" approach to the economy has led to new investment from abroad. The number of foreign firms starting busi-



New Zealand has nearly quadrupled during the 1980s, from 231 new companies in 1980 to 919 in 1988. The economy has started to rebound as well. The 1980s saw an increase in unemployment in order to keep inflation down. Now the U.S. State Department says, "the painful restructuring of the last six years is beginning to pay off." As painful as it has been, much remains to be done. New Zealand started with a heavily controlled and inefficient econ-

omy. Unemployment needs to be conquered, and four major industries, including energy, still have price controls. The labor market is tightly controlled, thanks to near compulsory union membership in some industries. But even if a lot remains to be done, Rogernomics has replaced socialism in New Zealand.

Jason is a political science major from Chapel Hill.

ACTUP's Alternative Reality

It's funny how many people believe everything they read while tromping down the sidewalk. Even funnier is the percentage of them that can be persuaded into action. But what isn't humorous at all is that some people often get hurt when others get taken in by ungrounded propaganda.

I discovered a perfect example while strutting around Washington, D.C. this summer. Every post, brick wall, trash receptacle and kitchen sink in the nation's capital seemed to be decorated with posters featuring North Carolina's own Senator Jesse Helms. Helms dressed as the Marlboro Man, Helms being sodomized by George Bush—any outrageous setting you can conjure up short of Jesse playing naked Twister while wearing a gilded rhino horn on his forehead and singing along with Bizet's "Toreador Song." The posters had captions like "ACT UP: Boycott Marlboro cigarettes and Miller beer for their violations of gay and lesbian rights." On the bottom, in very fine print was added "for more information, call ACT UP/DC: 728-7530."

When I first read one of these posters, I suddenly felt quite vengeful toward the Genuine Draft I had sucked down the night

before. Violating citizens' rights is pretty heavy stuff and I didn't want to be engaging in any sort of totalitarian action unwittingly. "Damn that Helms and his corporate minions exclaimed. "This is America—land of the free and home of the brave!" But then, as passers-by looked quizzically at the silly man shouting at himself, I had a startling realization. I am not a mindless automaton made up of copper wire, old conditioner parts and scraps from somebody's junked Pace car—I am a human—a free human enstilled with the power of reason—and I don't have to obey this poster without question."

So I called for some information. A Washington member of the AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power, a homosexual rights group of about 5,000 people in 40 chapters, said that Miller and Marlboro are being boycotted because they are owned by Phillip Morris Corporation, the top contributor to Jesse Helms' reelection campaign. And since Helms is anti-gay, he said, Phillip Morris is thereby "killing gays and lesbians."

Killing, huh? Well, that's really bad—worse than generic rights violations. Needless to mention, I unrolled my pack of "Reds" from the shoulder of my T-shirt and threw them in the trash before you could say "hate crimes." Soon enough

WHO IS MORE SOCIALLY CONSCIOUS?



er, the air conditioner parts thing hit me again and I felt led to exercise my freedom to find both sides of the

ngely, there was a lot being untold. According to a relations specialist at Phillip Morris, the corporation has about \$800,000 to AIDS-related causes including the an Foundation For AIDS Research (AMFAR) and Gay Health Crisis. Also, despite Phillip Morris' \$8,500 tion this year to a political action committee supporting (not making them his top contributor,) Miller has pubesented a letter to ACT UP disagreeing with Helms on rights issues. So unless giving hundreds of thousands of to AIDS research is a very subtle plot to exterminate Phillip Morris hardly seems to be the executioner that P portrays them to be.

urally, I was shocked to find that I had been led on by a f seemingly innocuous and well-intentioned homosexivists. Here's the tragic part though: not everybody rated both sides of the story like I did. In fact, there are glass-laden, lime green, wider-than-they-are-long Pacer s dragging their dangling mufflers down America's l highways at this very moment. There are so many that P has amassed a \$3 million operating budget through donations, according to a staff member at ACT UP : Headquarters in New York City. He said that the , which is highly active in 25 to 30 cities throughout the

country, is catching on "like a cancerous tumor" and is costing Philip Morris millions of dollars.

Miller has become the primary target. In one night, for instance, 23 bars from the Dallas Tavern Guild pulled Miller from their stock, he said. He said that he witnessed another 15 bars drop Miller during a recent trip to Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains. He added that bar owners and frequenters everywhere are discontinuing the brand in an effort not to be "politically incorrect."

Phillip Morris is taking an unjustified loss and popular susceptibility to political hype is to blame. These misguided activists are convincing the public that there is a "correct" answer to politics and that their stance is it. Unfortunately, this is not a solitary example either. Everyone in the country wants to "do the right thing" in their community, but a large portion of them do not examine facts and opposing criticisms thoroughly.

The answers to America's most pressing human rights problems will never be found without a critical eye. If you let your mind become scrap metal, it's funny what you'll believe while reading the poster boards on Franklin Street. It's even funnier what you'll do. In this case, Budweiser is having a great laugh. Ω

Elliot is a journalism major from Philadelphia.

The CAROLINA CRITIC congratulates the following writers who received awards in the annual Felix Morley Journalism Competition:

Maureen Kelley, Senior Editor: Runner Up

Jeff Taylor, Editor Emeritus: Runner Up

Elliot Fus, Assistant Editor: Honorable Mention

Anthony Woodlief, Editor Emeritus: Honorable Mention

Biting the Bullet

Hefty Tuition Hike the Only Way to Save UNC

Carolina students have nearly twice as many worries as the rest of the world. While everyone sweats over the Gulf Crisis, we not only fear the draft but wonder if our degrees will have any value if budget cuts continue to weaken UNC. Already, horror stories of cancelled classes, shorter library hours, and imminent staff layoffs haunt the campus. If, as predicted, revenue falls short, there will be even more damage as UNC revenue falls to eight percent less than requested.

What can be done?

Traditionally, UNC has successfully raised money from its alumni. According to Executive Director Nancy Davis, the Department of Development raised \$49 million in the 1988-1989 school year. This means that Carolina is among the top 20 public schools in alumni donations, and ranks 26th among all schools.

Unfortunately, this money does little to solve the budget crisis. Most alumni want their money to "enhance the university, not replace money lost from the state," said Davis. Many people are aware that UNC cannot depend on the state. Barbara Habel, executive director of the Arts and Sciences Foundation, said "The budget crisis has made the fact that the university needs private money very clear, particularly to North Carolina alumni."

This may not translate into increased contributions. "On the other side of the coin, people hesitate to make large gifts if they see the institution is having hard times. Additionally, the general economic outlook is bad, and it has been hard to get really substantial commitments from givers," Habel said. Since the budget cuts occurred so recently, there is no empirical summary. Mike Strother of the Phon-A-Thon said, "It's too early to tell if it has affected fundraising."

In light of this uncertainty, the university will not emphasize the budget crisis in its fundraising, Davis said. Other schools that have fallen on budget problems in the past recommend this course for UNC.

Without a guarantee that private donations will solve the budget crisis, many students cry out for the N.C. General Assembly to raise taxes—no surprise in liberal Chapel Hill. This could certainly bring more money, but there are problems. Most voters in this state do not go to Carolina, nor do they have a great deal of money. They are more likely to be interested

in better roads—roads which will bring new industry and jobs—than more books for a library they have never seen.

For the sake of argument, let us assume taxes are raised. This may still not be enough to solve UNC's problems. Unless

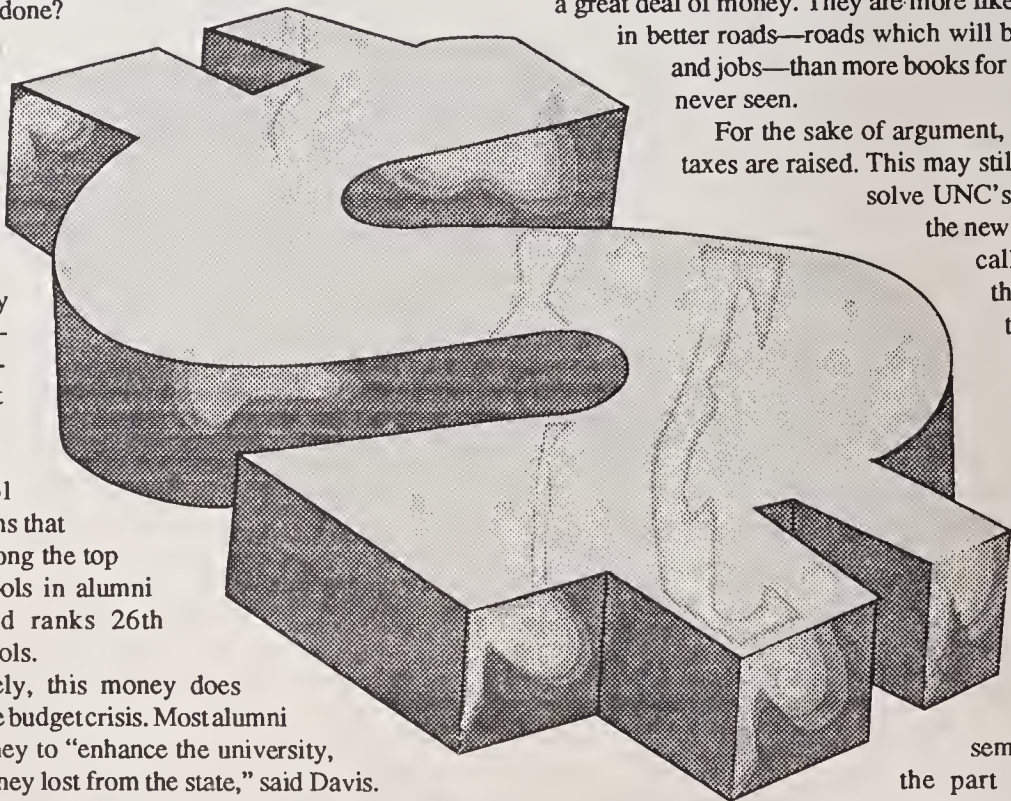
the new revenue is specifically designated for the University system, much of the money will likely end up somewhere else. The money specifically designated for the University system, though, will have a smaller chance of passing through the general

assembly can always be the part of the university budget not paid for by a tax increase.

Besides, tax increases for education adversely affect the poor. As former UNC economics student Andy Thomas showed in *the catalyst* two years ago, the burden of subsidized education effectively results in a transfer of income from poor to rich. A tax increase for the UNC system would only heighten this disparity.

We can tell state legislators that we want them to raise taxes and that we want them to take someone else's money and spend it on us. Who would be surprised if they do not listen?

On the other hand, if we volunteer our own money, legislative ears will perk up. Pandora's Box is open. Raise tuition



to solve the budget crisis. Before sending us any letter, consider the following. First, Carolina is one of the lowest tuitions in the nation. It is the cheapest of its calibre. For example, last fall's tuition and fees totaled \$848 while the University of Virginia's was \$2,366, nearly three times as much. Of this, only \$480 is actually tuition. Out-of-state students have a particularly nice deal. For a yearly \$1,000, they get a North Carolina state-subsidized education to take them back to New Jersey. Out-of-state tuition should at least equal the amount the state pays for each student.

UNC's in-state tuition was \$1,000, each student would only pay about \$1,000 more per year. State revenue would rise from \$22.1 million to \$22.1 million. Add the out-of-staters' share, and the increase should be more than \$5 million. Since this would be a financial burden on some students, assume that some of the money would be given back as financial aid. There would be more than enough to cover the \$5 million to \$8 million budget cut loss.

Of course, spending could always be cut. It has already happened. But why stop with shorter hours at Davis Library? Let's turn it into a parking deck. Maybe the pit could become a swimming pool. We could melt down Silent Sam for pennies. I aim that Elvis slept in a room at the Carolina Inn and charge a session to see it.

Somewhat more realistically, we could make some changes in the classroom based on two obvious facts. Graduate students do go to school here. Additionally, they teach classes. If we increase the number of graduate students and decrease the num-

ber of professors, we will save money on teaching. This is not a pleasant option, but it would save money.

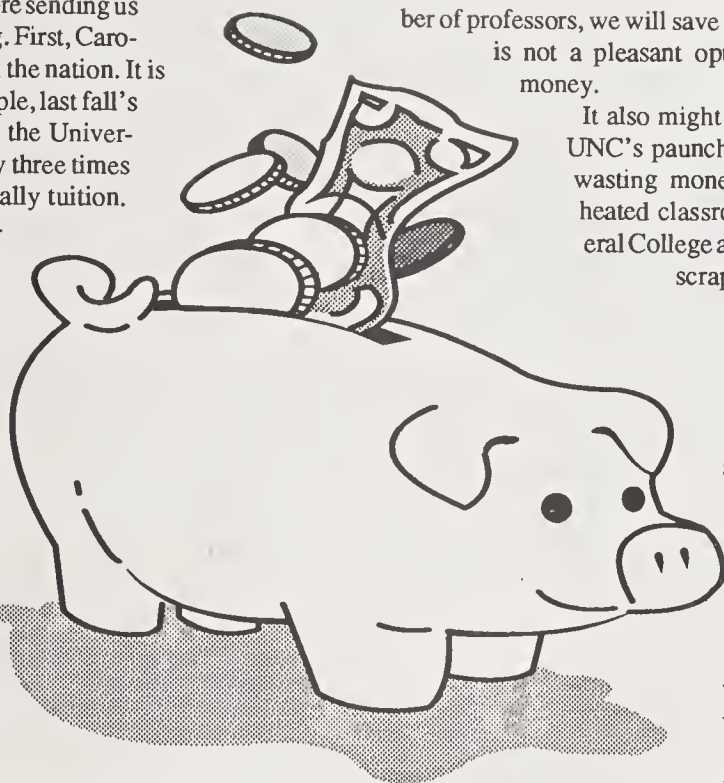
It also might help to cut the fat from UNC's paunch. Carolina is, no doubt, wasting money on things like overheated classrooms. Most of the General College advisor program could be scrapped. A ten-minute mandatory meeting with an

overworked advisor does little to help a student pick a schedule. A counseling-on-demand system could be much smaller, efficient, and would help students more. These are just a couple of ideas. The university should start a program to identify wasted money and irrelevant programs.

Any budget solution inevitably runs into a big

problem. There is nothing to stop the state government from cutting funds next year, or the year after that. Tax increases could be earmarked for the university, but UNC would still need additional money that would not be guaranteed. Higher tuition is the best of many bad solutions, especially since most students would rather pay an extra thousand dollars a year if it would help safeguard the value of their diplomas. Students and their families, particularly those that can afford to, should be expected to pay for a UNC education. Ω

Jason is a political science major from Chapel Hill.



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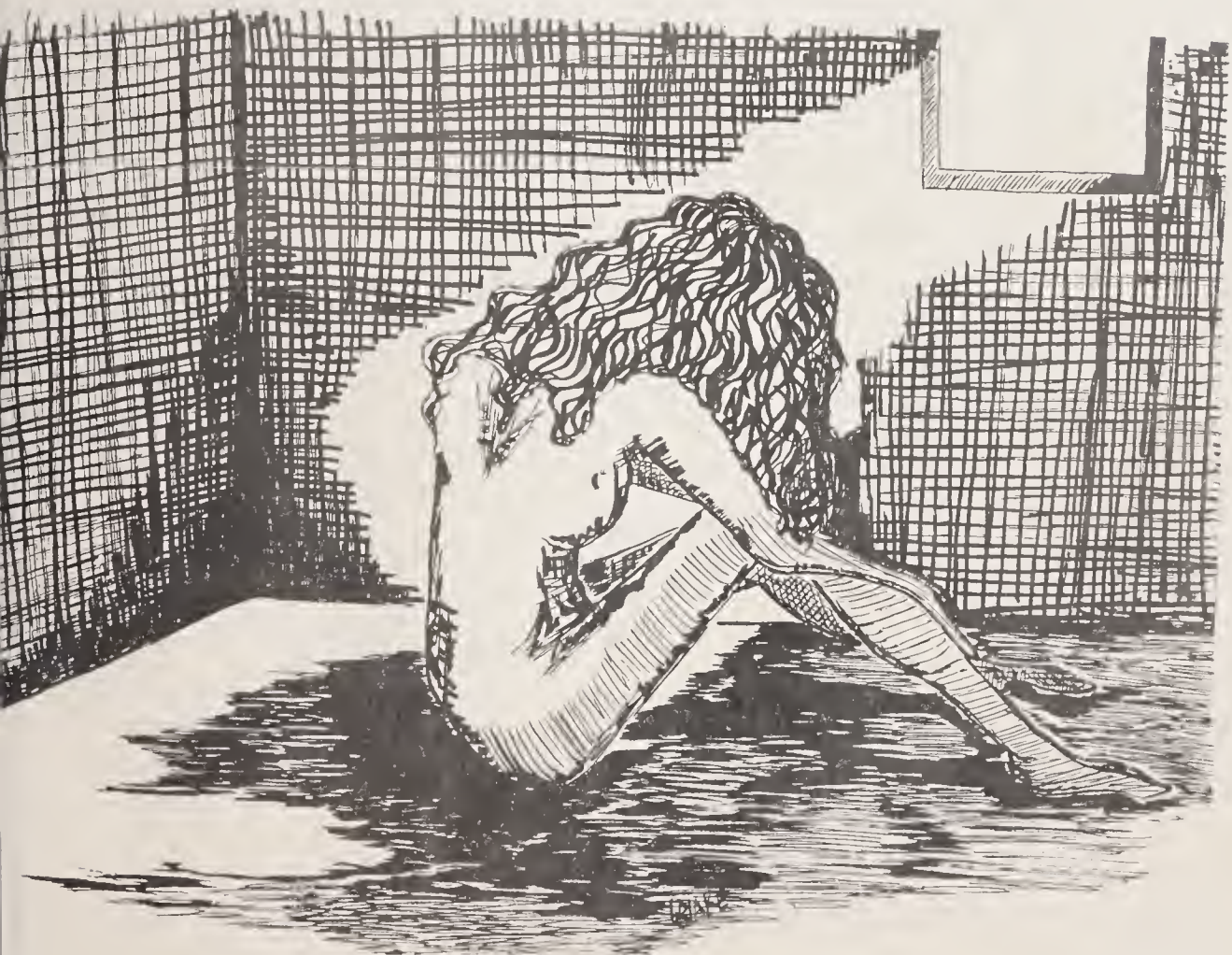
NOVEMBER 1990



ELECTION
'90

The CAROLINA CRITIC

Insanity at Dartmouth • More Danielle • Budget Fiasco



The Tragedy of Sexual Assault

The CAROLINA CRITIC

A Student Journal of News & Opinion

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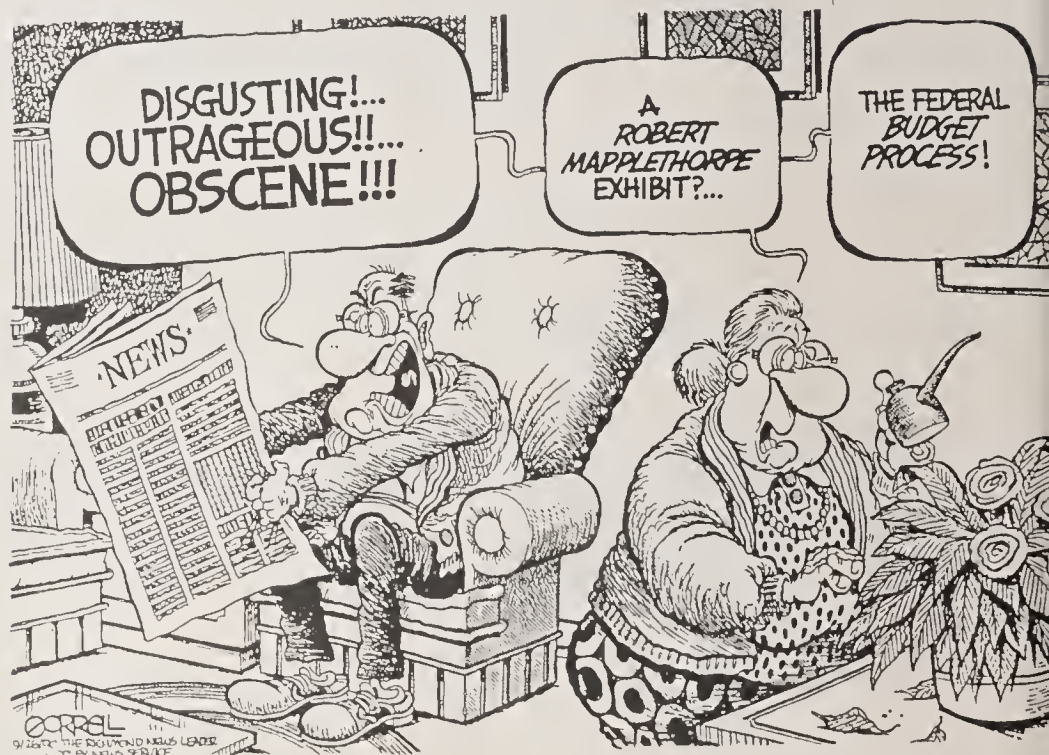
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THE CRITICAL e•y•e

Sometimes you've just got to say, "What the..."



> We don't mean to insinuate that the average environmentalist isn't bubbling over with social awareness, but isn't the term "Mother Earth" sexist? A more gender neutral way of describing our world could be "Parent Earth." Or if "parent" unfairly endorses the hierarchical authority structure of the Western bourgeois heterosexual familial system, "Comrade Earth" may even be better. "Love your Comrade and keep Amerika beautiful."

> The late homeless advocate Mitch Snyder once claimed that there are 3 million homeless in America, despite government and university studies that put the number at around 500,000. Additionally, he said that 45 homeless people die every minute. After applying a little math, right-wing style, Snyder's "fact" suggests that 24 million homeless people die every year, effectively ending the homeless problem in one and a half months.

> William F. Buckley, Jr., has traded in the post of editor-in-chief of his brainchild the *National Review* to become "editor-at-large." He believes that since the cold war is over he can afford to take a less active role. In order to salute his 35 year crusade for smaller government, the federal government shut itself down for a few days last week.

> The CRITIC's Statistical Analysis Department has determined that recently acquitted rappers 2 Live Crew used the F-word 226

times on their album *As Nasty As They Wanna Be*, which is the equivalent of once every 21.4 seconds. We note that this is less often than Marion Barry said "gotdamn bitch" during his arrest for alleged (and acquitted) cocaine use. The Vista sting videotape was not, however, banned in Florida.

> Coors is the first beer to be certified kosher, according to the *Wall Street Journal*. Reportedly, this confirmed Yassir Arafat's longtime allegiance to National Bohemian, based on his misreading of the label as "from the land of peasant killing."

> The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Alameda district attorney are investigating animal cruelty allegations involving the Carolina Biological Supply Co. The Burlington firm has been killing nearly 200 cats a week with poison gas, according to ABC "World News Tonight." Perhaps they were just researching a new book: *101 Uses for 200 Dead Cats*.

- There's no reason to be the richest man in the cemetery. You can't do any business from there.
—Colonel Sanders
- The hallmark of our age is the tension between related aspirations and sluggish institutions.
—John Gardner
- People who can't see without glasses should wear them.
—Malcom Forbes
- Government under democracy is thus government by orgy, almost by orgasm.
—H.L. Menken
- Liberty means responsibility. That is why most men dread it.
—George Bernard Shaw
- Politics make strange bedfellows rich.
—Wayne G. Haisley
- A diplomat's life is made up of three ingredients: protocol, Geritol, and alcohol.
—Adlai Stevenson
- A leader is a dealer in hope.
—Napoleon
- A tyrant is nothing but a slave turned inside out.
—Herbert Spencer
- The Soviet Communist Party even has a new slogan: "We've fallen and we can't get up."
—Jay Leno
- They said we were censors. This was a lie and we could not let them print it.
—A Sandinista censor

Fathers-to-be are gaining weight, getting sick in the morning, feeling dizzy and eraving all sorts of food in increasing numbers, reports *Insight* magazine. Newport Beach obstetrician Dave David claims that these symptoms indicate "that childbearing has become a 50-50 proposition." We advise that Dr. David stay far away from delivery rooms. If any woman in labor says that claim, he will never have to worry about being an expectant father.

Singer Johnny Cash on American freedoms: "I thank God we're in a country where you have the right to burn the flag if you want to. And I thank God that we live in a country where we have the right to keep and bear arms—so that I can shoot if you

try to burn mine."

> Tragically, Washington, D.C.'s Potato Museum has closed. Officials blamed a rising tide of apathy towards tubers, but Critic sources reveal that this was yet another example of censorship. Because one of the exhibits portrayed a potato on top of a pomegranate, Students for Ethical Pomegranate Treatment (SEPTic) actually sabotaged the ill-fated exhibit. Evidently, SEPTic felt "the exhibit furthered discrimination and submissive stereotypes about pomegranates."

> 57-year-old widow Maxine Brooks is going back to seventh grade—but not by choice. A Lincoln County, West Virginia



volume 3

The Saga Continues...

When we last left Danielle, she had traded in her feigned sorority-rush exuberance for post-materialist Birkenstock angst. Last month, Danielle began a frenzied search for an oppressed people to uplift or a traumatized chicken to liberate. First, she joined the animal rights group, but resigned rather than give up her leather Gucci wallet. Next she merged with the horde of environmentalists running lemming-like to a brighter and greener tomorrow. But reusable plastic cups get so icky after a long day of activism, especially when all you drink is organic fruit juice.

Last Tuesday, her secular prayers were answered. She received a little airmail envelope, postmarked Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Inside was an appeal to improve international understanding through the exchange of music. Danielle knew

that only through the language of peace and brother/sisterhood could she truly change the world. She had found her *raison d'être* (well, besides giving our cartoonist a forum for gratuitous bashing of campus fashion stereotypes).

Danielle had already bought a 1987 Beemer with half the money she saved from sorority pledge fees. But she quickly blew her bank account on a new coiffure, a stack of used records and some airmail stamps. She now eagerly awaits her first shipment of Eastern European music including such gems as Moravanka (Moravian Brass Music) and "Citron," (Czechoslovakian Heavy Metal).

If you want to get involved, write to the address listed below. Danielle does not exist. The organization does.

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(Ex-Ad)



Cool Hand
Luke '90

magistrate sentenced Brooks to attend classes with her son Omar after he managed to cut classes for three years straight. We hope North Carolina judges don't get any bright ideas. We'd feel awkward copying econ notes from our moms.

Remember Manuel Noriega? Well, he's languishing in a cell at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in Miami. The "cell" features a bedroom, a conference room, an office, a color TV, a computer, an exercise bike, a paper shredder and two safes. Other drug lords are reportedly falling on their knees before DEA agents all over Latin and South America, begging, "Extradite me, señor! ¡Please lock me up in Miami, señor!"

An Arab newspaper *Al-Seyassah* reports that the prophet Mohammed appeared to Saddam Hussein in a dream. He apparently said, "I see your rockets deployed wrongly." No kidding. They should be pointed at his own head.

Surprisingly, Mohammed did not admonish Saddam on matters such as rape, execution and looting in Kuwait.

We've finally found someone even more blasé than we are about global warming. Craig McIlwain writes in the *Best of Business Quarterly*, "Actions can and will be taken to control the rate of warming and to adapt to what cannot be controlled. And as is usually the case when the world changes, the compa-

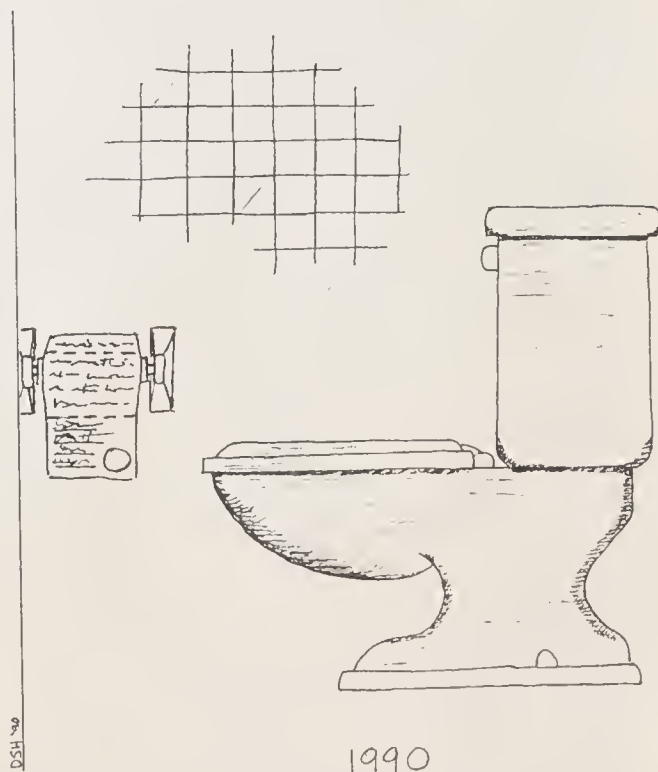
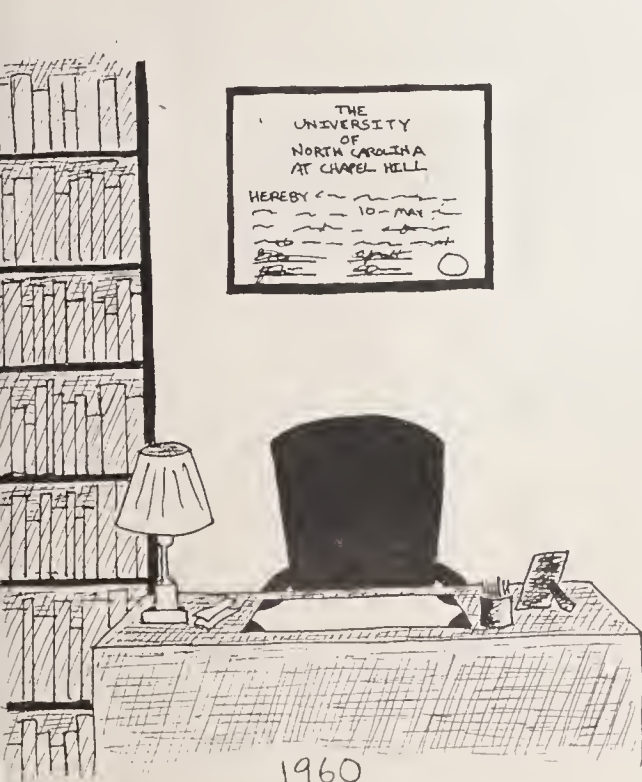
nies that guess right about these actions could make a lot of money." Who says the end of the world can't be a growth market?

> If you have been embarrassed by our vice-president's tendency to misspeak in public, be glad you're not Canadian. Consider these profundities from Nova Scotia premier Roger Bacon: "I condemn phonographic movies," and "If those people weren't unemployed, they'd be working today." He makes Quaylespeak resound like the orations of Cicero.

> Japanese justice minister Seiroku Kajiyama recently said that foreign prostitutes would have the same effect on Japanese communities as blacks have on predominantly white neighborhoods. Perhaps such regrettable bigotry is a result of the Nakasone era, when racism became fashionable again. Look out for an upcoming *Nation* article entitled: "Nakasone and Reagan: Separated at Birth?"

> After members of the House of Representatives showed unusual bilateral consensus in rejecting President Bush's budget package (the first time) Bush sought to dramatize the effect of the government shutdown by driving back from Camp David instead of taking his helicopter as usual. Although initially touched by this gesture, we noticed that the empty helicopter still made the trip. So much for petty economies.

BUDGET CUTS AND THE HOME : YOUR DIPLOMA



➤ *Daily Tar Heel* co-editor Jessica Lanning embarrassed herself yet again. She wrote that the statue of Silent Sam "promotes sexism with the legend that Sam's gun (which has been silent for years) goes off every time a virgin goes by," thus "belittling females." The Legend of Sam more likely promotes sex, a traditional UNC pastime, than sexism. Besides, isn't it sexist of Miss Ms. Lanning to assume that "virgin" implies female? After the editorial hit the streets, normally antagonistic conservative and liberal student activists were seen laughing together by DTH boxes.

➤ The *Phoenix*, omnipresent in last year's Critical Eye, is again worthy of note. Perhaps our constructive criticism was well-taken. For example, the new "Bird Words" section of the *Phoenix* looks suspiciously like what you are reading now. Imitation surely is the most sincere form of flattery. And we thought they didn't like us.

➤ In that vein, *Phoenix* staffers should be happy to see the kultur korner in last month's *catalyst*. In what was clearly an homage to Ed Davis' now defunct "Phoenix Phun Phest," an unnamed writer masqueraded as a terminally-hip, cliché-quipping Southern belle. Our bet is that "author" Binkie-Chase Erbane is actually the result of a nasty eugenics experiment involving a South Carolinian and a Valley girl. How else would you get lines like, "Get serious! No. really [sic] it was a good book, with hundreds of pages of mega-arcanimania and a lesson about the essence of life: a bichin' [sic] sound from your trumpet. Heh-vee." We want to quote more bodaciously, but like wowsa, Binkie-speak is so uncüh!

➤ That well-known protector of poultry rights, the *Daily Tar Heel* led the flock in coverage of the now notorious SAE "Kickin' Chicken" country-theme party featuring live yardbirds. Samples from the coverage:

- "The chickens did not show signs of violent abuse, but the birds were missing some feathers and one had minor abrasions...Stains found on a wall in the house which were originally thought to be blood stains are now thought to be barbecue sauce, but definite test results have not come back."
- "Although police did not see anyone kicking chickens, they confiscated four live chickens from the party. They were not able to locate a fifth until Sunday morning."
- "Although chickens were not kicked or violently abused at the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity party Thursday, they were traumatized."

We applaud the DTH's innovative spirit. April Fools' editions are not often released twice in three days—especially in October.

➤ When police arrived to take the chickens into protective custody, one student put up a struggle, declaring repeatedly, "They're my chickens, they're my chickens." As good libertarians, we appreciate this intrepid defense of the Lockean property rights that form the backbone of the US Constitution. But, we gotta know: how drunk do you have to be before you start asserting your property rights over a chicken to a guy with a gun and the power to put you in jail for the night?

➤ College Republican Chairman and former CRITIC staffer Charlton Allen has been receiving threatening phone calls lately. One anonymous voice claimed "If I ever see you on campus, I'm going to kick your f—ing ass." Dastardly Young Democrats might be suspected in the incident. However, as we last saw Charlton leaving a CRITIC meeting with several hundred magazines which he somehow "misplaced," more obvious suspects spring to mind.

➤ University police records for Sunday, October 21 indicate that a woman was seen breaking into a vending machine in the medical building, a snack machine in the law school was pried open and Satanic music was being played at a high volume in or around Ehringhaus dorm. Rumor has it that the campus cops have linked the cases together after finding sheepskin leggings with stuck-on Caramel Creme residue in Ehringhaus field the next morning.

➤ Less-than-late breaking news from the DTH: "CGLA will not contest ROTC discrimination policy." Also just off the wire—there were no oil spills off California, a small Mexican village was not rocked by an earthquake, and the DTH did not deny being hard-up for stories.

➤ In a letter to the DTH, James Langman writes "Today the United States and other nations have military forces in Saudi Arabia prepared to fight a war caused by our overdependence on oil." Although the CRITIC agrees that the U.S. is overly dependent on oil, we had thought the presence of U.S. troops was somehow vaguely related to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait and the rape and murder of its citizens. Ω

The CAROLINA CRITIC

Winter Staff Meeting to discuss
the CAROLINA CRITIC, Campus
Roundtable, and the CRITIC
lecture series.

Tuesday, November 13
7 p.m.
Bingham Hall, Room 221

CRITIC ALMANAC

Contributions to Helms campaign from RJR/Nabisco: \$10,000

From Effective Government Committee: \$0

Contributions to Gantt campaign from Hollywood Women's Political Committee: \$10,000

Number of cans of corned beef recalled from Jordanian refugee camp: 650,000

Number of times David Duke has run for political office: 7

Estimated miles-per-gallon of George Bush's boat: 2

Estimated amount the national debt will increase in the time it takes you to read this: \$30,000

Percentage of goods which the Soviet consumer obtains from the black market: 50

Length of time it took Congress to debate and pass a bill providing \$57 billion in additional funding for the agency assigned to clean up the Savings & Loan scandal: 8 minutes

Number of additional dollars the agency said it would need when it received \$50 billion last year: 0.

American federal debt in trillions of dollars: 3.1

American personal debt in trillions of dollars: 3.4

Average cost of a U.S. Senate campaign, in dollars, in 1974: 440,000

In 1988: 2,800,000

Percentage of recent MBA graduates who would not work for a tobacco company: 61

For a company which was a direct investor in South Africa: 24

Number of North Carolina residents listed in *Forbes'* list of the 400 richest people in America: 1

Number of UNC system presidents listed in *Forbes'* list of the 400 richest people in America: 1

Sources: *Charlotte Observer* 10/21/90; *Time* 10/1/90; *Time* 8/27/90; *New York Times* 10/22/90; *U.S. News and World Report* 10/22/90; *Forbes* 10/22/90; *Harper's* 10/90.



ELECTION '90: Here Come the Candidates



Gantt or Helms: Lesser of Two Evils?

By Maureen Kelley

Once again, North Carolina politics warrant national attention. Eager eyes are focused on the battle between the "southern boys," as Harvey Gantt and Jesse Helms race for the U.S. Senate.

But why all of the attention? Many people see this race as a struggle between the "Old South" and the "New South." Others view it as a racial confrontation. Although the race does, perhaps, involve both tensions, it is the sharp polar characteristics of the Democratic and Republican parties that truly make this a "larger-than-life" campaign.

The race between Gantt and Helms highlights the stark ideological divide in our nation. It stems from the idea that individual freedom and economic freedom are in no way related. And it forces voters to choose between the freedom to work, produce, and trade without hindrance, and the freedom to have control over their person and their associations with others. An examination of the political records and philosophies of these two candidates shows the difficult choice which awaits the voter on November 6.

ECONOMICS: TO SPEND OR NOT TO SPEND

Jesse Helms has made a name for himself as the trusted incumbent, committed to decreasing government expenditure and taxes. Since he was first elected Senator in 1972, Helms has pursued this cause like a trooper.

In the area of education funding, he has consistently advocated the decentralization of public schools, placing management on the local level with parents and community members. "Today," said Helms, "50 cents of every education dollar goes for bureaucracy." He continued, "and it was only when the federal government took over control of the schools that the

quality of education began to plummet." By paring down the superstructure of our public schools, he hopes to redirect funding away from administrative offices and into the classrooms.

Helms has applied the same economic policy to issues of health care. Again, he has fought the perception that increased taxes and government control will alleviate the nation's medical woes. He has worked on an alternative plan, based on providing health care tax credits and expanded private insurance coverage, which will allow the health care consumer to exercise choice among options in a competitive health care market.

Unfortunately, the economic policy pushed by Helms has not always been consistent. While the so-called "Watchdog of the Treasury" has likened senate members to "turkeys on the way to the market," he has also been propping up a few lame ducks of his own. The *Wall Street Journal* brought attention to a recent internal campaign memo listing 24 instances where Helms had used federal funds for home-state interests, including a \$950,000 grant in 1988 which helped rescue a failing turkey-processing plant in southeastern North Carolina. Other records have shown that Helms later received a \$2,000 campaign contribution from the president of the turkey plant's parent corporation.

Jesse Helms has regularly abandoned his fight for free trade and commerce when that freedom has threatened his pet staples. He has been an avid protectionist of the textile, tobacco, and peanut industries. The restrictions on the textile industry alone, said a *Wall Street Journal* editor, "have cost the American consumer an extra 58 percent on every towel, shirt, dress, and underwear." Helms has no qualms about these inconsistencies. He has made it clear that he will reject any proposal to cut world trade barriers unless it establishes a global quota to control imports of textiles. "All we're asking," said Helms, "is that our foreign competitors slow down their growth and reserve some of our market for our industry." In the next breath, he insists that he "is not asking for favors."

Democrat Harvey Gantt has not exhibited this kind of hypocrisy. *He has been consistent in his bashing of economic freedoms.* He admits to his affinity for higher taxes and expanded government as solutions for problems in health care, education, and housing.

During his nine years as council member and four years as



ELECTION '90: Here Come the Candidates

Mayor of Charlotte, Gantt pushed a program based on "new ideas" and "managed growth." The city, at the time, was experiencing a rapid influx of new industry. Banks, computer stores, and retail outlets were flocking to the area. Gantt sought to curtail the dramatic expansion by establishing strict zoning laws and placing strong regulations on developers. "What I'm talking about with growth management," said Gantt, "is the allocation of resources." He admitted that his goal was to funnel growth from the affluent southeastern region to the city's barren downtown.

In 1987, before running for a third term as mayor, Gantt campaigned rigorously for new payroll, sales, and gasoline taxes. In 1986 his city council raised the property tax rate by 5 cents and proposed a "real estate transfer tax." The onslaught of economic restrictions, coupled with his hesitancy toward growth, caused Gantt to lose support, and ultimately, the mayoral seat.

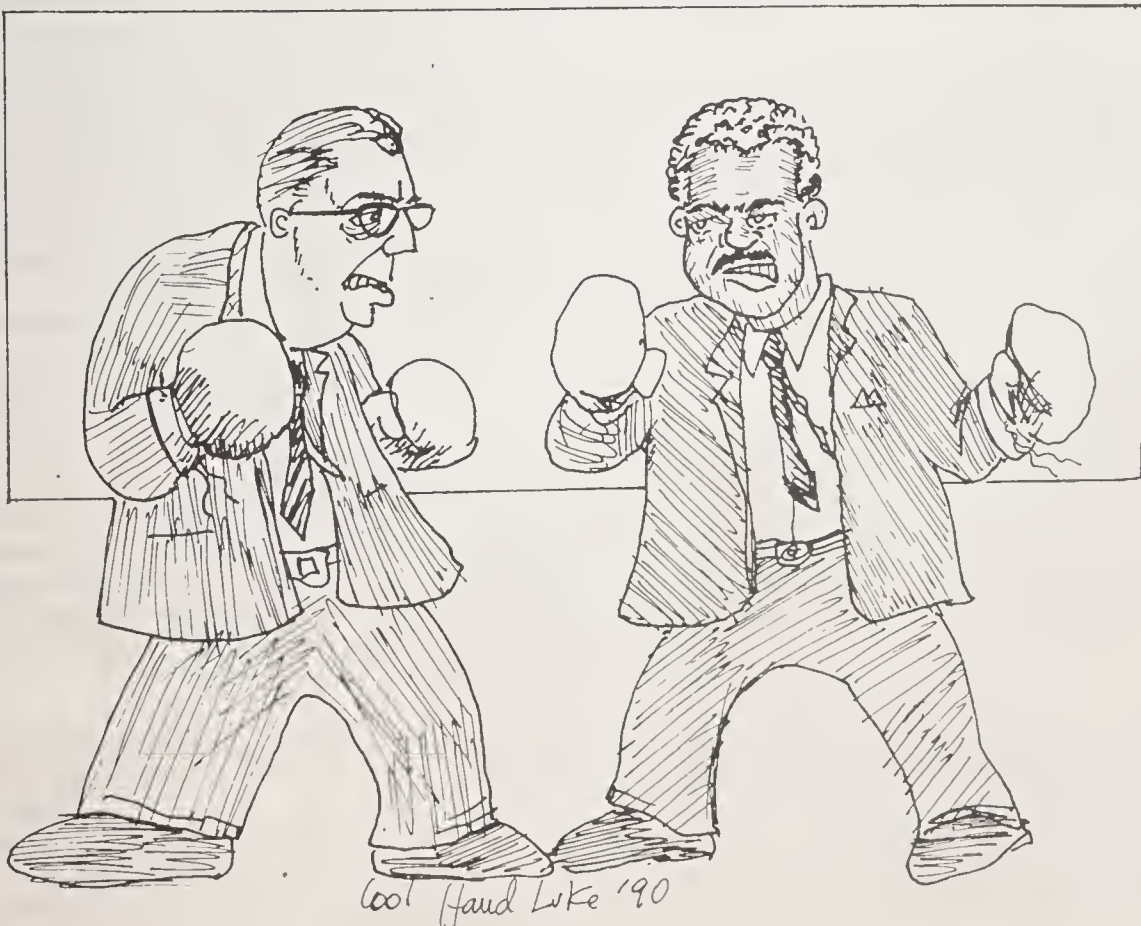
This loss, however, has not caused Gantt to alter his economic philosophy. He has made his intentions clear. He will seek similar economic regulations and increased taxation if he wins the Senate. In addition to a proposed gasoline tax, Gantt plans to push a cigarette tax. He also plans on expanding Social

Security benefits, and presumably, increasing the payroll tax to fund the expansion.

On agricultural issues, Gantt treads with care. He simply states that he supports "policies which will ensure that every farmer has the opportunity to earn a decent living from the land." How he plans to guarantee this and what it amounts to in terms of concrete policy is not clear.

In the area of health care, he intends to advocate a "minimum package of health care and long term care for all citizens." It is an admirable goal, but it is hidden in the folds of socialized medicine. Who will deliver this medical package? "The federal government," said Gantt, "must pay its fair share of Medicare and Medicaid bills." That is a weighty demand to place on an institution which depends on taxpayers to maintain its existence.

Gantt also believes that the government should somehow remedy educational and environmental concerns. "We must," he says, "ensure access to quality education for all our children and young adults." Similarly, Gantt believes it to be the responsibility of the government to "ensure a clean, environmentally safe world." Again, these are undeniably worthy aims. But





ELECTION '90: Here Come the Candidates



Gantt has taken the archetypal democratic stance, denouncing private sector solutions and embracing governmental ones. By doing so, he contributes to the further harnessing of economic freedom.

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM: PROTECT OR ENDANGER

Interestingly, Gantt does not advocate such profound government involvement into the sanctuary of individual rights. A great grandson of slaves, Gantt holds deep reverence for advancements achieved through the Civil Rights Movement. In 1943 he made his own mark in the movement by breaking the color barrier at Clemson University as its first black student.

While in political office, he consistently adhered to the principles of individual freedom. He sought to eradicate the prejudiced hiring practices of Charlotte businesses, and empower minority youths with literacy projects and other educational opportunities. In 1977, he argued for the removal of a 2,000 pound monument honoring Charlotte's Confederate soldiers.

But his ultimate defense of individual liberty has been in his ardent opposition to legal restrictions on abortion. He believes that "no choice is more individual or personal than a woman's decision to conceive and bear a child." He also believes that women must be guaranteed that choice by law.

In addition, Gantt supports ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and opposes the death penalty. He has rebuked Bush's veto of the Civil Rights Act of 1990, along with the Senate's failure to reverse the decision.

While Gantt was protesting the veto, Jesse Helms was supporting it with his senatorial vote. The son of a Jim Crow-era policeman, Helms has apparently retained some of the period's sentiments. He has historically thrown individual choice to the wind, with his advocacy of mandated school prayer, support of the death penalty, and attempts to make abortion illegal.

In 1982 Helms opposed the Voting Rights Act, an act which secured the 1970 law which wiped out literacy tests, and banned all other barriers to the registration of black voters. In 1985, Helms opposed a resolution condemning South Africa's system of apartheid. Helms was also quoted as saying that civil rights activists are "moral degenerates" and that Martin Luther King was "a communist and sex pervert."

He is notorious for his relentless attacks on homosexuals and recently criticized contributions to Gantt's campaign made by "all those homosexuals, labor unions, and militant feminists." In 1987 Helms persuaded Congress to add the AIDS virus to a list of "dangerous contagious diseases" that provided grounds for exclusion from the United States. He continues to support the restriction in the face of recommended repeal by the Centers for Disease Control based on updated evidence about

AIDS transmission

ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Jesse Helms claims to follow a philosophy espoused by Thomas Jefferson. "The least government is best, and I plead guilty to following that," said Helms. Gantt refuted this idea by saying, "government has a role to play and people who go to Washington with the attitude that the best government is no government, simply miss the point." In reality, neither man is above using the government to advance his agenda.

Helms has used his political prowess to push his pet initiatives through government channels. While condemning excessive bureaucracy, he readily uses it as an instrument for legislated morality. He seeks to impose his views of "decency", "obscenity", and religion on the diverse population of our nation. In 1985 Helms formed a group called "Fairness in Media" which sought contributions for a conservative takeover of CBS. His goal was to replace the "liberal media bias" with his own conservative bias.

But Jesse Helms was not alone in his broadcasting aspirations. In 1984, then mayor of Charlotte Harvey Gantt invested in a Belmont television station, implying that he would use it as a vehicle for "promoting the black community." But members of the black community soon condemned Gantt when they discovered that he used his position as mayor and his race to acquire an FCC permit. The group then resold the station within six months to an all-white company. Luckily, Gantt's fellow councilmen declined to investigate. Councilman Al Rousseau forgave Gantt saying, "We're all human." He consoled Gantt by sharing his failure to file a 1984 tax return, saying, "it just slipped my mind."

NO LESSER OF TWO EVILS

If you vote in the senatorial election on November 6, you will be making a sacrifice. In choosing Harvey Gantt, you will be showing support for his strong ideals of personal liberty, while sacrificing the ideal of economic liberty. Backing Helms will secure the opposite. There is no candidate in this election who sees the necessary tie between personal and economic freedom. Perhaps this tradeoff between freedoms does not bother many people. That would explain Helms' seeming tenure in the Senate. Perhaps people have become accustomed to what in all reality is a two-party system; a system which forces voters to choose between "the lesser of two evils." In the race between Gantt and Helms, those who view economic and personal freedoms as being inseparable will find it difficult to identify a lesser evil. Unfortunately for some, there is not a ballot selection stating, "none of the above."

Maureen is a senior economics and philosophy major.



ELECTION '90: Here Come the Candidates



Businessman John Carrington

Interview by Grant Thompson

John Carrington is not a politician. He is a businessman. Perhaps that explains why he has trouble working in what he calls "...the political world of smoke and mirrors." He has twice run for public office before the current campaign—and he has

twice lost. Why should this campaign be any different?

His status as a challenger coming from outside the political world may have been a liability in previous campaigns. But in today's virulently anti-incumbent atmosphere it may be his greatest asset. Carrington has been enormously successful as President of the Sirchie Group, a company which provides law enforcement equipment. The company, which he bought in 1965 for \$30,000, now boasts \$10 million in annual sales and has cornered 70% of its market. At a time when most Congressmen seem incapable of balancing their own checkbooks, Carrington feels that he represents an attractive alternative.

But judge for yourself. What follows are excerpts from an October 18 interview with the CRRIC.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY PETER DAMROTH

On taxes:

"What we really have to look at is stopping spending. In fact, cutting back spending if you will. I don't see anything wrong with a ten percent cut on everything other than Social Security and Medicare, which by the way shouldn't be in the general budget anyway since they're a trust."

On the environment:

"You've got to remember 15 or 20 years ago when I moved my business into North Carolina, nobody ever asked if I was going to pollute. You know what they asked me? How many people did I employ. That's all they cared about. And a lot of industry came in based on that and now suddenly in the past few years everybody's taking a look at us and saying are you guys doing this wrong, are you doing that wrong and we want you to change it immediately."

"I'm not saying that myself or any other businesses can't solve all their environmental problems. I think we can, in fact I know we [Sirchie] are. It takes time and it takes reason and consideration of the people dependent on employment. If you sacrifice everything for getting the environment cleaned what are you going to do with the people you put out of work?"

On education:

"I heard Harvey Gantt last week talking to the Women's League [of Voters] when I was there and he made an interesting statement: 'People that are against federal involvement in education ought to look at North Carolina—we got \$196 million dollars back from the federal government.' You know what he forgot to mention? We sent \$525 million up to the federal government. That's not a good return. Education has got to be localized... The closer you get to the people the better education is going to be."

On lessening U.S. dependence on foreign oil:

"We need to exploit what is probably the world's best clean energy which happens to be natural gas. And also the U.S. happens to be blessed with approximately sixty percent of the world's reserves. We can now use natural gas, in fact we'd probably be using natural gas in our cars now if the Arabs hadn't tricked us some ten-twelve years ago and dropped the price of oil to ten dollars a barrel. That's hard to resist. But how can we do that? I think it [an oil glut] could happen again. It [the price of oil] is up to forty dollars, I think that after this crisis is over you may see it dropping down again."

Put a surcharge on it if you will. Keep it up around thirty dollars a barrel and you'll see America develop resources that are clean, environmentally safe, and take away our dependence on foreign oil."

On plans to drill exploratory wells for oil and natural gas off the North Carolina coast:

"I think once again it becomes something the public, environmentalists, government agencies have got to look at and say do we want independence from foreign fuel needs. And I think it's a consideration. That happens to be an untapped resource out there and we may have to tap it. Would we rather have

250,000 of our guys over in Saudi Arabia protecting foreign

On the persecution of "2 Live Crew" and censorship in general:

"I think that censorship in certain areas is probably good for the community-based on what the community's feeling's. It's a shame we need censorship but apparently we have those who like to exploit certain human frailties."

On affirmative action:

"I feel that in America, in society, in business, wherever it may be—I'd have to take a hard look at affirmative action that is mandated by government. We employ a lot of people here [Sirchie] and I think that if you walked around you'd see that we employ at least 20% minorities—maybe even higher...I've never really looked at what a person's color, race or religion is. I think the ability of the person should be the deciding factor. It has nothing to do with a person's race or religion."

On the troubles of the North Carolina Public School system:

"Well, we've just seen Clarence Spangler who's making \$250,000 a year and this year he decided not to take his salary. Why was he taking it all the other years?"

That's one of the problems. I think some of the administrators are being paid outrageous salaries and I think a lot of taxpayer dollars are ending up being wasted in the bureaucracy of the University system. It's not really filtering down to where it belongs—the people that are actually doing the teaching in the school."

On good books he's read lately:

"*Honest Graft*. It's an expose of what brought on the Savings and Loan crisis. It's detailed, for it goes back to the early beginnings of it in the Seventies and follows it through. It gives an unbelievable insight into why we ended up with a \$1 billion debt."

Editors' Note: Due to his duties in Washington, Congressman Price was unable to schedule an interview with the CRITIC before presstime.

The CAROLINA CRITIC

The most fun you can have
without chickens.

Sexual Assault

Solving the Crisis on Our Campuses

As people across the world experience new freedoms, women in the United States are still held hostage by the fear of violent assault. One out of three women will be raped during her lifetime. This is a problem that occurs in both large cities and rural towns. Here in Chapel Hill, women are encouraged to use S.A.F.E. (Safe Area for Female Emergency), an organization that provides female students with escorts to their dorms at night. Though such services may deter assaults in the short term, they do not address the underlying causes of violence against women. They also do not prevent acquaintance rape, which appear to be occurring in increasing proportions on college campuses. Recent reports estimate that date rape is the single most important issue facing college students. Assessing the magnitude of date rape is difficult because women are reluctant to report acquaintances to the police.

Dr. Andrea Parrot, a psychiatry professor at Cornell Univer-

sity, explains that "any sexual intercourse without mutual desire is a form of rape. Anyone who is psychologically or physically pressured into sexual contact is as much a victim of rape as the person who is attacked on the streets." This definition of rape, though seemingly acceptable, reveals itself to be problematic upon closer scrutiny.

It could be argued that this definition, if universally accepted, could generate situations in which women experiencing regret about sexual encounters could accuse their partners of rape. Regardless of her desire at the time it took place, a woman's later doubts and regrets about intercourse could cause her to doubt her original intentions. Determining the truth in such a situation is virtually impossible.

There is no evidence that many women would falsely accuse men of rape. Based on the large number of date rape cases that are not reported to the police such abuses of the system would probably be the exception, not the rule. Few women would be



willingly to endure rigorous police questioning in order to ease their consciences. Though Dr. Parrot's definition of rape could cause problems, there does not seem to be a viable alternative.

Violence against women is widespread, even in this seemingly quiet college town. According to the Orange County Rape Crisis Center in Chapel Hill, there were 122 assaults committed against women in Orange County in 1989. Of these assaults, 55 percent were committed by strangers, 10 percent by people well known to the victim, 24 percent by acquaintances, and 9 percent by family members. According to statistics from various rape crisis centers, only 10 percent of rapes are reported to authorities and even fewer are prosecuted. While the University Police Department of Chapel Hill has only had one reported rape since October 1989, this does not mean that it is the only rape that has occurred.

It is necessary to examine the reasons why many women feel reluctant to report rapes. Traditional gender stereotypes are largely to blame. There seems to be a belief that "nice" girls do not get raped. We tend to think that if a woman does not go out alone at night and if she does not wear sexy clothing, then she has nothing to fear. This is naively unrealistic.

Further, this leads us to blame the victim for the crime. In a 1989 Florida case, Steven Lord was acquitted of raping a twenty-two year old woman because she was wearing a tank top, lace miniskirt, and no underwear at the time of the rape. The

jury decided that because of the way she was dressed that was "advertising for sex." According to this interpretative business man in a tailor-made suit and a Rolex watch, likewise, asking to be mugged.

Many see rape as the simple extension of traditional roles, where the man takes control and the woman surrenders. It is no surprise that many women feel incapable of reporting their rapes. Contradicting traditional gender stereotypes at times can be a psychologically demanding process. Women who have just been violently abused are especially unlikely to take on this challenge.

We are left asking the question, what can be done to stop violence towards women? There is no definite answer. Clearly the solution does not lie in more laws or government intervention. How could we expect a government with such entrenched patriarchal hierarchy to be capable of solving this problem? The answer can only come from women and men themselves. By rejecting the traditional gender roles that have served to legitimize the male dominance of women, we can begin to solve the problem by making it fundamentally unacceptable, and by comforting those who have been abused instead of abusing them even more.

Joy is a junior political science and speech communication major from Hickory.

We just wanted to remind you that subscriptions
to the CRITIC are only \$20/year.



Don't you feel better now?

Only Ourselves to Thank

Smoke, Mirrors, and Special Interest Politics

For weeks pundits and pollsters have been abusing Congress for waffling on the budget. The climax came on October 5, when Congress failed to pass a budget compromise in time to avoid a partial shutdown of the federal government. "Throw the rascals out" led the indignant masses. "If they cannot even agree on a budget, then how can they be expected to lead the nation?" Such protests are justified, but somewhat misguided. Until Americans realize that reducing the national debt will require radical measures, achieving a realistic budget agreement will be impossible. Regrettably, the American public has been determined to join in ignoring fiscal reality. But hey, most people are probably wondering why we can't just cut on VISA.

Over several months, the House and congressional leaders painfully hammered out a budget agreement. The compromise of raised taxes totaling \$182.4 billion in new revenue and cutting was widely acknowledged as the most effective way to cut the national debt. Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve, characterized the compromise as "...a credible, enforceable plan in the budget deficit..." which would "...reduce the size of the federal deficit on our national savings, lessen pressures in credit markets and enhance investment in the long-term growth potential of the United States." It stood a good chance of passing—until our representatives began to hear from their constituents.

Their mail and telephone calls ran 8 to 1 against the budget compromise. The elderly were up-at-arms over cuts in Social Security. Nearly everyone was nauseated by the thought of putting more tax money into the federal leadership vacuum. More significant, special interest groups were quick to mobilize in defense of their places at the feeding trough. No compromise in what they perceived as their own personal budget could be tolerated. Unfortunately, these reactions were as predictable as they were predictable.

I hate taxes as much as the next guy. But as President Bush pointed out, a compromise would not be a compromise if everybody supported every part of it. If the Democrats will cut spending, I have to let them raise taxes. If I refuse to compromise, the national debt will continue to spiral out of sight.

As we go to press, Congress is drafting a compromise bill which reflects increasing bipartisan unwillingness to cut spending. In today's political atmosphere, supporting a package which cuts your constituents' benefits is political suicide. The latest budget deal raises \$164.6 billion in new taxes while

cutting spending by only \$100.8 billion. Even with this tax increase, congressional leaders could not meet their initial goal of reducing the deficit by \$500 billion in five years. Ever since public outcry forced Congress to scrap the original compromise, deals have become increasingly toothless, relying more heavily on new taxes and lowered goals rather than cutting reckless and wasteful federal spending.

Americans elect representatives who will serve local and special

interests instead of the nation as a whole. And it appears we will write, call, picket, demonstrate and squeal unless Congress protects our pet spending projects while paying only lip service to the idea of cutting wasteful spending in the rest of the nation. Then we will complain about the growing national debt, inflation and financial chaos caused by continued Congressional irresponsibility. No budget plan can lower the national debt without painful budgetary measures.

But rest assured, the electorate will eventually force Congress to attempt the impossible again. Back by popular demand—another budget full of juggled numbers, outrageously optimistic economic projections, and political smoke and mirrors. We have only ourselves to thank. Ω

Grant is a sophomore political science major from Wilmington.



Students, Statues, and Race Relations

The unprecedented uproar created by the unveiling of Julia Balk's "The Student Body" has brought the issues of stereotyping and racial insensitivity to the forefront of the University's collective mind. Coming as it does on the heels of several much publicized "hate crimes," the furor over the statues seems especially dramatic. If I could predict, however, I would guess that the current crisis will follow a familiar course. I have even gone so far as to outline what I believe to be the typical chain of events which unfolds whenever an incident such as this occurs.

First, there is the incident itself, usually an act of racially motivated harassment, provocation, or perceived affront. Next comes the public outcry, generally expressed in a flurry of letters and editorials in our beloved DTH. Eventually, the administration issues a statement condemning the incident and reaffirming its commitment to racial equality and harmony on campus. Almost immediately, a counter statement is issued, usually by the Black Student Movement, the Campus Y, or a similar group, criticizing the administration for its insufficient response and leveling the charge of institutionalized racism at UNC. Another round of letters follows, the administration clarifies and appeases, committees are formed, resolutions

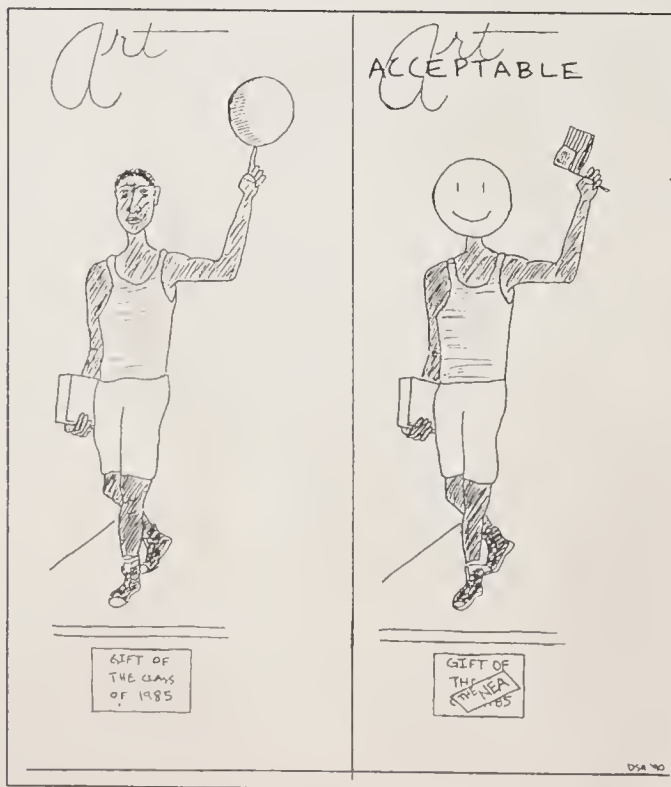
passed, workshops held, and then, gradually, the attention of the campus shifts elsewhere and life returns to normal.

Almost. I am curious as to what remains after the attention has ebbed. I believe that if one could somehow measure the quality of campus race relations before and after such an incident, one would discover a net deterioration in harmony. There are two explanations for this fact. One is the frustration among the African Americans, who feel that no net gain has been realized. The other far less politically acceptable explanation is resentment among the majority community, in this case whites.

The flavor of this resentment will vary depending on the person. Some may object to what they consider to be hypocritical or societal double standards. Others are tired of being bombarded with complaints which they view as not concerning them. Finally, some are just racists. My point is not to justify any of these responses. Rather, I am trying to describe what I believe to be a fact. When you throw a rubber ball against a wall, it bounces back, whether you want it to or not. An individual's feelings as to the appropriateness of the response has no relevance whatsoever. Whether it is justified or not, the sort of resentment I describe exists and must be reckoned with.

If I am correct, it seems that society is left with a troubling conclusion: the advancement of African Americans (and other minorities) and their interests can occur only at the expense of harmonious race relations. Thus we must choose between acceptance of race based inequalities or rejection of the idea of a pluralistic society, neither of which is a desirable alternative.

I do, however, believe there is a way out. The tactics employed in addressing and correcting problems such as institutional racism and inequality of opportunity can either minimize or maximize resentment among the majority. The more visceral and polemic the remedy, the more people who will be left with a bad taste in their mouths. I am drifting dangerously close to a plea for moderation, which is not very popular among the "I'm mad as Hell and I'm not going to take it anymore" school of political activism. It is not my place to tell African Americans or any other minority group how they should or should not seek redress. However, everyone should be aware of the consequences of their actions. If it is true that a certain approach to correcting racial inequality has the unintended consequence of harming racial harmony, then perhaps such an approach is not the most desirable one in the long term.



Tom Williams is a junior political science major from Chapel Hill.

Advice for Carolina's Advisors

When asked, most students at UNC will tell you that the advising program has not helped them at all. Complaints range from inaccessible advisors, to advisors who don't care, to being given inaccurate information by the advisor. In some instances, students have said that the advisor barely glanced at the student's schedule before handing them their registration permit. In one case, a student was not aware that in addition to his departmental advisor, he also had an advisor in the College of Arts and Sciences, and one UNC alumnus doesn't remember "being advised" at all. So, why is the system of advising at UNC failing students?

In the General College there are 32 positions for advisors, in addition to four deans. Each advising position is assigned 200 students, each with their individual needs, concerns, and questions. According to the Dean of the General College, David Jicha, there is no "average student." The challenge is to work with each of them, answering their questions and helping them make responsible decisions about their education. He

maintains advice is available to those who need, and ask, for it.

Problems arise, however, because students often wait until registration time to see their advisors, and getting an appointment with an advisor at that time is extraordinarily difficult. In the College of Arts and Sciences, there are only 14 advisors and three deans, so getting an appointment is nearly impossible. But the College of Arts and Sciences operates on a dual system of advising; students also have an advisor in the department in which they are majoring. The Arts and Sciences advisor insures that a student completes her perspective requirements, while the departmental advisor tracks the student's work in the department, as well as helping the student register.

The personnel budget for the General College is \$135,500. Each advisor (faculty member or graduate student) receives a stipend between \$4,000 and \$4,500, and the deans earn a salary as well. Each department expects their faculty members to advise; they receive no additional money for this. Advisors are trained before they actually do any advising. In the General College, an advisor begins training in the summer, becoming



familiar with general education requirements and procedures. The emphasis, according to Dean Jicha, is on training the individual. Additionally, there are group meetings and lots of memos throughout the semester to help with any questions.

At N.C. State University, things are different from the beginning. There is no General College; instead, a freshman is admitted into one of three categories: 1) a major curriculum, 2) an undeclared major program in a particular college, such as the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, or 3) an undeclared and undesigned program (only 100-140 students are admitted under this option each year.) Dr. Murray Downs, an advisor in the History Department at N.C. State, said that it is mandatory that a student sees her advisor at least twice a year, and that a meeting usually lasts thirty minutes. He also says that being a counselor requires "rigorous training," including workshops and conferences. Advisors do not receive any monetary payment for advising. Should a problem arise, each department has an advising coordinator.

Back at UNC, however, meeting with an advisor is not mandatory, nor should it be. For example, in the Department of Political Science, students do not need to go to their departmental advisor to obtain their registration permits, or their telephone registration number (PIN). Instead, the secretaries distribute these. This frees the advisor from having to do busywork and

allows for more "quality" time to be spent with the student doing what advisors should do—advise. Of course, it is up to the student who wants to see her advisor to make an appointment. In the General College, this would be especially effective. Secretaries, or some other designated person, could distribute the PINs, and the advisors would be able to meet with advisees and discuss their questions or concerns. Moreover, those students who do not need to meet with their advisors eliminates the hassle of having to get an appointment and lets the advisor with more time to meet with students who will speak with him. If a student does decide to meet with an advisor, then the student can expect the advisor to be informed of the latest requirements and procedures. If an advisor is especially unresponsive to the student's concerns, then the student should request another advisor.

Ultimately, students are the people responsible for their own educations. Advising programs should meet the needs of students. If they do not, then they are useless, because students will choose not to participate in an ineffective system.

Natalie is a senior English major.

Campus Roundtable



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The Dartmouth Review

Founders

Greg Fossedal, Gordon Haff
Benjamin Hart, Keeney Jones

The Review Credo: "Far better it is to dare mighty things, to win great triumphs, even though checkered by failure, than to rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the gray twilight that knows neither victory nor defeat."

—Theodore Roosevelt

The Dartmouth Review

Founders

Greg Fossedal, Gordon Haff
Benjamin Hart, Keeney Jones

The Review Credo: "Far better it is to dare mighty things, to win great triumphs. Therefore, I believe today that I am acting in the sense of the Almighty Creator: By warding off the Jews, I am fighting for the Lord's work: gray twilight that knows neither victory nor defeat."

Insanity at Dartmouth

by Michael Byrne

On October 3, a mysterious quotation appeared in the masthead of the *Dartmouth Review*, Dartmouth's student-run conservative newspaper. Instead of the "Review Credo," which came from Theodore Roosevelt, the masthead contained a quote from Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf*: "By warding off the Jews, I am doing the Lord's work." This loathsome anti-Semitic quotation appeared in the *Dartmouth Review* during the holiest of Jewish holidays, Yom Kippur.

The incident immediately gained the attention of the national media. *Time* magazine, for example, wrote that the *Dartmouth Review*, "which in its ten-year offensive against Jewish liberalism has managed to offend women, blacks, Jews, and homosexuals," had sunk "to a new low" by printing the quote.

Reactions of disgust to the printing of the Hitler quote were widespread. However, the Dartmouth administration's reaction to the quote, and the reactions of certain students on the Dartmouth campus, were entirely unjustified.

Why is this the case? Certainly, any newspaper that would print such a quote deserves the contempt of everyone outside of the ranks of the Ku Klux Klan. However, there is one small problem with such a reaction in the *Review* case. The *Mein Kampf* quote was not knowingly printed by the newspaper, but was the result of sabotage by an outsider who invaded the newspaper's computer system.

There is no proof of this fact, other than the repeated denials of *Dartmouth Review* editor Kevin Pritchett, can be found in the newspaper itself. The *Review Credo* appears in every issue of the newspaper. As such, it is not something that is checked by the

editors every time the newspaper is printed. The Hitler quote was obviously the work of someone who was unfamiliar with editing and newspaper layout, as it was set in the wrong typeface and contained an apostrophe (in "Lord's") that is not used by the *Review*. The spacing between the words is incorrect, demonstrating unfamiliarity with publishing software, which often show words as lacking spacing when in reality they do not. The quote is also out of context. The text following "the Lord's work," for example, reads "gray twilight that knows neither victory nor defeat." Presumably, if the *Review* had wished to print such a quote, it would not have simply inserted it in the middle of the regular Roosevelt quotation.

Also, one must consider why the *Dartmouth Review* would ever want to do such a thing. Nobody, except certain elderly, blue-eyed gentlemen living in Paraguay and Argentina, retains *Mein Kampf* as a part of their ideological makeup (The Ku Klux Klan couldn't understand *Mein Kampf*). Any sensible person would realize that the printing of such a quote would cause hatred and scorn to be directed against the *Dartmouth Review*. Why would the newspaper wish to totally destroy its credibility?

These factors, and the obvious anguish that the *Review* staff displayed after the quote's appearance in their newspaper, strongly suggest that the *Review* had nothing to do with the printing of the Hitler quote. To try to explain the facts, the *Review* published a formal written apology to the Dartmouth community. The apology refers to the quote, and to the anti-Semitism it represents, as "filth," and "ugly, malicious, offensive...offal." The staff acknowledged their responsibility

for what appeared, and expressed sadness that they had not been more vigilant.

That, logically, should have been the end of the matter. At Dartmouth, however, there is President James Freedman, whose reaction guaranteed that the incident would be blown all out of proportion.

Freedman has clashed with the *Dartmouth Review* many times in the past. One incident that attracted national attention was Freedman's suspending or expelling several *Dartmouth Review* staff for criticizing William Cole, a former music professor at the college. Cole, whose classes consisted of little music study and much racist political ideology (he regularly referred to white student in his classes as "honkies"), countered by calling the *Review* staff, both in and outside of his classes, "Goddamn f—in' ass white-boy racists." He also physically assaulted a *Review* photographer who tried to take his picture, breaking a \$400 flash attachment in the process. Cole was not even rebuked by the Dartmouth administration for his actions, while the *Review* staffers were expelled on trumped-up charges. Though a federal judge embarrassed Freedman by ordering the reinstatement of the students, it was clear that Freedman considered the newspaper's right to free speech subservient to his desire for Dartmouth students to toe his liberal political line.

After the Hitler quote appeared in the *Review* on October 3, Freedman used the incident as a chance to whip up hatred against the *Review* in the Dartmouth community. He did not

bother to investigate the facts, or to meet with the *Review* to discuss the matter, but instead issued this statement, which was paraphrased in the *Time* magazine article on the subject: "The *Dartmouth Review*...has consistently attacked blacks because they are black, women because they are women, homosexuals because they are homosexuals, and Jews because they are Jews." This, despite the fact that *Review* editor Pritikin is black, that it has had three female editors-in-chief, two American Indian editors-in-chief, and a Jewish president. Additionally, the *Review* has published articles praising the performance of black, female and Jewish professors.

Freedman also wrote an essay, published in *The New York Times* on October 11, in which he dismisses, in the face of evidence, the *Review's* assertion that the Hitler quote was an act of sabotage. He claimed in that essay that "the *Review's* editorial history reflects a pattern of bigotry and intolerance—carefully timed." He foolishly compared the language of the *Review's* apology for the quote with "Nazi diatribes," suggested that the language of the *Review's* apology was "perhaps as offensive as the quotation itself." For the president of a college in New Hampshire to go to the *The New York Times* to attack a group of students in this manner is irresponsible behavior, unsuited to the president of an institution of higher learning.

Freedman's actions on the Dartmouth campus are equally reprehensible. One day after issuing his statement accusing



of students of bigotry and racism, Freedman held a "Rally Against Hate," which was really a rally against the *Review*. Telling students already misled by his previous statements about the incident, Freedman repeated his charges against the *Review*, throwing in assertions that the *Review* hated American Jews as well. In an article about the incident in the November issue of *The National Review*, Dartmouth professor Jeffrey Freedman wrote that at the rally Freedman had "produced more of a riot in one spot than has been seen since the Maoist Cultural Revolution."

What were the results of Freedman's demagoguery? The experience of William Cole, a *Dartmouth Review* staff writer, provides an example. Cole, whose family lost 30 people to the Nazi Holocaust, was repeatedly hounded by students as a "fascist." He was harassed by other groups of students who gathered outside his dorm room, bellowing "Sieg Heil!" at him. Worst of all, on November 1, several freshman students painted a swastika on the door of Cole's room. The swastika was accompanied by the words "Nazi Pig." Cole reported the event to his dormitory's Resident Advisor, but she acted as if the incident was little more than a joke. She did nothing about the vandalistic insult, which was a deliberate version of what appeared in the *Review* by

accident and sabotage.

During the Cole incident in 1988, the *Review* compared Freedman to Adolf Hitler, citing his vindictive and draconian treatment of the expelled *Review* staffers as evidence. Regrettably, the comparison is valid. Freedman abused his position of authority in the most reckless and irresponsible fashion: to incite a college community into despising and persecuting a student group which had done nothing to merit such treatment. If Freedman had treated a Dartmouth group composed of Jews, homosexuals or African Americans in this fashion, there would be nationwide outrage. His demagoguery, in the face of all the facts involved, shows that his interest is not the eradication of racism but the persecution of a group of conservative students who dared to take issue with his liberal ideology. Freedman should resign and get a job more suited to his talents, like speechwriting for Louis Farrakhan. Dartmouth College, and any other institution that is dedicated to learning and the free exchange of ideas, is tarnished by this reactionary in president's clothing. Ω

Michael is the editor of the STATE CRITIC.

Phone Manners & Dartmouth's Ex-Professor Cole

In its issue of February 24, 1988, The *Dartmouth Review* published a story on William Cole, then a tenured professor at Dartmouth, and his course, Music 2. Professor Cole resigned in 1987, and cited the *Review* as the main reason he did. The *Review* contacted Professor Cole before printing the story to see if he had a response. He did. The conversation was recorded by the *Review* for posterity, and so we could show you how he harassed who.

1st Call:

William Cole: Hello?

Review: Yes, Professor Cole, please.

William Cole: Who is this, please?

Review: This is [Executive Editor] John Sutter. I'm calling you about the Dartmouth Review.

Professor Cole: Yeah?

Review: Yes, Professor Cole? I'm John Sutter, Executive Editor of the Dartmouth Review. We're doing a story on you in the *Review*, and on Music 2. We just wanted to ask you a few questions about the class... (Click)

2nd Call:

William Cole: Yeah?

Review: Hello, Professor Cole?

William Cole: Yeah?

Review: Why did you hang up on me, sir?

William Cole: Hey, man, you people have known that I don't talk to the press, right? You're racist dogs, and you know that that's how I feel about you, OK? I don't know why you call me, man, I don't know why you call me, because you people are so disrespectful and incredibly disrespectful and arrogant. That's why I'm calling me. You're going to put your racist b__lls__t in

the paper anyhow, it doesn't make any difference what I say. I saw your man up there taking picture outside my window, man, and I know you mother f__kers were going to do the same thing you always do. Alright?

Review: Which is what, sir?

Cole: You're racist dogs, man. You're the scum of the motherf__kin' earth. Alright? I know you're taping this, OK? I know you are. And I'm telling you, man, I'm gonna report you to everybody I possibly can, I know that the people won't do anything about you, alright? But you're gonna be reported to everybody.

Review: For what, sir?

Cole: For lying. For not telling the truth. For putting your sneaky-ass bastards in my class.

Review: About what, sir?

Cole: Whatever you're writing about!

Review: Oh, so you already know... .

Cole: You're racist, man! Whatever you're writing about is gonna be a lie! You're a racist! You're bigots! That's all you are! You're racist bigots! You're sexists! You're racists, man! That's all you are! You're bigots! You're racists! That's all you are! You're a bunch of bigots!

Review: Frankly, sir, I am astounded that...

Cole: You're a racist, man! You're a bunch of bigots!

Review: I am astounded that a professor at Dartmouth College, one who is tenured, would use language like that, and I'm sure a lot of other people will be, also.

Cole: You're all Goddamnf__kin'-ass-white-boy-racists! Is that good enough!

Review: That was very good, sir. Thank you very much, sir!

The CAROLINA CRITIC

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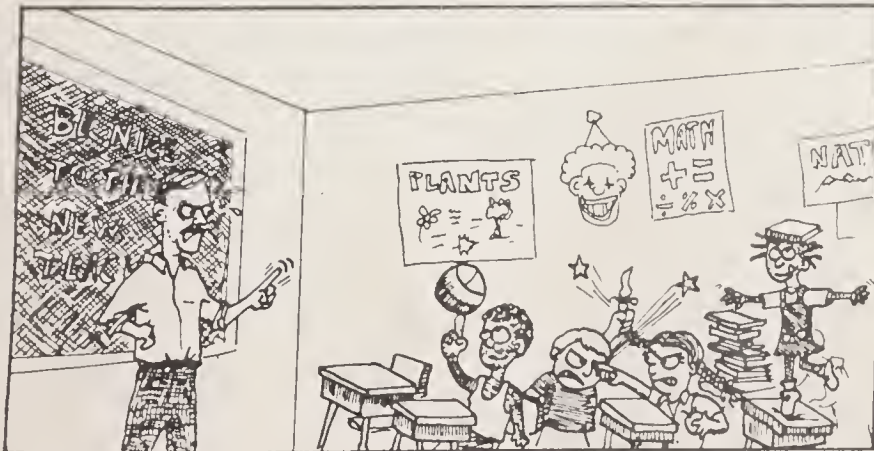
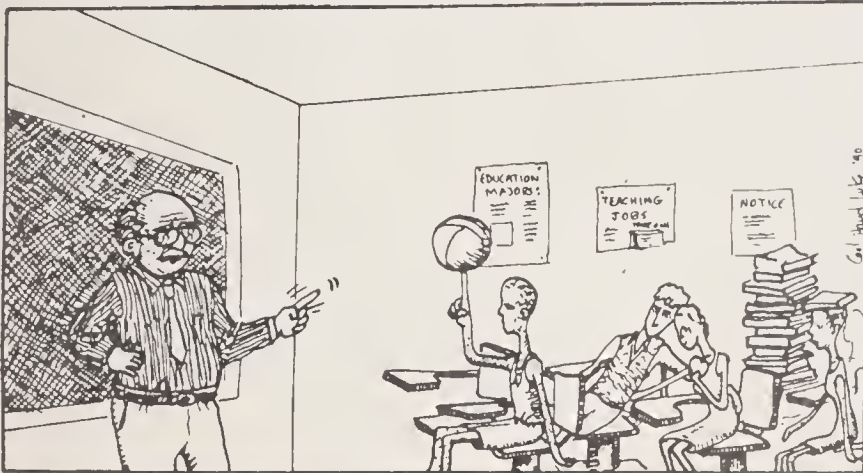
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THE CRITICAL e•y•e

Strangeways, here we come...



OK, folks, here it is, the Critical Eye Ground Rules.

1. Everything in here is true.
2. Well, not exactly. When we use words like, "Reportedly" or "it is rumored," then it's a good bet we made it up. If we mention Elvis' alien baby or quote a CRITIC spy at the Baghdad Taco Bell, it's an especially good bet.
3. The editors are responsible for the Critical Eye. Now you know where to send your letter bombs.

➤ On September 4, the Pentagon announced a \$140 million contract for McDonnell Douglas to begin building 40 F/A 18 fighter planes for sale to the government of Kuwait, *Liberty* magazine reports. Reality is apparently too mundane for the glamorous, high-tech world of the Pentagon. Reportedly, (see Critical Eye ground rules), Pentagon lobbyists are also pushing hard to sell Stealth bombers to the Holy Roman Empire.

➤ Sad but true: four years ago, the British defense ministry sold all its desert uniforms—to Iraq.

➤ Accepting an \$80,000 red 500 Mercedes SE sedan, ANC leader Nelson Mandela said the car's color would "forever remind us of the blood the workers and people of our country have shed in the liberation struggle." Township youths have reportedly been pricking their fingers to better remember Mandela's beautiful new car.

➤ Meanwhile, Saddam Hussein reportedly said nothing when we sent him a bottle of Grey Poupon to remind him of the thousands of Kurds he massacred with mustard gas.

➤ The all-female dance line at the University of Minnesota has been temporarily reinstated while the university further studies whether or not the performers promote sexual stereotypes. The dancers were banned from university events after some activists complained that the performances were degrading to women dancers and women in general. We suggest that activists also be banned from public events, since inane protests are degrading.

activists, not to mention humanity in general.

Let's see, the dancers like to dance so they choose to dance. Fans enjoy watching so they choose to watch. Others choose to stay home. Activists, cruelly deprived of their place in the delight, choose to censor.

According to the *California Review*, the California Supreme Court has ruled that a clinic cannot hold a newborn baby as collateral against an unpaid medical bill. Reportedly, (there's that word again), harried parents wondered if they could use them to pay a bill.

Independent college newspapers across the country have come under fire—literally—from homosexual groups in recent weeks. The University of Michigan chapter of ACT-UP burned a copy of the September *Michigan Review*, suggesting that tolerance of alternative lifestyles is a very different thing than tolerance of alternative opinions. (Not to mention the release of carcinogens into the atmosphere, something that the campus SEAC chapter is surely investigating.) Fazed *Review* staffers quipped, "Is it okay if we call them 'flamers' now?"

Meanwhile, at Stanford University, campus homosexual activists are responding with typical tolerance to a *Stanford Review* news story about the reaction of families in university married-student housing to the news that homosexual couples will be granted space in the complex at the university. Rather than seeking to reassure families who expressed genuine discomfort over the prospect of bringing up children in close quarters with homosexual couples, the activists have chosen to harass the *Review*. One thousand copies of the *Review* were stolen before people could read them, and banners and flyers describing the *Review* as "bigoted and hateful" went up around campus. Also, a man who identified himself as a Stanford University employee left a message warning the *Review* not to respond to our response to your bigoted article." Otherwise, he said, national homosexual rights organizations "will be all over your butts." Despite this attack—which has got to be especially frightening coming from a homosexual—the *Review* did not publish a response. No word yet on how many copies homosexual activists have stolen in their never-ending quest for "tolerance and understanding."

Edward Fox says, "Health nuts are going to feel stupid some day lying in hospital beds dying of nothing."

ANTI-APHORISMS

This month—and only this month—we at the CRITIC have decided to give you a slight twist on the usual aphoristic offerings. As much as we love the heavily quoted maxims of the intellectual heavyweights, we feel that some of their more obscure comments have been tragically overlooked.

To be sober is a thing not to be endured.

—Plato

I can apologize for it with a lot of human stuff about boats and women and swimming pools.

—Ayn Rand

You never notice how commonplace and unpoetic gravel is until you bite into a layer of it in a pie.

—Mark Twain

I once had a cow that jumped over the moon.

—Robert Frost

I leaned with my elbow on the bench one day.

—Henry David Thoreau

When a person comes into his chamber and finds the chairs all standing in the middle of the room, he is angry.

—Adam Smith

The gazing urchin walks through tents of gold.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

Larger quadrupeds are incessantly harassed by flies.

—Charles Darwin

I have six score fat oxen standing in my stalls.

—Shakespeare

➤ Journalist Gar Smith asked activists at an environmental conference for their own tips for saving the planet, and, in a now-oft-quoted article printed a list of the suggestions he received. "Restrict the number of cars, abolish the CIA, give money to every single panhandler you meet, stop using toilet paper, don't own pets, don't own anything that runs on batter-



volume 4

Culturally Correct Christenings

The CRITIC editorial staff prides itself on its cognizance of important changes in social norms. Therefore, we noted with interest the following excerpt in a letter in the July/August *Utne Reader*, a journal of the alternative press.

"Like many name-changers, I changed my name because I changed. The transition followed a difficult and introspective period, after which I was able to accept responsibilities in a way that I could not have in my more turbulent youth. Like the scar of an initiation rite, I wear the name as a symbol of the insights gleaned from that metamorphosis. It is no accident that within a few months of adopting my new name, I switched careers, improved my diet, bought a home, began recycling my trash, and made a commitment to an excellent woman who is now my wife."

CRITIC editor Ganesh Gunasekaran (pronounced Guhh NE Guhh Nuhh SAY Kuhh Run) and publisher Jason James (JAY Sun JAYMS) were monumentally moved. After a awareness hug-in, James proclaimed, "I feel terrible. My ancestors have invaded weaker nations and crushed alternative cultures. My face burns with shame for the evils perpetrated by faceless multinational corporations run by people. Thousands were massacred in Tiananmen Square yet Frito-Lay only cares about selling new Jumpin' Jack Cheese flavor Doritos." The now-weeping James went on "These horrors are embodied in my name. I must change name to something more socially aware, something that shows respect for other cultures.

"From now on, my first name will be 'Totanka,' chosen because it is the first half of Chief Sitting Bull's traditional

Indian name. Millions of Native Americans died at the hands of imperialist Northern Europeans. I must show my sympathy to those few who remain. My new surname shall be with 'al,' out of respect for my Moslem brothers slaughtering each other in the Middle East. Finally, I choose the suitably African name 'Felakulapo.' In sum, I want to be addressed as Totanka al-Felakulapo, nothing more and nothing less."

Touched by his publisher's first ever sincere show of emotion, Gunasekaran felt moved to change his name as well. He said, "I made the journey from my home in Los Angeles to this beautiful state to immerse myself in Southern culture. Unfortunately, my name—plus my inability to keep grits down—has kept me from truly assimilating here. I want to feel at home in the noble land that sired Faulkner and Wolfe. I want to conquer the language barrier that separates me from the right-honorable citizens of Burlington. I want to feel comfortable in khaki, duckheads and a braided leather belt. I hereby christen myself Forrest Snowden Hopsack, IV."



Cool Hand Luke '90

go to jail for something you believe in, weapons production, raise the minimum wage, pass a minimum wage law, or a union." Just when we thought we understood environmentalism...

American business' latest attempt to gain competitive position reeks of desperation. *Maclean's* magazine reports Dr. Seuss' new children's book, *Oh, Places You'll Go*, is being touted as the perfect inspirational tool for middle management. Obviously Barbara Bush is right about our nation's literacy problem. Here at *Critic* we're writing a book on international finance for this new breed of executive. So far we've only got the opening paragraph: See Jane. See Jane invest. Invest, invest!

Enriched GIs in Saudi Arabia can turn to the Marine Corps Commandant General Alfred Gray for support. According to *Reason* magazine, General Gray recently decreed, there will be no morale problem in the 1st

Marine Expeditionary Force because I say there will be morale. There will also be no boredom." Hmm, wonder if this would work for Econ professors.

> As if triple digit temperatures, scorpions and tyrannical officers weren't enough—it's never Miller time in Saudi Arabia. *Newsweek* reports that thirsty soldiers have been asking loved ones to send them yeast—presumably in preparation for a "Beat Saddam" bake sale.

> Depressing budget item #7056: Undeterred by the fact that nearly 100% of rural America already has electricity, the Rural Electrification Administration still spends \$2 billion tax dollars each year.

> Tommy's Limousine, Inc. is suing Jesse Jackson over \$14,586 (and 36 cents) in unpaid bills. Jesse Jackson—limousine liberal and a deadbeat to boot.



RALEIGH NEWS AND OBSERVER PRESIDENT FRANK DANIELS, JR.'s OFFICE



>Feminist Becky Ekiss on the hostage crisis in Iraq: "I am further appalled at my so-called sisters for not standing up for equality and demanding they be held side by side with American males as hostage bait. This ignorant flight for self-preservation has set back the women's movement at least fifty years, and has undermined our credibility in the eyes of our sisters in oppressed Third World countries like Iraq." Modern feminism's slogan for the nineties: "Better read and dead."

>During a "Dance to Dump Helms," a group of Tufts University students wrote a gently persuasive letter to Senator Helms. Some excerpts:

-You are a racist d___head motherf____, Go to F____ Hell! ___hole!

-You just need a good stiff one, you know where.

-F___ yourself and die, it's a public service.

In the face of such cogent reasoning, we're surprised Helms didn't concede prior to the election.

>Audubon reports that members of the Water Too!! subsidiary of Earth First! has proposed planting Claymore mines in creek beds to discourage hikers from disturbing the natural flow of creeks. That ought to do it for the hikers, but it may take the bears and deer a little longer to catch on!!! Get It!!!!

>Dublin California has passed an "anti-ugly" ordinance, providing fines of \$500 to homeowners whose houses or yards are ugly, according to the *Chicago Tribune*. A similar law, in Flossmore Illinois, preventing the ownership of pick-up trucks has been repealed. However, it is still illegal to park them in public view. Laws like this must make it hard for Roseanne Barr to plan a vacation.

>The *Los Angeles Times* reports that eleven National City police officers were caught cheating on a promotion exam. No disciplinary action was taken against them, a city official said, because they were never instructed not to cheat.

>In 1943, the "War and Navy Departments" put out a guide for soldiers who were stationed in Iraq. Included in the guidelines

- Don't make a pass at any Moslem women or there will be trouble. Anyway, it will not get you anywhere.
- Discuss something else—NEVER religion or politics or women—with Moslems.
- Be generous with your cigarettes.

>Roseanne Barr: "In America, you have a 90% chance that if you're born poor, you're gonna die poor...I think revolution is the only means of making social change." Oh. So that's what she was doing at the Padres' game.

>Liberals should be overjoyed by Senator Robert Byrd's public support of the arts. According to *Newsweek*, the Senator managed to have \$4.5 million appropriated to preserve a four-screen movie theater in his district. Senator Byrd's artful manipulation of pork barrel politics is so disgusting it makes Mapplethorpe seem downright "anal."

>Like the rest of campus, we were disappointed when Winnie Mandela reneged on her commitment to speak during Human Rights Week festivities. Although confused about her connection to the concept of human rights, we were dying to find out if her bodyguards, who have been implicated in several brutal murders, would be offering workshops after the lecture.

>The *catalyst*. All the inside Chi Psi jokes fit to print.

>Actually, the article by the non-frat boy editor, Debbie Rubenstein, could have easily been printed in these pages. She pointed out something we've been trying to get people to consider for years. She wrote, "[M]any liberals today turn the conclusions of the sixties into a new doctrine, a new social straitjacket which hinders discussion and change." Our next meeting for new writers is in January.

>A recent Union Art Gallery show attacked Jesse Helms' position that the taxpayers should not be forced to fund art, which many find objectionable. As the organizers carefully pointed out, their show was privately funded. If only the wider artistic community would do the same thing, we could forget the whole damn controversy.

>More notes on the fringe from the *New York Times Book Review*: "Feminist criticism, it appears, like feminist fiction must be a kind of writing that refuses the straightforwardness of male writing, including its armory of values such as clarity, concision, and pointedness, all of which can be interpreted as masquerades for the male lust for power, replicating the structure of male sexual pleasure." Never to be accused of masquerading their "male lust for power," *DTH* staffers continue bravely shun clarity, concision, and pointedness.

>For example, *DTH* columnist Kimberly Maxwell contributed the following: "A friend of mine told me a story about a freshman who asked when her phone would be hooked up about two weeks in to the semester. My friend told her whenever she had it hooked up and bought a phone. Obviously..." So, Kimberly, nothing in this quote is obvious, particularly no meaning. Kimberly Maxwell—feminist writer par excellence.

>Dr. Herbert L. Davis, associate director of admissions at UNC is indirectly quoted in a recent *Phoenix* as saying, "Many Asian Americans consider themselves to be white." When asked to comment, *CRITIC* editor-in-chief Ganesh Gunasekaran said, "What? I'm not white?"

>In the same article, Davis went on to say "There are no large groups of Asian Americans in North Carolina, so there is no need to provide special opportunities for them." So what is he saying—that only the larger, more politically empowered minorities should have "special opportunities" from university admissions? But given the well-documented negative effects of affirmative action, we won't quibble over such minor inconsistencies.

CRITIC ALMANAC

Pounds of junk mail received annually by each adult American: 41

Percentage of junk mail thrown away: 44

Number of letters mailed by Greenpeace annually, in millions: 25

Number of letters mailed from Capitol Hill during last presidential election, in millions: 805

Cost to taxpayers, in millions of dollars: 113

Known carcinogens in Alar, measured in parts per million: 0.5

In coffee: 40

Percentage of workforce unemployed after Carter Administration: 7.1

After Reagan Administration: 5.5

Number of chocolate milkshakes consumed by director David Lynch
from 1973 to 1979: 2,555

Number of states in which heterosexual sodomy is illegal: 18

Legal fine for committing adultery in Janesville, Wisconsin: \$10,000

Regulations created by South Coast Air Quality Management District in Los Angeles: 120

Estimated cost of the regulations to small businesses: \$6 billion

Cartons of Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles fruit juice sold per week: 1 million

Percentage of New York's town and village judges who hold law degrees: 20

Number of times John F. Kennedy Jr. had to take bar exam: 3

Auctioned price of Elvis's Memphis Public Library card: \$418

Annual net sales for the Gambino Family crime syndicate: \$500 million

Amount paid in taxes: \$0

Number of books in the Library of Congress: 26 million

Miles of shelves needed to hold them: 535

Estimated number of Californians who keep pet ferrets: 1,000,000

Number of reported ferret attacks in past 10 years: 425

Sources: *Time* 11/26/90; *Accuracy in the Media*; *Reason* 11/90; *Time* 10/1/90; *Forbes* 10/29/90; *Forbes* 11/29/90; *Spy* 11/90; *Liberty* 11/90

Playing with Public Health

AIDS Is Not a Civil Rights Issue

Until recently, one of the few things government did well was protect public health. By funding basic medical research, ensuring the effectiveness of food and drugs, and fostering a tradition of doctor-patient confidentiality through nonintervention, diseases such as polio and tuberculosis were conquered. However, as America faces its greatest health threat since polio, elected officials at every level have abandoned this reliable system of disease control in favor of politically safe but irrational and inept policies for AIDS testing and treatment.

Dr. James Fulgham, a Raleigh neurosurgeon, estimates that 1 in 200 people in Wake County are infected with AIDS and estimates that 2,500 people now carry the HIV virus, most unknowingly. The situation is even more aggravated in other parts of the country. For instance, in 1990 medical experts predicted that 1 in every 60 babies in New York City will be infected, the vast majority born to IV drug users.

With such broad agreement on the threat posed by AIDS, why have officials failed to institute effective policies to protect the public and stop the spread of the virus? Simply put, it is because AIDS has become a civil rights issue rather than a health issue.

Although activists maintain that AIDS is not a "homosexual disease," it is precisely because the virus is so prevalent among homosexuals and IV drug users that it has become a political football. Eighty-four percent of those infected with AIDS are homosexual/bisexual men, IV drug users, or both. Advocates refuse to acknowledge that it is through irresponsible health habits—multiple sex partners and shooting drugs with dirty syringes—that AIDS is spread.

Because of pressure from AIDS activists, politicians are passing laws which give those infected with the virus special rights that give others with serious illnesses do not enjoy. In Wisconsin, Speaker Pro Tem David Clarenbach proudly proclaimed that the State Assembly "has come to grips with AIDS" by passing "a bill of rights for people with AIDS and HIV infection." The legislation prevents "doctors or other health care providers, hospitals and nursing homes from refusing to treat" people suffering from AIDS, regardless of risk or facility available.

The legislation also bans involuntary HIV testing and requires that "before any HIV test can be administered, the subject must provide informed, written consent." This means that health care providers can, by law, be forced to operate on infected patients who refuse to be tested.

Because of its status as a civil rights issue, authorities have failed to protect public health by shutting down known breeding

grounds for AIDS such as bath houses in New York. (Bath houses in San Francisco have been reopened after being closed for only two years.) According to Dr. Fulgham, gays and IV drug users have shown a marked indifference to the health risks posed by AIDS. Condom use among homosexuals has decreased dramatically after peaking a few years ago, and drug users continue to share needles.

Ironically, anonymous testing, government's answer to halting the spread of AIDS, is perhaps the gravest threat to public safety. Fulgham maintains that as many as 30 percent of those who test positive for the disease never come back to check their results. Because of the special status granted to AIDS carriers, public health authorities do not know who has AIDS, only the number of people with the disease, and cannot warn others who are at risk of being infected.

Advocates continue to favor anonymous testing, claiming that the identities of those infected will be made public and that they will be subject to discrimination and contend that if tests do not remain anonymous, people at risk will refuse to be tested. This type of rhetoric has no basis in fact, and has done nothing but panic those associated with the virus, increasing opposition to programs that would end the scourge.

Like others with communicable diseases, the identities of those who test positive for AIDS would be known only to health care providers and state health officials who are sworn to secrecy. It is imperative that government not undermine time-honored doctor-patient relationships, which are an important tool for fighting the virus. Identifying those infected with AIDS, just as they do syphilis or tuberculosis carriers, is the first step in preventing the virus from spreading.

Positive identification allows doctors to warn those in danger of being infected. It also provides specialists with a means of monitoring a patient's response to treatment, giving them a pool of knowledge on which to build, and allows them to consult with others in the health care profession on the effectiveness of other methods of treatment.

"It is absolutely ridiculous to have diagnostic testing and make it anonymous," said Fulgham, who believes that such testing borders on malpractice. It "makes no sense in fighting the disease" because physicians are unable to identify and treat patients or warn others at risk. Current policies make it entirely the responsibility of those infected, largely through an irresponsible lifestyle, to seek treatment and warn those they place at risk.

To effectively fight AIDS, it is necessary to reallocate scarce government resources to basic research. This year, the federal government appropriated over \$800 million to fight the

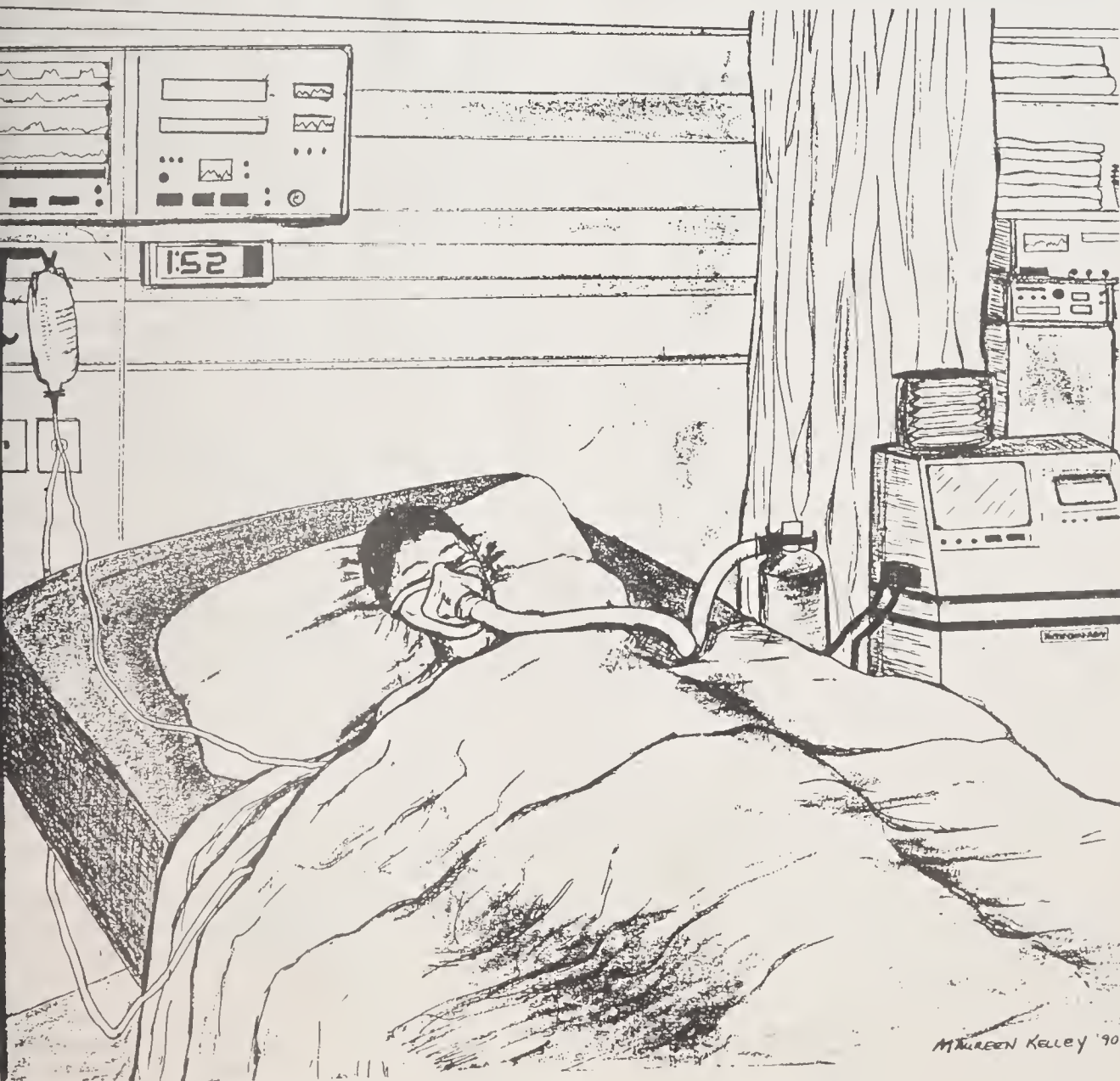
head of AIDS in cities hit hardest by the epidemic. Most importantly, the individual must become responsible for his or her behavior and lifestyle. Americans continue to engage in destructive behavior that places themselves and others in danger of contracting the virus. The staggering number of newborn babies infected via their mothers demonstrates an onerous lack of individual responsibility and a perverse indifference to human life.

Advocates' shrill opposition to medical practices which

wiped out tuberculosis and polio calls into question their motives. If activists are, as they claim, dedicated to ending the scourge of AIDS and not just manipulating it into a forum to promote gay rights and drug legalization, their cause will be best served by America's traditional methods of fighting disease.

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Paul is a graduate student at N.C. State University.



Teaching Teachers

Education in America is often a joke. The Holmes Group, a consortium of education deans and chief academic officers from major research universities in all 50 states called our dissatisfaction with American schools "chronic and epidemic."

Teachers are a major factor in this problem. "Most teachers exhibit no deep grasp for their subject, nor any passion for them," the Holmes Group said in a 1986 report, "Tomorrow's Teachers." "Their pedagogy is as sadly lacking as their grip on the material," they added.

For years, administrators and officials have tried to improve teacher quality. In the 1980s, states and school districts attempted to attract better teachers by boosting teacher salaries. Financial incentives were not enough, however, to keep aspiring teachers from falling almost 50 points below the national average on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) last year.

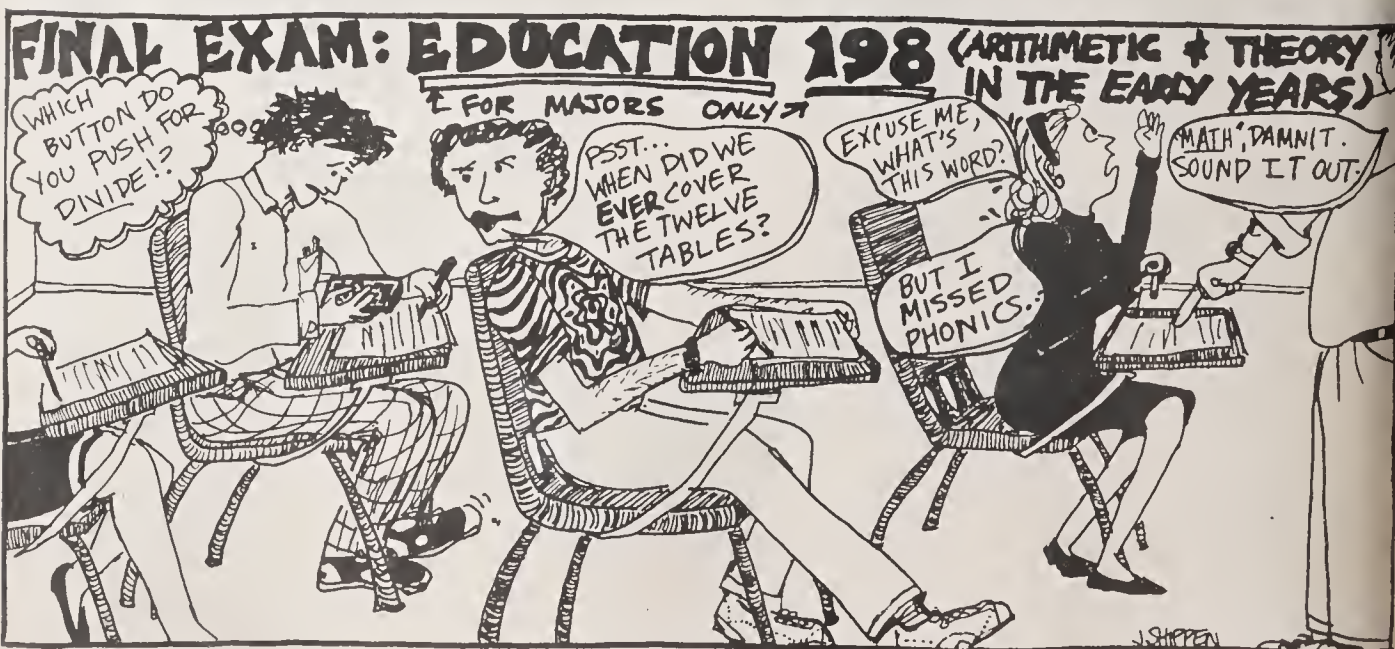
Recently, more attention has been placed on a different incentive—an improved reputation for teacher education, a field of study often thought of as slack and unstimulating. Many intellectually gifted students see majoring in education as a joke. To them, the education major is not dedicated to the historic tenets of liberal education and does not provide sufficient coursework in a specific discipline outside of education.

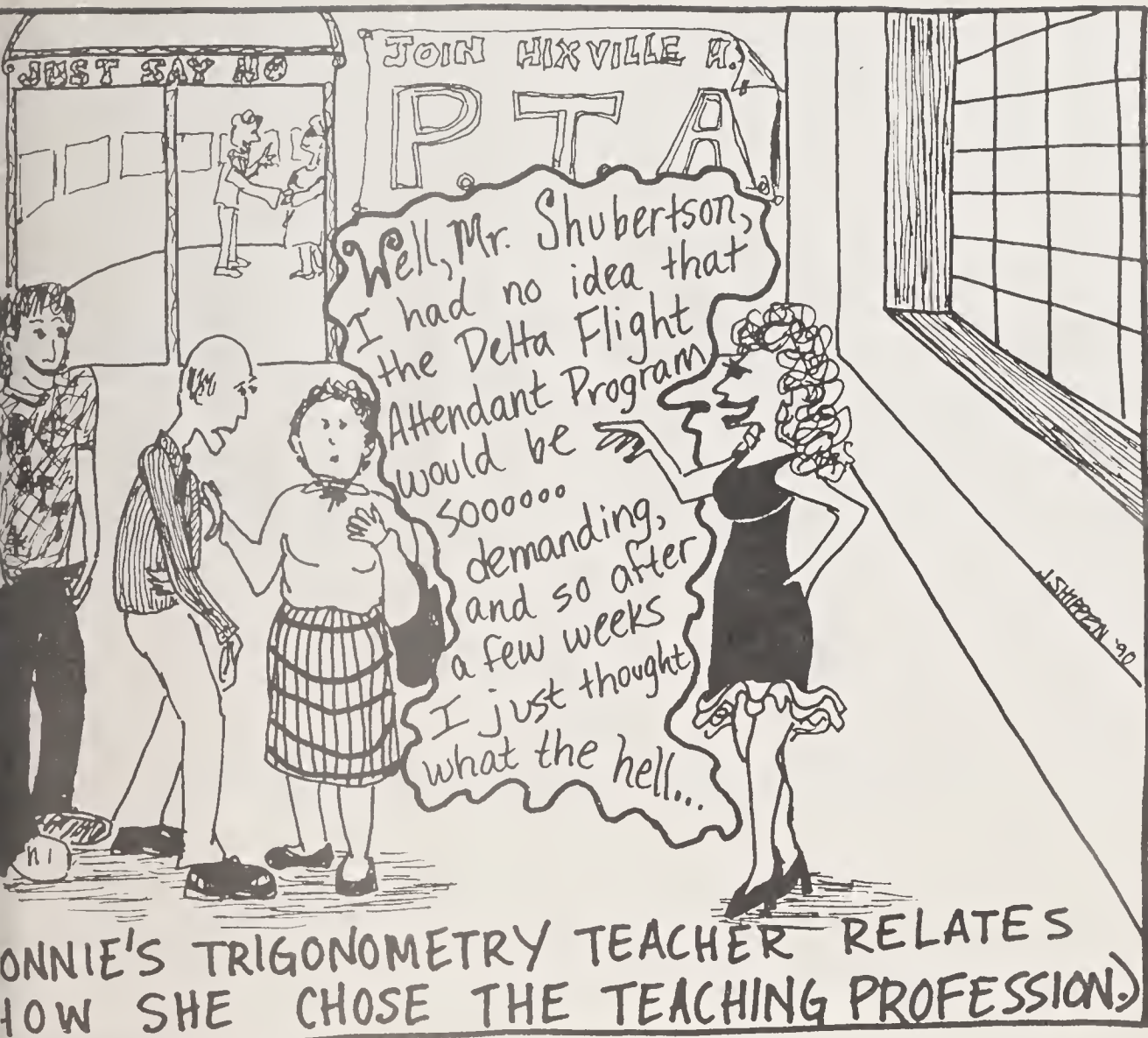
The curriculum is burdened by banal and unchallenging teacher's courses. "Math for Teachers" replaces the grueling calculus math majors are taking, for instance. In the words of the Holmes Group, the degree becomes "a substitute for learning any academic subject deeply."

But what is the best way to foster an improved reputation for teacher education? The Holmes Group made a dramatic suggestion, saying that "the undergraduate education major must be abolished in our universities." They recommended three steps to accompany the elimination of the education major:

- sharply revise the undergraduate curriculum, so that future teachers can study the subjects they will teach
- organize academic course requirements and courses so that undergraduate students can gain a sense of the intellectual structure and boundaries of their discipline, rather than taking a series of disjointed, prematurely specialized fragments
- have teacher certification require research and study leading to master's and doctoral degrees in teaching and allied fields.

Specifically, the Group proposed to reach these goals by requiring an alternative 5-year education program for teachers that would culminate in a master's degree in education. Four years would be spent learning a subject, and a fifth year learning





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certainly, the Holmes proposal was a great step in the right direction. In learning how to teach, too many education students intensely study what they will be teaching. Yet some educators seriously criticize the plan.

One critic is Donald Stedman, newly-appointed Dean of Education at Chapel Hill. Stedman participated in the Holmes proposal along with other local educators such as former UNC-Chapel Hill education dean Frank Brown and N.C. State University education dean Carl Dolce. Still, he disagrees with the Group's conclusions.

As a general policy statewide, it would be a serious misstep, Stedman said of the 5-year program in a recent interview. Stedman said that the proposal's biggest drawback is denying the opportunity to many potential teachers. He said that some students cannot afford to go to college for five years. The extra time and financial costs would make teaching an impossible choice for many good students. Minorities, who are particularly needed in the field, would be particularly hindered,

he said.

Another complication compounds this drawback. According to Stedman, fewer students are completing their undergraduate work in four years. Some students, most notably in the hard sciences, are taking five or six years to receive a baccalaureate. It would be infeasible to ask students to stay for an additional sixth or seventh school year at minimum just to be a high school science teacher.

Stedman said that teachers do not need master's degrees and that proposing their requirement was an effort to inflate teacher salaries. He said that instead of abolishing education majors, the arts and sciences curriculum should be strengthened within the education program.

One step toward better understanding of arts and sciences by education majors at Chapel Hill was taken last year. Starting with the 1989 freshman class, all education majors must fulfill the same core requirements in their specialty as their arts and sciences counterparts. For example, in order to graduate, education majors concentrating in English now need to take the same number of courses in the English department as English

majors.

Stedman's points need consideration. The Holmes Group's call for a more intense liberal education for teachers was much needed. But the minimum requirement of five years in college may be exclusionary and is not necessary. The problem is not that a strong education for teachers cannot be provided in four years, but that many 4-year programs have not provided sufficient quality and intensity.

Teachers need a choice of routes for educating themselves. Just as registered nurses can use a 2-year hospital training program or a 4-year college degree to gain certification, teachers need an option. Education schools should offer both standard undergraduate programs and programs leading to higher degrees in education.

At UNC, Stedman said a third of the education students gain their certification after taking 5-year programs leading up to degrees like the M.A.T. (Master's in Arts and Teaching.) These students who opted for added education may receive added benefits like higher salaries, placement at a more prestigious

school or higher movement in school administration. But students who seek more minimal careers in teaching, less extensive programs must be available.

The key to obtaining an exemplary American education system, however, is that no matter which educational route teachers pick, it provide a rigorous liberal arts education including sufficient study in a specific discipline. Last year's reinforcement of the arts and sciences curriculum for education majors at Chapel Hill was a crucial step in achieving this goal. Instead of abolishing the undergraduate education major, strengthening core requirements in all education programs should be emphasized. The teaching profession does not need to be completely infused with doctoral candidates, but teachers who only hold bachelor's degrees need the legitimate education which their diplomas represent.

Reportedly, Elliot is a graduate student in comparative international personal communications from Squatney.

The Carolina Critic Society presents

Campus Roundtable

Campus Roundtable, a political discussion program, is shown biweekly on STV. See television listings for details.



Bad Beat Poetry

Trying to Make Sense of Election '90

American elections, like bad Beat poetry, often frustrate attempts at interpretation. But at least the Beats had bongo drums and various illicit drugs to aid the process of cognitive organization.

1990 midterm elections were not so clear. In the weeks before the election, many political observers speculated that it would be the year that voters would vent their anger at politicians in general and at Congress in particular, sending masses of career politicians packing. Congress-bashing would probably be popular in Utopia—abstract legislative entities stir few passions—but the tone of this year's criticism was particularly bitter. The budget impasse raised few reputations in Washington, but at least President Bush got a sort of popularity interbalance from his gulf policy. His colleagues in Congress got no such boost.

So what happened? Of 406 House incumbents who ran for reelection, 391 won, adding up to a collective close call of 96 percent reelection success. Only one sitting senator, Minnesota Republican Rudy Boschwitz, failed to win his race. The one candidate who went furthest in tapping into voter anger, Boston University president John Silber, lost the Massachusetts gubernatorial race to William Weld, a bland Brahmin Republican. Where did all the anger go?

Maybe it was never really there. Anyone who has ever used an introductory government course knows that a mild rebuke of Congress is one of the most highly prized prerogatives of the voters. Any large bureaucratic institution full of politicians, the majority of whom are accountable to their constituents every other year, is bound to seem at least a little craven. No one can enter the voting booth to cast a no confidence vote against the 535 members of the Congress. Instead, people vote for their representatives and senators—after all, they are the only ones protecting them from all those other idiots sent to Congress by other voters, presumably all fools. The Massachusetts race was an angry one, but there most of the anger was focused on the departing Michael Dukakis.

This juxtaposition of evil Washington establishments versus heroic Washington individuals has elevated schizophrenic campaigning to a high place in political strategy. "Washington is a pit of vipers, please send me back," is the subtext of more than a few political speeches. But if all those congressmen and senators who claim to be turning the Capitol upside-down really are, the place would be in a constant state of feverish tumult. No one must be exaggerating his moving and shaking just a little. Even those most closely tied to the Establishment insist on running against the establishment—witness George Bush, who spent most of the time on his campaign stops posing as

some sort of avenging prophet, railing against the budget mess he helped to create.

The greatest idiocy of American democracy is that people either fail to realize or refuse to acknowledge that the absurdities of the system are the fault of the people. Politicians do not create deficits and shortsighted policies *ex nihilo*. Modern politics works on the market model—people get what they want, be it mindless sitcoms, car chase movies, or tepid political leadership. They don't like what they see because the result of their muddled mandate seldom adds up to inspirational leadership. Ronald Reagan's popularity rested on his willingness to lend some sort of legitimacy to the electorate's childish wish list—lower taxes, no meaningful budget cuts, easily won military victories, all washed down with a chaser of blind optimism—a new Era of Good Feelings based on the denial of reality.

So the voters blame America's political gridlocks on the institutions of government and hatch schemes to improve them. This year, several states passed laws that would limit the terms of various elected officials. Trying to do this to members of the Senate and the House of Representatives may be ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, but this is beside the point. Does anyone really think that replacing every member of Congress with 535 new politicians would make things any better? If there are so many crusaders out there running for Congress, and if they are what the people want, why aren't they already in Washington? Why doesn't anyone vote for them? Term limitation is a sort of Gramm-Rudman mechanism for disgusted voters. It would provide the semblance of decisive change without requiring any serious thought.

Leftist intellectuals, some of them still under Marx's spell, like to blame the "establishment" for all the evil in modern society. American voters, whether they realize it or not, have adopted a sort of Marxian attitude toward their government. Many Americans seem to believe that the political process has nothing to do with them. This, after simple laziness, is the chief cause of low voter turnout. But this view amounts to an abdication of democratic responsibility. If people really hate the Congress, and politicians in general, as much as they claim to, then they ought to stage a revolution, or at least reduce House reelection rates to a level resembling actual competition.

People fail to do this because they are not as angry as they like to appear. Disdain for politicians is part of the American tradition. But most Americans today are fairly satisfied. Why? Because the novocaine of the Reagan years has not yet worn off. But if things begin to go wrong, it will. A botched war in the Persian Gulf, a serious recession—these will get people's



attention. The main issues confronting Americans today are "low burners" like the deficit, environmental protection and setting long term goals for foreign policy. These issues do not affect people in a clear and immediate fashion, so most voters, who are rather uninterested in politics to begin with, ignore them. The division of government usually allows popular Presidents to shift blame to Congress, which acts like an institutional lightning rod, providing a focus for whatever voter anger actually exists outside of the media's search for an election year theme. Individual members rarely suffer.

The one issue that does get people excited is one whose negative effects they can feel quickly. Americans simply do not like taxes. They have gotten used to political rhetoric that equates any taxes with waste, fraud and welfare queens in Cadillacs. Unduly high taxes are not a good thing, and any responsible citizen ought to demand accountability from the elected officials who spend out of the public coffers. But most Americans are not principled libertarians. They simply want a superpower defense, social security, and low taxes. In effect, they "want" deficits.

Voters are willing to punish incumbents who are clearly identified with unpopular taxes. In New Jersey, voters furious over democratic governor James Florio's high tax policies nearly dumped popular senator Bill Bradley, who had hoped that a free-spending campaign and plenty of "no comments" on

the state tax issue would lead to a more comfortable reelection. Bradley barely escaped the anti-tax steamroller.

Perhaps Democrats will learn one very important lesson from the 1990 elections. The unexpectedly unimpressive reelections of Bradley and Mario Cuomo may force liberal politicians to expand their imaginations and begin looking seriously at other potential Presidential candidates. Sen. Albert Gore comes to mind. Gore won his race in Tennessee easily. He is young, Southern and moderate. He has shown an ability, unusual among politicians, to think in long range terms about complicated issues like global warming and arms control. At the same time, his youth and moderation could draw some voters back to casting their votes for a Democratic President. Certainly any candidate possessing vision and eloquence would begin with a leg up on George Bush, whose lack of energy becomes more apparent with each passing day. Bush, lacking his predecessor's personality, may well expose the vacuum of the policies that sounded convincing with Reagan's endorsement. Real leadership and change of the sort a leader like Gore could take to Washington might excite voters—the 1990 elections, for all the hype about anger at incumbents, certainly failed to do that.

Kyle is a senior history major.

When Mideast Meets West

The Interaction of Religion and Politics

Our campus, often described as the "Southern part of heaven," has seen a significant rise in cross-cultural tension in recent months. The seemingly never-ending statue controversy and disquieting ally and culturally motivated "hate" crimes on campus date heretofore hidden prejudices lurking beneath the deceptively serene surface of Chapel Hill life. This alone would justify a discussion of tolerance and the concept of the "other."

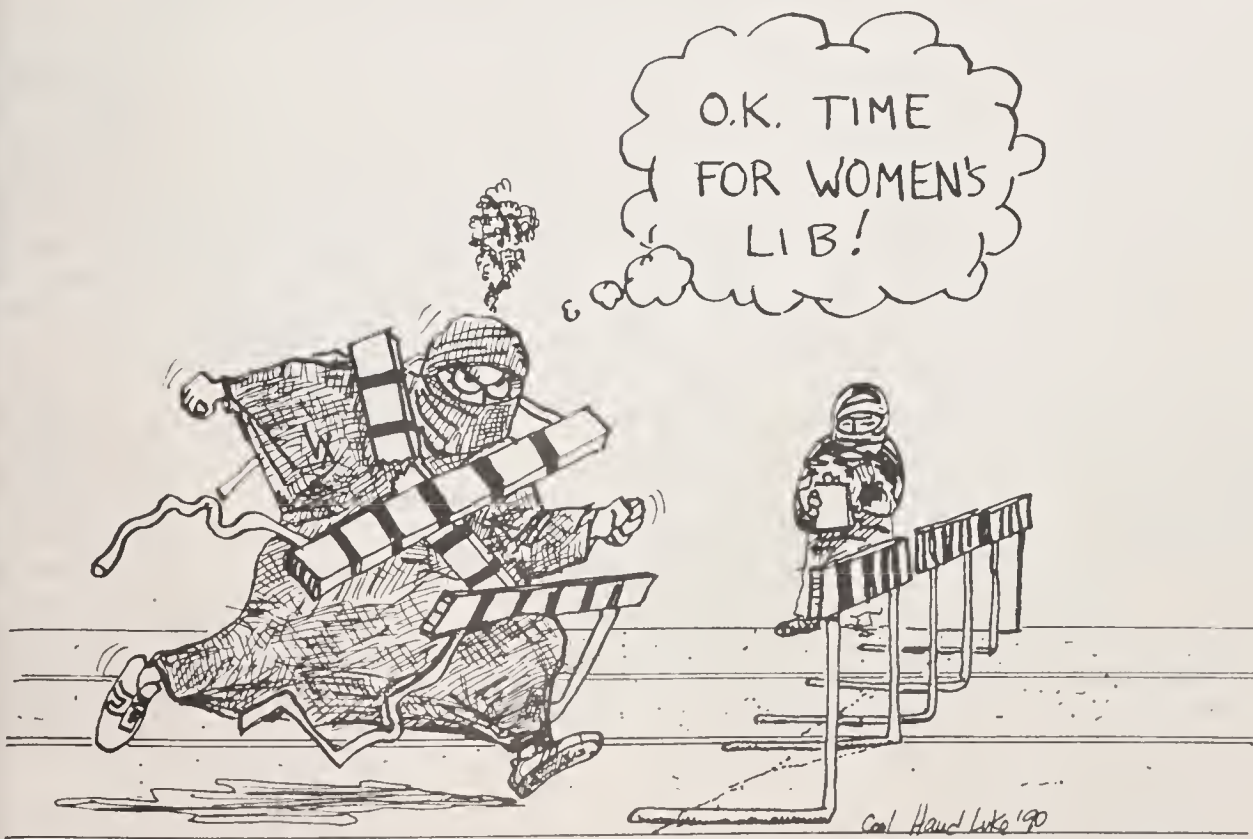
Those who consider the outside world from time to time will recognize that the investigation of the worlds of others has a widespread significance. Many see a major war in the Middle East as all but inevitable—pundits are now reduced to merely forecasting which month will see the outbreak of hostility.

Miscommunication and ethnocentrism, which have historically blocked international understanding, mark most attempts to understand the situation in the Middle East. Even if Saddam Hussein can be written off as this year's megalomaniac, we

must try to understand the ecstatic reaction of millions of Arabs to Saddam's invasion of Kuwait.

I am not trying to justify or defend the actions and attitudes of Saddam and his followers. However, I do believe a quick sketch of the characteristics of Islam will clarify the philosophical and political framework under which Middle Eastern policies are constructed and shed light on the Muslim perspective. Obviously, more careful consideration of international cultural differences results in better international relations. However, now that divisions between Western and Islamic culture have become inextricably intertwined with foreign relations between the two worlds, an analysis—albeit a brief one—of Muslim culture may yield useful insights about the mess known as U.S./Arab relations.

Islam is an all-encompassing religion; separation of church and state à la the United States is incomprehensible in the Arab world. Discussing politics in isolation from Islam is an exercise in futility. Those who try to do so, even while being scrupulously "fair" to the religion, make the dangerous assumption



that every group can be interpolated into our culture's basic categories.

Three major political interpretations of Islam have emerged (and been identified by experts in the West.) These approaches, as well as their relative strengths in the Middle East, will play a crucial role in determining the course of both the current crisis and relations between the Arab world and the West in years to come.

Reactionary *ulamas* who rule through strict interpretation of the *Quran* and *Sunna* are referred to as traditionalists or fundamentalists. Although there are significant differences between the two groups, they tend to agree on major policy prescriptions. Often citing colonial rule of the Middle East as the start of Islam's struggle, fundamentalists argue that Western thought has corrupted Muslim philosophy and should be resisted at all costs. Fundamentalists attempt to use government control of society to shield Moslem thinking from Western influence.

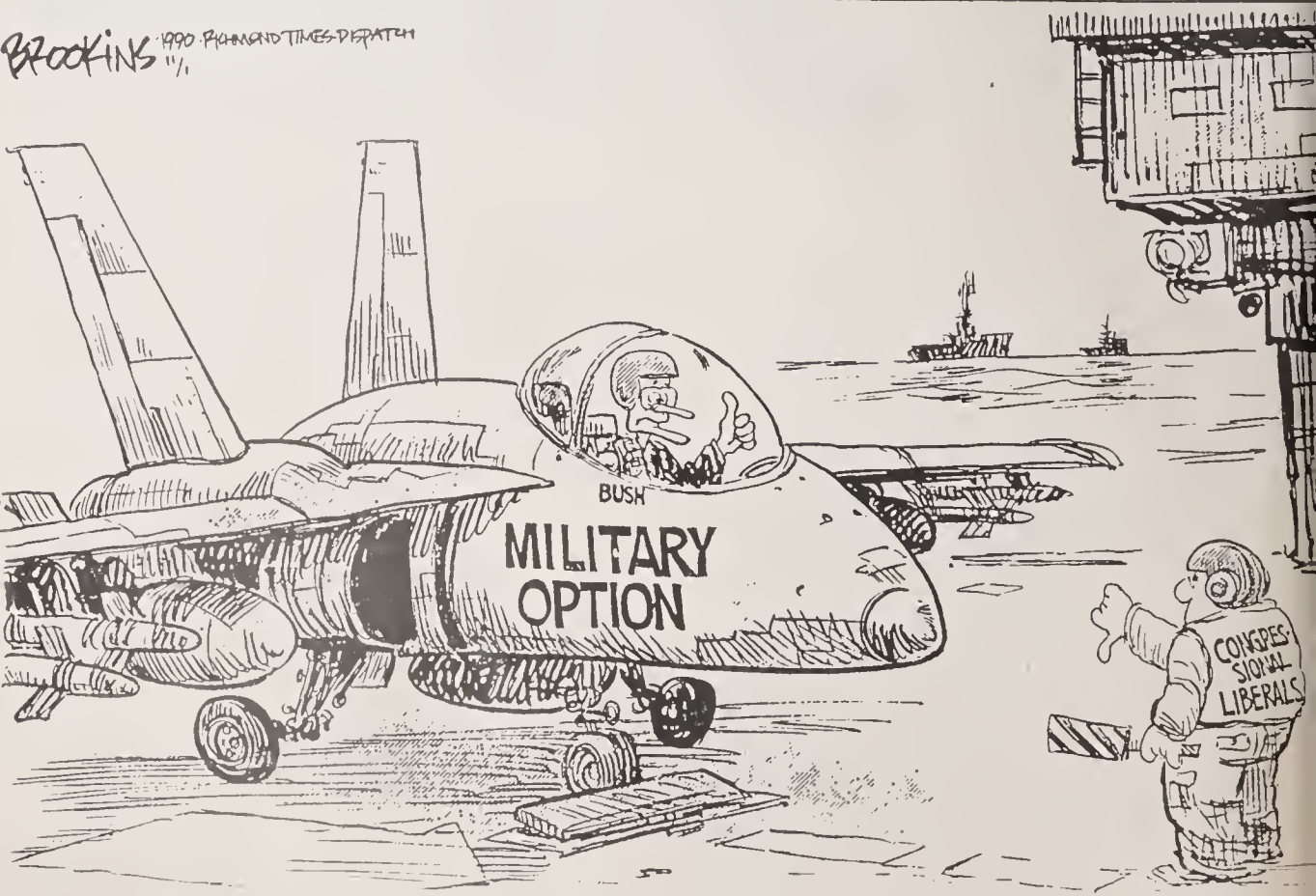
Modernists, on the other hand, consider the words of the Prophet as an expression of the ideal philosophy for living. They view religious customs and laws less dogmatically and more figuratively. Such a relaxed interpretation allows some progressive social changes, but it is easy to read too much into the modernist label. Key social changes, notably concerning the status of women in society, are considered off limits even by modernists.

Radical secularists make up the third group. They use a scientific model to approach legal and social issues. This approach is, of course, the most congenial to western philosophy. Radical secularism has diminished in importance in recent years, and in fact recedes every time war breaks out in the Middle East and nations close ranks behind the banner of tradition. For example, their influence in Iraq, never very great, decreased during the long Iran/Iraq war.

Fundamentalist and traditionalist Muslims, a group to be reckoned with in almost every Arab state, are naturally distrustful of the West. Even if President Bush's anti-Saddam rhetoric could be taken entirely at face value, many in the traditionalist or fundamentalist community would still revere Saddam for defying the West. Nations which side with the U.S. in the current crisis, are all under considerable pressure from their fundamentalist communities to reverse their positions, or at least cooperate with the U.S. only to the minimum extent geostrategic fear of Saddam dictates. Even those in the modernist camp are a bit apprehensive about the presence of hundreds of thousands of Western troops in the birthplace of Mohammed. Given the complex character of the Moslem mindset, the West should be apprehensive also.

Jennifer is an anthropology major from Chicago.

Brookings 1990. PHOENIX TIMES-DEPATECH



Hazing Arizona

No Holiday in the Sun Bowl

It is almost Christmas, and across the country thoughts are turning to the pleasures of the holidays. Except perhaps in Arizona. Already tarnished by the embarrassing saga of Governor Evan Meacham, Arizona is under attack for voting down a paid state holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr. Disapproval and condemnation are understandable. This is an emotional issue, and Americans love speech. But the attack has gone beyond words and now is on economic warfare. NFL commissioner Paul Tagliabue is spearheading a drive to move the 1993 Super Bowl out of Arizona, thereby depriving the local economy of millions of dollars in benefits—solely because of the King holiday vote. I think this is going too far.

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. did a lot of good, not only by fighting for legal equality of the races, but also by steadfastly standing on nonviolence in the face of violent opposition.

Remember the attack dogs, water hoses and truncheons used on civil-rights marchers? I think there is a good case for a national/state holiday honoring King's great contribution to this effort. Furthermore, his contribution is not in any way diminished by his personal flaws such as womanizing, and plagiarism in college, which have come to light since his death. Very few major American political figures qualify for sainthood.

But there are people who disagree with me, and not all of them are bigots. I think that people in a free society have a right, indeed a duty, to form their own opinions by their own standards and not blindly follow the fashion or what "sounds good." At the same time, they should have respect for others' opinions, or at least for their right to *have* different opinions. The ultimate victory of the civil-rights movement was based not on admiration for King and others, brave as they were, but on the fact that when Americans weighed King's "dream" of a color-blind



society against "segregation now and forever" they overwhelmingly preferred King's world.

The principles of democracy hold that all political power is derived from the people and that all government actions are taken in the people's name. So when the people of a state speak via the ballot box, we generally expect some respect for their decisions, or at least their right to *make* their own decisions.

But not so with the Arizona vote. It is often taken for granted that a King holiday for the nation and all fifty states is "right" with no case being argued for the holiday at all, as if there *were* no arguments against it! According to this view, the 51 percent of Arizonans who voted against the holiday are simply wrong and must be made to see the error of their ways.

A recent *Daily Tar Heel* editorial cheered the anti-Arizona crusade, justifying it only by a lofty reference to "voters' narrow-mindedness" and a vague suggestion that moving the Super Bowl to a state with a King holiday would (somehow) help black people gain coaching and managerial positions in the NFL. A commentator on ABC's *This Week With David Brinkley* baldly attributed the vote to "racism."

Some Arizona voters may indeed have been guilty of racism, but to *assume* they are all guilty of racism and punish them accordingly is precisely the kind of overgeneralization that is the root of all prejudice, including racism itself. And calling someone "narrow-minded" or any other name is not a substitute for explaining the validity of your position.

Contrast the recent refusal of PGA tournaments to golf clubs that do not admit black members, which attacked discrimina-

tion that did people real and continuing harm. If there *were* a connection between a King holiday and the promotion of black players to coaching or managing jobs, that might be a good argument too. But where is the harm in the King holiday case? The Arizona vote concerns only a holiday, not any equal rights issue *at all* except in some fuzzily indirect and symbolic way. (People who are personally offended by the vote can in conscience refuse to vacation in Arizona, etc. Is every player on the NFL personally offended? I think not.)

When we attack discrimination, let's attack real instances of it, not supposed or imaginary ones. Why make purely symbolic gestures when you can actually help people? The National Football League is a profit-making business, and if the owners want to move the Super Bowl, it is their choice. But if IBM, Exxon or General Motors set out to punish a state for voting the "wrong" way, wouldn't the hue and cry be heard from one end of the country to the other? Do we really want to endorse the idea that a small group of powerful men, or even national public opinion, should override the decision of millions of voters in a legal and proper election? If Arizona has done something improper, racist, or mean by voting down the holiday, *let's show what it was* instead of pious mumblings about what's "right." Otherwise, let's stop trying to second-guess Arizonans' motives in deciding their state's holidays and let them do what they want instead of what we want.

John is a graduate student from somewhere in Orange County.

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to the CRITIC are only \$20/year.



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Environment, Inc.

Using the Free Market to Save Our World

When capitalists and environmentalists clash, both seem to agree on only one thing—that victory for their opponent will be disaster for the public interest. According to this view, if business then environment wins, and vice-versa. It's a "zero-sum"

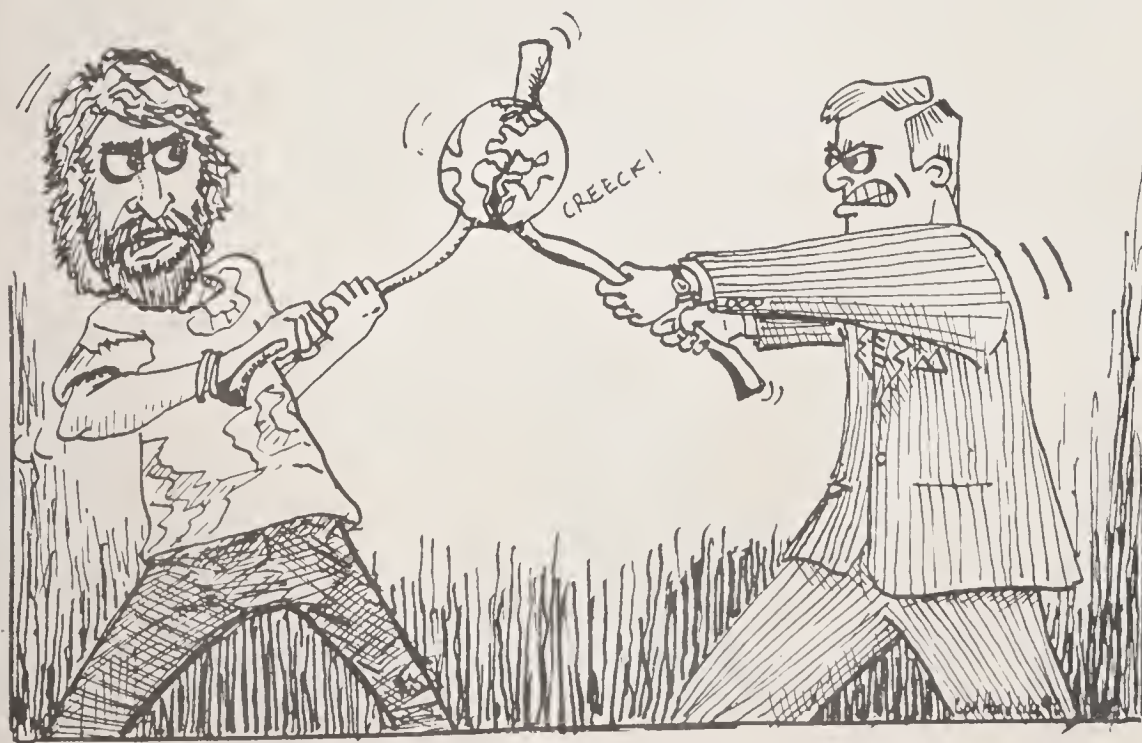
light of recent events, this artificial polarization of environmental and business interests is especially ironic. Increasing costs of pollution cost billions of dollars in increased health costs, massive crop losses and lost productivity. The Environmental Protection Agency, not known for rabid environmentalism, estimated in 1980 that damage from acid rain in the eastern third of the United States costs \$5 billion annually. Many researchers estimate that ozone pollution alone costs American farmers between 1 and 6 billion dollars each year. Even the most hairbrained economist must admit that environmental destruction is a very real drain on the economy. Because of the devastating financial and environmental results of pollution, should we then call in the government?—relying on government to to protect the environment is relying on wolves to protect sheep. It is big government

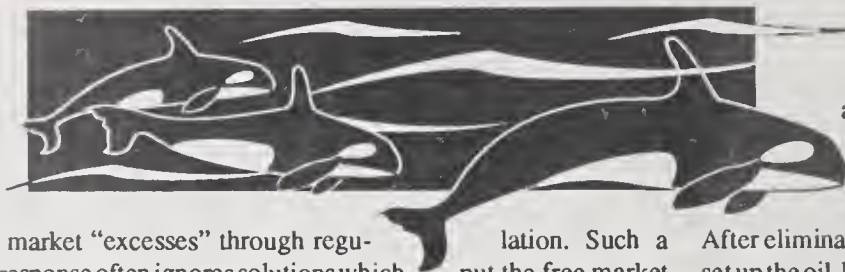
which committed ecocide in Eastern Europe. Greenpeace reports that nearly half of East European rivers are too corrosive to be used even for industrial purposes. In Czechoslovakia and Poland, hundreds of thousands of forest acres have been destroyed by acid rain.

Our own government's record is little better. The Defense and Energy departments have committed countless environmental crimes in the past. Ignoring its mandate to manage forests in the public interest, the U.S. Forest Service is clear-cutting pristine stands of century-old trees nearly twice as fast as they can be replaced. In the April issue of *Natural History*, Earth Day Founder Denis Hayes says simply, "Government is the nation's largest polluter, and it frequently exempts itself from rules it applies to industry." Judging from the example of Eastern Europe and our own government agencies, direct government control is not the solution to our environmental troubles—it is the problem.

Alert readers may have noticed that the key word here is 'direct.' Aren't indirect government controls, i.e., regulations, necessary to protect the environment? Of course, but only sometimes and only as a last resort.

Most environmentalists' Pavlovian response is to suppress





market "excesses" through regulation. Such a response often ignores solutions which put the free market to work for the environment. Consider the problem of auto pollution. The automobile is arguably the worst polluter in the nation. Each year, the average car emits over a ton of pollution. All together, the world's automobiles emit two billion tons of carbon dioxide each year and are a chief contributor to the greenhouse effect. According to the EPA, automobiles are the leading source of carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, volatile organic compounds and lead pollution.

Most environmentalists react to this problem in a typically misguided way. They call for the government to require increased efficiency in cars. A car which burns less gas does indeed emit less pollution. But this ignores the common sense reality that cars which get better mileage are driven more, so their long-term pollution output is not significantly reduced. Further, fuel-efficient cars sharply increase highway death rates, because their light structure doesn't protect the passenger. Personally, I'm willing to compromise my safety for the sake of increased fuel-efficiency. But this choice should be left to the individual consumer. The typical environmentalist response to auto pollution fails on two counts—it fails to achieve its goal, and it denies choice to the consumer.

Instead of automatically looking towards increased regulation, a better approach is to first consider whether a free market is being allowed to operate. In this case, it is not. A free market requires, among other things, adequate competition, consumer knowledge of the product, and realistic pricing. In the United States, the price of gasoline is absurdly lowered by enormous government subsidies.

Columnist David Morris notes that "In 1985, the government spent \$57.5 billion for highway construction and maintenance, but took in only \$35.6 billion in user fees." Also, each gallon of gasoline burned causes an estimated 40 cents in increased health costs. After considering the cost of parking spaces and lowered crop production, many experts estimate that the true cost of a gallon of gasoline is over \$4. In effect, gasoline's artificially low price is masked by government subsidies of at least \$200 billion a year. By cutting these subsidies, the government would save billions of dollars each year, lessen auto pollution, and encourage the natural development of alternative energy sources.

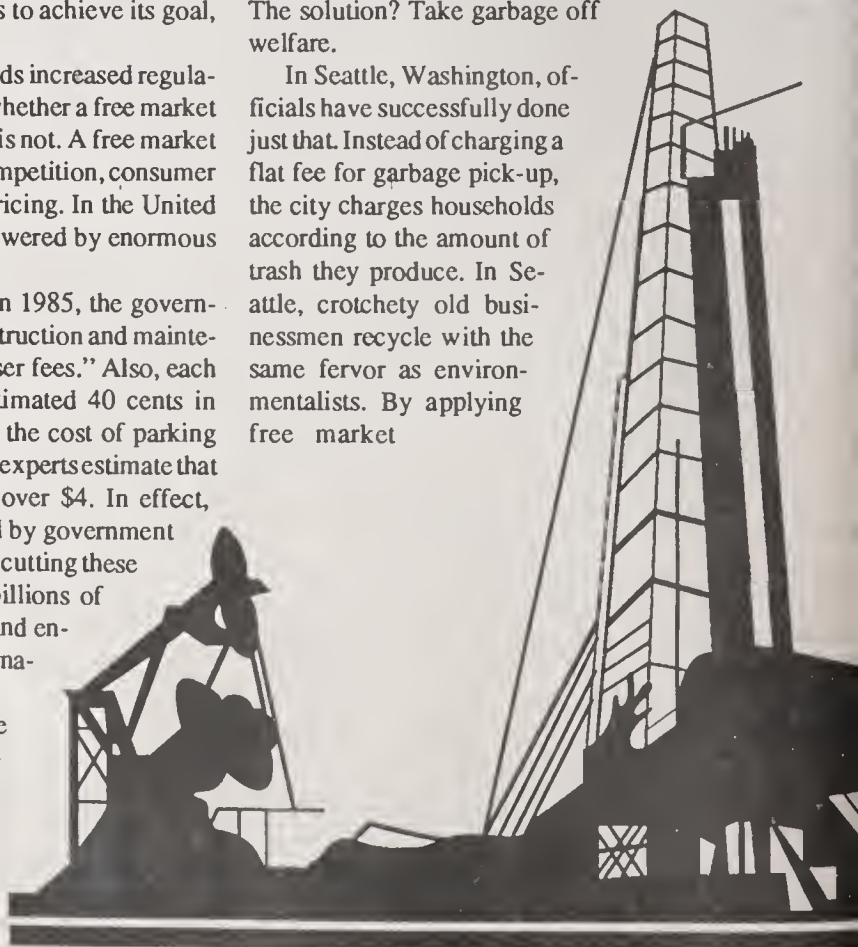
Interestingly, our nation's dependence on gasoline-powered automobiles was initially caused by the suppression of a free market. In this case, monopolies were allowed to strangle competition. In the early 20th century, American transportation was largely based on electric rail and trolley systems. But beginning in the

mid-1930's, several large companies including Standard Oil, General Motors and Firestone Tire Company—began buying and subsequently dismantling transportation systems across the country. According to David Morris, "By 1955 almost 90% of the nation's electric streetcar network had been abandoned."

After eliminating the competition, these oil-related companies set up the oil-based monopoly which has been subsidized by the government ever since. In 1949, a Chicago federal court ruled the conspiracy and convicted several of the companies. However, each company was fined a paltry \$5,000. If the environmental movement had been as well-developed in the 1940s as it is today, it might have prevented an enormous amount of environmental destruction by ensuring that a free market was allowed to operate.

America's "garbage crisis" provides another example of what happens when planners ignore free market principles. Each year, the U.S. produces enough trash to bury 200 football fields in a ten-foot deep layer of garbage. Rising costs and stricter environmental regulations are causing the costs of garbage disposal to skyrocket. Between 1982 and 1987, the average cost of garbage disposal spiraled 150%. Yet most communities continue to charge an artificially low flat rate for garbage disposal. So, the resident who conscientiously recycles, uses less, and buys products with less packaging pays the same price for garbage pick-up as his neighbor who produces out three times as much garbage. The solution? Take garbage off budget and let the free market take care of its own welfare.

In Seattle, Washington, officials have successfully done just that. Instead of charging a flat fee for garbage pick-up, the city charges households according to the amount of trash they produce. In Seattle, scrupulous old businessmen recycle with the same fervor as environmentalists. By applying free market principles to garbage disposal, the city has solved a long-standing problem.



ciples, Seattle encourages recycling, reusing products, and using products with less packaging.

Green consumerism provides yet another example free market environmentalism. Today, consumer demand for environmentally sound goods and services has skyrocketed—and supply. In a recent nationwide poll, 78% of Americans say that a company's environmental reputation affects their purchasing decisions. Smart businessmen are profiting from this trend and helping the environment at the same time.

Consider Jeff Shumway, an auto mechanic in California featured in the November *National Geographic*. In early 1990, he changed the name of his shop to EcoTech Autoworks and began offering environmentally-oriented services. He carefully cleans and recycles freon, anti-rust and oil. His shop is heated with used oil, and mats of shredded tires are used to cover the floor. Since switching to more environmentally sound processes, his business has more than doubled.

Small entrepreneurs are not the only ones finding environmentalism profitable. According to *Fortune*, Dupont is creating a new environmental division which will help other companies clean up their toxic wastes. Dupont predicts the new division will boast of annual revenues of \$1 billion by the year 2000. Due to consumer pressure, the three biggest tuna fish companies recently announced that they would fish in a way which would not accidentally kill porpoises. McDonald's fast food chains are competing with one another to improve their environmental record. Good business and care for the environment were never mutually exclusive, and they are becoming inseparable.

In the U.S. consumer desire to protect the environment is hampered by lack of product knowledge. Consumers are willing to pay more for environmentally sound products, but they don't have the time to analyze each product's environmental record. And they certainly can't rely on the inflated role of product advertising. A new export from Germany promises to help resolve this dilemma.

In West Germany, a system has been established which rates German products for environmental soundness and places a "Blue Angel" on the product if it meets certain standards. Although not perfect, this system has been successful both economically and environmentally. The May 1990 issue of *Natural History* provides one example of the program's success: "When criteria for oil burners were first set up in the 1980's, only about 2 percent of the oil burners on the

market met the standards.... After two years, however, 80% qualified. Then the criteria were raised to within reach of only about 2 percent [of the companies]. Over four or five years, the standards of the whole industry were improved." An American version of Blue Angel called Green Seal will soon be introduced. This and other similar services will enable consumers to translate their environmental concerns into a medium which businesses cannot help but understand—money. This development will do more to help the environment with less economic pain, than new environmental regulations would have.

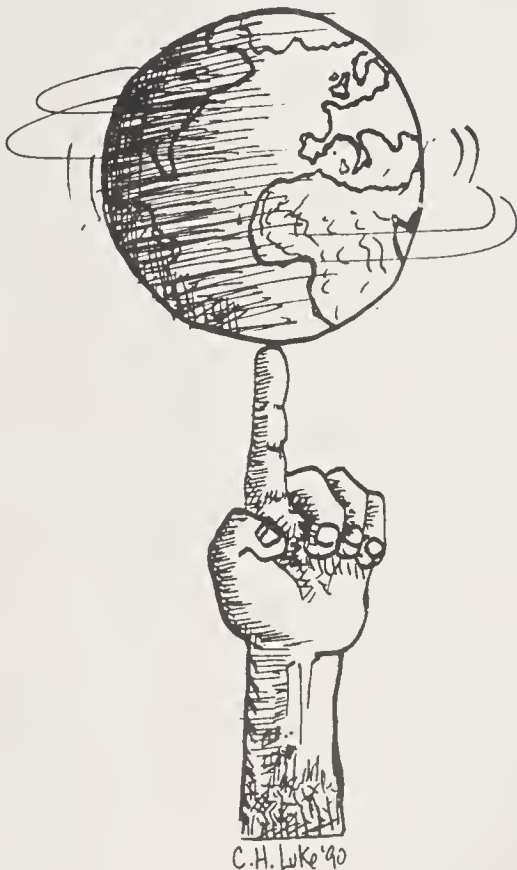
Many environmentalists still ignore the environmental benefits which can be achieved by applying free market principles. For example, in the August 1989 *Progressive*, Murray

Brookchin describes the "...sinister role played by competing producers in shaping public taste and guiding purchasing power." C'mon Murray, producers don't "guide purchasing power," consumers do. And producers are only as "sinister" as the people who buy their products. If consumers do not consider environmental degradation a serious problem, then the market will accurately reflect this lack of concern. On the other hand, if consumers are appalled by environmental problems, producers will respond to this concern, not out of some vague altruistic motive, but because environmentalism makes good business sense.

This is not to say that regulations are never necessary. Some regulations will always be necessary. But regulations should try to encourage competition, and direct government control should be shunned. Paradoxically, some regulations are needed to ensure a free market. However, regulations which attempt to stifle capitalism are usually ineffective and harmful

to the economy. At best, they are a necessary evil. At worst, they exacerbate the very problem they were intended to solve.

Our planet's environmental problems will only worsen if the artificially created gap between environmentalism and capitalism is allowed to widen. Although far from perfect, a free market is the most efficient way of distributing commodities to consumers. This basic principle holds true whether that commodity is bread or clean air. It is no coincidence that there is a dire shortage of both bread and clean air in the Soviet Union. Instead of suppressing capitalist forces, environmentalists should instead harness these forces to the planet's benefit. Ω



Grant is a political science major from Wilmington.

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(This picture is from our new t-shirt, available for only \$10).



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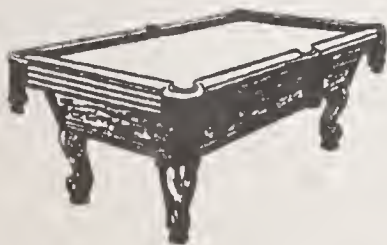
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THE CRITICAL e•y•e

We are gathered here today 2 get through this thing called Life...



➤ It's good to be back. Let's hope Bush lets us all stay.

➤ Seven people were murdered in the first five hours of the New Year in New York City, according to the January 2 *New York Times*. In a related story, North Carolina universities reported a sharp increase in out-of-state applications.

➤ If the liberal media must make up facts, the least they could do is be consistent. In describing the same January 12 Chapel Hill peace march, the *Chapel Hill Newspaper* reported that 400 protestors attended, the *News & Observer* weighed in with its claim of 800 activists, and UNC's *Daily Tar Heel* topped them all (of course) with its estimate of 1,100.

➤ Just fax us our diplomas: At Governors State University, students can now take exams by touch-tone telephone.

➤ Military authorities in Saudi Arabia have suggested that reporters pass a physical fitness test before accompanying

troops into the field, according to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. In addition to being crazy, bullet-chasing journalists will now have to be skilled at sit-ups, push-ups and long-distance running. Guess that Willard Scott desert broadcast is out.

➤ With the average chocolate candy bar melting at 78° F, a lot of chocolate-happy G.I.s have had a sticky situation on the hands in the torrid Saudi desert—until now. Hershey Foods recently produced 144,000 "Desert Bars" for the forces who are promised to withstand temperatures well over 100 without turning into syrup. Hershey is reportedly still working on "Desert Dave," a Fourth District Congressman that doesn't turn to a lump of quivering quiche when he hears the words "Persian Gulf."

➤ A music teacher from Paris froze to death on Mont Blanc while meditating in the nude, police told the *Detroit News*. The body of Ghislaine Sanchez, 37, was found near a glacier at 6,000 feet. Doctors said the woman apparently was practicing

of the forms of meditation originating in
an and Tibet that involves exposure to ex-
e cold. Hershey is reportedly working on a
acier Ghislaine," a meditating music teacher
ch can withstand sub-zero weather.

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olumnist Chuck Shepherd reports that a 24-
-old woman in Langeboom, the Netherlands,
hospitalized in May after doctors discovered
she had been living for four years wrapped in
astic sheet and eating only canned food,
ng taken those precautions as a result of the
rnobyl nuclear plant accident in 1986. She
not left her sofa except to use the bathroom
had not bathed in four years. Hershey is re-
edly..., never mind.

incinnati's finest busted two men for "creat-
a physically offensive situation." The two
were...drum roll please...holding hands. Yes
s, the perverted deviants were sitting in Eden
k holding hands while commiserating over
death of a loved one. How disgusting.

est they be accused of harassing homosexuals, the officers
sured worried citizens that the situation would have been
as offensive had man and a woman been involved. A
nan and a porcupine, however, would be OK—animal
ts are inviolate.

o other news from the wonderful world of law enforcement,
Orange County *Register* reports that two female bodybuild-
were accosted by police officers as they left a women's
room. The vigilant officers believed that the two young
men, Lorie Sencer and Bridget Morton, were in fact men. "I
the cops 'We're women. Look at our breasts,'" Sencer said.
deterred, the officers ordered the two women into a first aid
and made them drop their pants. No, we did not make this

he boys in blue also made the paper in Brockton, Massachu-
s. According to the *Detroit News*, authorities were forced to
miss about 380 drug-related cases after former Police Chief
nard Sproules pleaded guilty to stealing about \$170,000 in
aine from the police evidence room. Sproules said he began
g cocaine after trying samples he took to anti-drug lectures.

rom rapist to rappist: According to *SPY* magazine, Yusef
am, the convicted Central-Park-jogger rapist sang a rap

APHORISMS

*A book is a mirror: If an ass peers into it, you can't
expect an apostle to look out.*

—Georg C. Lichtenberg

The liberty of the individual is no gift of civilization.

—Freud

*The demagogue is one who preaches doctrines he
knows to be untrue to men he knows to be idiots.*

—H.L. Mencken

*Ten people who speak make more noise than ten
thousand who are silent.*

—Napoleon Bonaparte

Dada is life without slippers or parallel.

—Dada Manifesto

*In a carefully prepared, loving LSD session, a
woman will inevitably have several hundred or-
gasms.*

—Timothy Leary

song at his sentencing. It's rumored you can hear Yusef rockin'
the courthouse on a forthcoming compilation with Charles
Manson's folk ditties and a polka track by Saddam Hussein.

➤Conservatives have long alleged that journalists intention-
ally distort news events to fit their liberal agenda. Traditionally,
journalists have vehemently denied this accusation. But, as the
following quotes reveal, more and more journalists are coming
out of the closet:

•"There is no such thing as objective reporting...I've be-
come even more crafty about finding the voices to say the
things I think are true. That's my subversive mission."—
Boston Globe environmental reporter Dianne Dumanoske.

•"The 'balanced' report, in some cases, may no longer be
the most effective, or even the most informative. Indeed, it
can be debilitating. Can we afford to wait for our audience
to come to its own conclusions? I think not."—Teya Ryan,
Senior Producer of CNN-produced *Network Earth* se-
ries, quoted in the summer 1990 *Gannet Center Journal*.

•"After seeing our footage, she told us that *Frontline* doesn't
co-produce anti-communist programs." Cinematographer
Nestor Almendros on a *Frontline* producer's reaction to his
anti-Castro documentary *Nobody Listened*, quoted in the

The Politically Correct Death of Danielle



volume 5 too many

During Christmas vacation, CRITIC publisher Jason James committed murder. Murder, that is, of the CRITIC's campus heroine, Danielle. "Danielle's popularity is ruining my life," James whined. "Neurotic women are sending us plans for 'Danielle's dorm room' yet no one read my article about privatizing the soy sauce industry in northern Laos. Something has to be done."

James knew the dastardly act would have to be done in secrecy, for CRITIC editor Ganesh Gunasekaran would jealously guard his popular brainchild. James headed for rural Colorado, where he could quietly write Danielle out of existence. Drooling with anticipation, the scheming James headed West.

Three days later, the deed was done. Danielle was to receive a compact disc from her Czechoslovakian music exchange program, a disk which was originally intended for Peter Graves of the "Mission: Impossible" team. When Danielle ignored the five-second destruction deadline, the disk's hydrochloric acid bomb would melt her like the Wicked Witch of the West.

Before delivering the precious manuscript, James was caught in a blinding snowstorm, and his car careened off the road. He awoke to the startling sight of a large, ugly woman preparing to dose him with a powerful painkiller.

"Who are you?" croaked the dazed and wounded James.

"You're Jason James of the CRITIC," the woman said as she tenderly stuck the needle in the big blue vein. "I'm Ms. Politically Correct, and I'm your Number One Fan. I love Danielle."

As James' world faded into a purple haze, Ms. Correct read the details of Danielle's fatal encounter. She was horrified to read of Danielle's untimely demise.

"Oh, you stupid dirty bird!" cried the outraged harridan. "You killed the only transcendental part of the magazine! The rest of the CRITIC is reactionary trash! Not politically correct at all, Mr. Man! You'll pay for this! Where's my sledgehammer?"

James realized he was in a bad spot. He desperately racked his Percodan-clouded brain for a way to escape. What would be the best way to shock a Political Correctness Nazi? He gazed into her vacant eyes and said:

"President Helms."

"AAAARGH!" The woman's eyes bulged as she fell back reeling. James knew that this was his chance to escape...

Meanwhile, back at the front line, Gunasekaran was beginning to worry about his missing boss, and even more about the missing Danielle installment. But never one to sweat details, he quickly commissioned some new filler. Dissatisfied by *Newsweek* and *Harper's* superficial investigations of "politically correct" speech, he asked an expert in the field to translate some commonly heard "PC" expressions into English.

common biological origin coalition—family
people of estrogen—women
guilt-ridden beige people of post-imperialist ancestry—whites
people of tonal empowerment—any singing group
posers of atonal disenfranchisement—Milli Vanilli
seasonal multi-organic sediment—fruitcake
Air Jesus—Birkenstocks
consciousness raising non-verbal interaction—sex
reckless commodity fetishism—breathing
aorta clogging bovine genocide—red meat
issue obscuring hormonal imbalance—love
natural expression of diverse orientational activities—art
explicit expression of diverse orientational activities—pornography
perverse tool for ozone rape—air conditioner
tunnel-tested excuse for Persian Gulf massacre—car



•“I must admit sometimes I twist the truth to achieve my diabolic political ends. There is, in fact, no Saddam Hussein Polka album.”CRITIC assistant editor Elliot Fus.

Cincinnati's finest busted two men for “creating a physically abusive situation.” In order to avoid legal trouble, we ask that teenage readers, readers with heart trouble, and readers with weak stomach stop reading now. The two men were...drum please...holding hands. Yes folks, the perverted deviants are sitting in Eden Park holding hands while commiserating over the death of a loved one. How disgusting.

Just as they be accused of harassing homosexuals, the officers assured worried citizens that the situation would have been just as offensive had man and a woman been involved. A man and a porcupine, however, would be OK—animal rights are inviolate.

In other news from the wonderful world of law enforcement, Orange County *Register* reports that two female bodybuilders were accosted by police officers as they left a women's room. The vigilant officers believed that the two young men, Lorie Sencer and Bridget Morton, were in fact men. “I

told the cops ‘We’re women. Look at our breasts,’” Sencer said. Undeterred, the officers ordered the two women into a first aid tent and made them drop their pants. No, we did not make this up.

➤The boys in blue also made the paper in Brockton, Massachusetts. According to the *Detroit News*, authorities were forced to dismiss about 380 drug-related cases after former Police Chief Richard Sproules pleaded guilty to stealing about \$170,000 in cocaine from the police evidence room. Sproules said he began using cocaine after trying samples he took to anti-drug lectures.

➤The curator at the museum in Cincinnati that showed Robert Mapplethorpe photos was forced to defend the exhibit, according to *SPY* magazine. When the prosecutor asked her, “What are the formal values of the picture where the finger is inserted in the penis?” she replied, “It’s a central image, very symmetrical, a very ordered, classical composition.” Ohhh, like *Venus de Milo* with nipple rings.

➤Plans have now been set for a memorial to former president Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Groundbreaking will occur next year for a nine-acre, \$47 million garden plaza in downtown Washington. In the true FDR spirit, another unwanted project will be completed as taxpayers involuntarily foot the bill.

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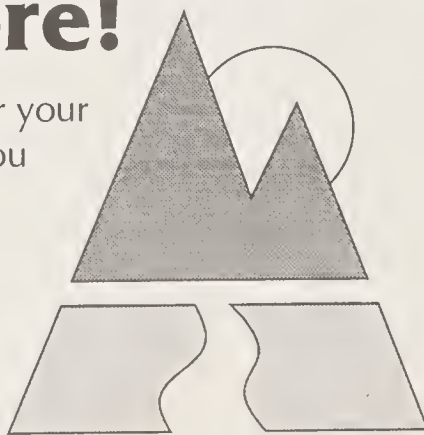
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>Raleigh's Rasputin speaks: *News and Observer* publisher Frank Daniels, Jr. recently took offense at charges by Accuracy in Media. The conservative group blasted Frank's rag for both its frothy-mouthed Gantt bias during the recent election and its generally left-wing slant. Daniels denied that the *N&O*'s coverage was biased, while noting that he considered Helms to be "the Prince of Darkness." Too bad Gantt lost—with all the free advertising Comrade Frank gave him, Harvey would have saved enough money to buy another radio station.

>As for Daniels' claim of equal coverage during the Senate election, that ranks on the Believability Index just below "Socialism works," "The check's in the mail," and "I love you."

>Reality check: "I wish I'd done this before I'd run for President...Now I've had to meet a payroll every week. I've got to pay the bank every month...I've got to pay the state of Connecticut taxes...It gives you a whole new perspective on what other people worry about."—Former Senator George McGovern on running his financially-troubled Connecticut hotel. We're utterly flabbergasted by his difficulties. Perhaps Michael Dukakis could help with the books and Kitty could tend bar.

>Campus liberals across the country seem determined to crush free speech wherever it rears its ugly head. From the "exhuming McCarthy" files:

•According to the *Washington Times*, 70% of the nation's colleges and universities have adopted some form of censorship.

•*Newseek* reports that the Student Senate at Madison University prohibited an "All-American Halloween Party" on the basis that costumed students might abuse their anonymity by oppressing women and minorities with "poking, pinching, rude comments." In their quest to limit the right of free assembly and free speech, thought police have now advanced to the point of censoring speech before it occurs.

•Senator Chuck Marks asked the Tufts University Senate to endorse a motion which would "...prevent any individual or organization in any way connected with Tufts University from making or enacting a policy prohibiting the free exercise of religion; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the students to peaceably assemble, and to petition the Administration for redress of grievances." In short, the motion applied the First Amendment to Tufts University. The motion was defeated.

>Animal rights activists at SUNY recently destroyed two research projects by releasing 750 laboratory animals. One of the projects was within a week of completing a vaccine for schistosomiasis, a disease which afflicts approximately 200 million people in the third world. The other project was attempting to develop drugs which would better facilitate kidney transplants. Activists: 1, Humanity: 0.

>PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) slo "A rat is a pig is a dog is a boy." A PETA member is a mo is an idiot is a pinhead.

>More news from politically "correct" world: Anonymous persons at Kenyon College distributed sarcastic flyers in w "W.E. Snortcoke III" exhorted students to join Deke, "the c fraternity at Kenyon that...specializes in sexism and rapes...lets you get VD from our own stable of vacuous, s climbing hosebags..." In strict compliance with political correct double standards, university officials didn't issue a p of condemnation.

>These same officials previously expressed outrage at a posal to form a "heterosexual support group." Evidently, politically correct proudly uphold freedom of speech—w convenient.

>Speaking of double standards, Stanford University rece suspended Kappa Alpha fraternity for allowing underage dr ing. When it was revealed that acting Associate Dean of Stu Affairs Diana Conklin had used cocaine over the summer administration spokesman stated "what people do with t private lives is their own business."

>Communism's death rattle continues in Cuba. The econo is failing, the Soviet Union's economic crutch will soon removed, and the huddled masses are starting to eat rats. Wh Castro's response? A new slogan: "Socialism or Death." shouldn't that be "and?"

>According to *Parade* magazine, Soviets with a hankering a Big Mac wait in line an average of 90 minutes to ea McDonald's. The line for Lenin's tomb is 20 minutes lon

>"We only stood in line for 45 minutes. I've never seen s fast service." Vladimir Antipov, a Soviet citizen talking al the same Moscow McDonalds.

>The latest item in the KGB arsenal of repression is the PF rubber truncheon—dubbed the "demokratizator" by appre tive KGB goons.

>Many student activists have justifiably argued that the U. inconsistent in going to war with Kuwait while appea SOB's like Hafez Assad and the Chinese leaders. But they maintain that this inconsistency makes going to war with indefensible. What are they advocating—consistent immo ity?

>Oleg Gordievsky, a former Soviet KGB officer who defe to the west in 1985, has disclosed to the Berliner Zeitung, t glasnost and perestroika notwithstanding, the Kremlin still 700 agents in Germany.

>Gordievsky is also on record as saying that Moscow still approximately 500 spies in Washington, most of whom wor and around Capitol Hill.

CRITIC ALMANAC

Number of press agents President Bush has: 14

Number New York Governor Mario Cuomo has: 12

Amount the House of Reps spent renovating their beauty parlor: \$375,000

Number of men currently registered for the draft: 14 million

Percentage of which are eligible: 97

Number of free gas masks given to Israeli citizens and visitors this year: 4,500,000

Amount the Israeli army wanted to charge Palestinians for a gas mask: \$20

Estimated chance that a Catholic priest in the United States is sexually active: 1 in 2

Number of curbside frog ramps in the streets of Stevens Point, Wisconsin: 4

Number of the 26 human bodies frozen in the hope of future rejuvenation that are in California: 24

Number of times Spike Lee's name is mentioned in the October Spin, which he guest-edited: 43

Number of times his sister Joie is mentioned: 16

Number of times his movies are mentioned: 40

New Kids on the Block 1990 concert gross, in millions of dollars: 74.1

shows played: 152

Paul McCartney's gross: 37.9

show played: 32

Price offered to ghostwrite Ivana Trump's first novel: \$300,000

East German tax collectors under the communist system: 800

Number expected under capitalism: 26,000

Sources: *NewsWatch* (1-91); Selective Service System; *Harper's*; *SPY* (2-90); *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *Time*, *Cato Policy Report* (11,12/90)

Lives on the Line

Why America Should Not Draft Its Youth

Unkle Sam may want you. And he may want you soon. In fact, by the time you read this, we may already be at war. Alarming, with these prospects of war come prospects of a military draft.

Our country and its founding principles were secured by volunteer armies. The American Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Spanish American War were all fought by consenting individuals. Strangely it was the Civil War, a war to end slavery, which marked the first U.S. military draft. Drafts were then imposed during World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and Vietnam.

In 1980, amid rumors of a weakened U.S. military and in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, President Carter reestablished mandatory draft registration. It required all men to register for the draft upon turning 18 and made failure to do so a felony. Since then, the federal government has compiled a list of 14 million registered men who, once notified, can be pulled into the service within 30 days.

Because Vietnam ended 15 years ago, those of draftable ages, 18 through 26, have only vague memories of war. But with the events in the Middle East, they may soon confront involuntary military

service, a reality faced by many of their parents during Vietnam. As this possibility approaches, the murmurs of controversy grow louder, with arguments mirroring draft debates of the past.

The most common objections to conscription have been based on practicality and economics. When the draft was replaced by an all-volunteer force in 1973, many worried that military preparedness would suffer. By 1980, many believed



I WANT YOU

the quality of both Army and Navy recruits had decreased significantly. Moral and mental aptitude were thought to be lower than in previous years. These beliefs, coupled with pressures to reduce government spending, fueled draft advocates' vocal action.

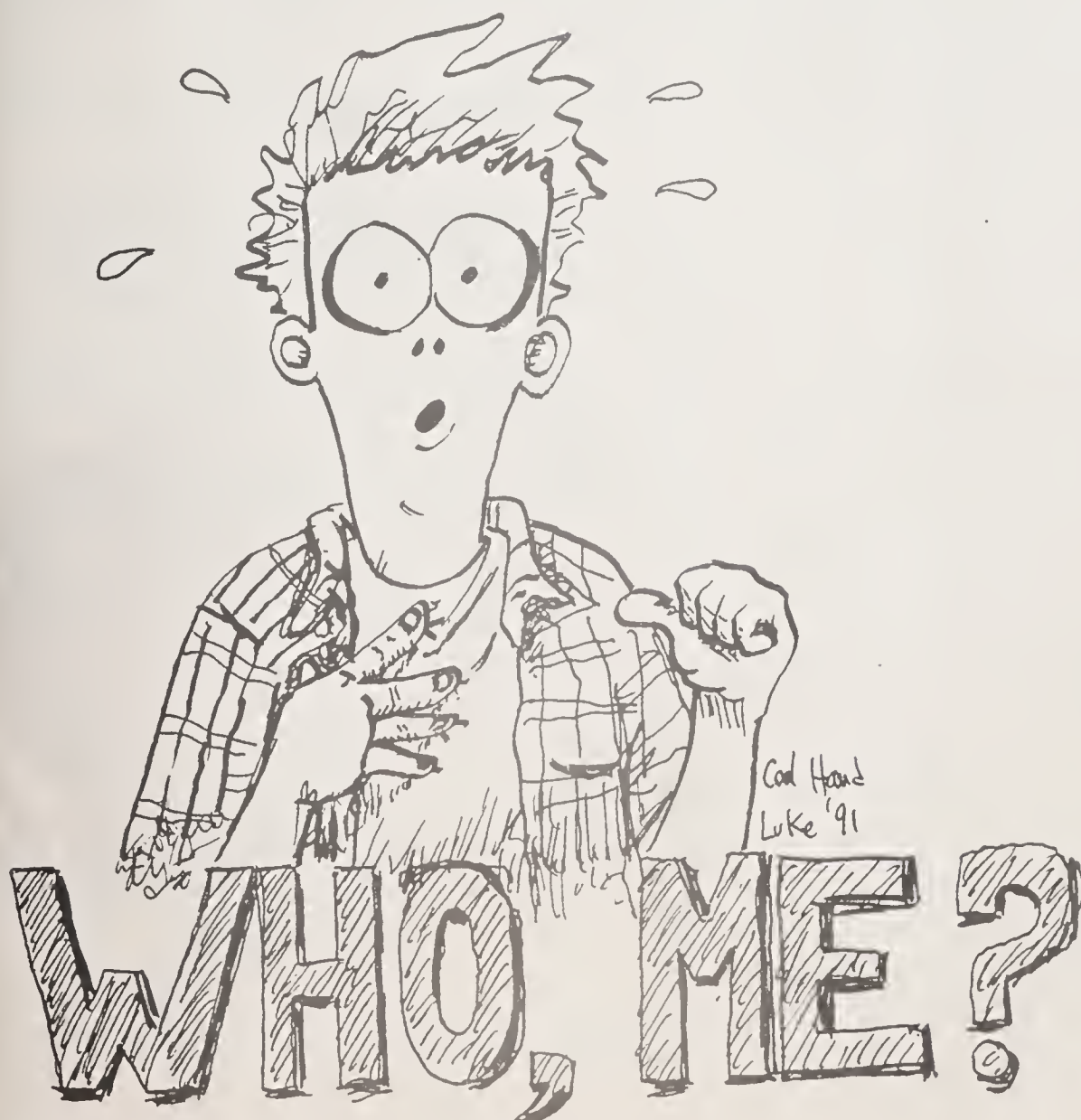
An analysis by economist Milton Friedman, however, showed that the inadequate military was not a result of its voluntary nature, but because military pay lagged significantly behind civilian pay. Government compensation and benefits simply could not compete with opportunities available in the private sector. Friedman argued that by diverting defense budget allocations to first-term recruits, the military could attract better qualified people.

The administration, however, argued that military pay increases could not increase because of tight budget constraints. Friedman found this claim to be largely false and believed the real culprit of military weakness was the welfare state. The percentage of GNP devoted to transfer expenditures was steadily increasing. He argued that a major build-up of quality volunteer

forces could not be accomplished without alleviating the strain which the welfare state placed on the already burdened taxpayers. He said, "We must cut the burden on the economy that comes from picking all of our right pockets to fill all of our left pockets."

This advice did not stop the administration's push for a peacetime draft. Basically, draftees could be had at bargain prices, as slave labor tends to be rather cheap. An individual forced to comply with the draft is also forced to accept the military's lower wages. Economically, the difference between the draft wage and the forgone civilian wage in effect, amounted to a hidden tax. As a result, a draft does not reduce the true cost of obtaining recruits. It only shifts the cost to the draftees.

Those opposing the draft on economic grounds further argued that the costs of training and selection would be much greater for drafted forces. Without having trained and prepared volunteers on hand at the time of a needed military response, costly and time-consuming measures would have to be taken to recruit the necessary manpower.



Economically speaking, volunteer forces are arguably more efficient. But more than cold cash is needed to build a formidable military. Along with the funding must come patriotism. And as most military leaders will tell you, individuals who have voluntarily entered the battlefield are preferred to those who have been forced. As Doug Bandow of the Cato Institute writes, "If the choice is between mercenaries who want to be in the fox-hole and slaves who don't, the decision shouldn't be hard to make."

But as convincing as pragmatic opposition to the draft may be, it does not offer a sufficient argument without moral considerations. Even after his extensive economic defense of voluntary forces, Milton Friedman concluded that aside from issues of efficiency, a military draft is "a divisive measure completely in conflict with the basic values of a free society." It raises fundamental issues about the relationship between liberty and duty, the individual and the state.

The function of government is to protect individual rights, the most fundamental of which is the right to life. When this right is destroyed, then all other rights are destroyed along with it. It is the role of the government to prevent infringements upon our rights, not only from other individuals but from the state as well. Certainly, our personal liberties are invaded when the exercise of one person's freedom collides with the rights of another, as the freedom of the burglar to burgle is overridden by the victim's right to property.

But those who attempt to justify the draft by naming it as a mere extension of such "acceptable" police powers are wrong. Individuals, groups, and government bodies are prevented from imposing their morality on others. The draft is a means by which the state exempts itself from this requirement by compelling others to kill one another. It strips an individual of choice, and with it responsibility for his or her own actions. No person, including those bestowed with the status of government official, is morally warranted in forcing another human being to kill and be killed at his bidding. Such action destroys the sanctity of human rights.

The only morally justifiable military force would then be one which is composed entirely of volunteers. But many people have raised questions about the real freedom involved in volunteering. Some argue that while we do not have an explicit draft, we do have an economic draft. They argue that only certain socio-economic classes are represented in our military, largely because the military offers one of the few alternatives open to lower income persons for an education and a livelihood. They then call for the draft to remedy these social inequities. One attorney, arguing a Philadel-

phia case for two men who called for the drafting of women, stated, "A program that places in jeopardy basic personal liberties and ultimately life itself has no legal basis for excluding one sex."

Such proponents of the draft falsely believe that they can distribute the military burdens of our nation by forcing random selection among draftees. If it were left up to the market, they argue, the poor would fight the rich man's wars. This reasoning is equivalent to stating that slavery in this country could have been justified if only the government had forced men and women of all races and social classes to fight on an equal basis. Equality is not always just.

Perhaps there is an unequal representation of our social classes in our current military forces, but the remedy of that inequality is not in changing the recruitment procedures and the incentives offered, not in extending a system which is inherently immoral. To accept the draft on any ground would be to make a mockery of individual rights.

Maureen is a philosophy-grad-school-bound senior at Charlotte.

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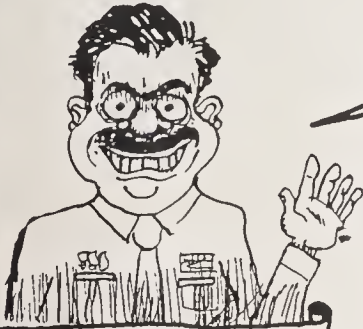
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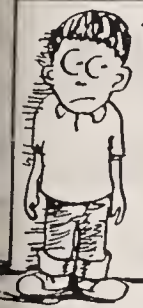
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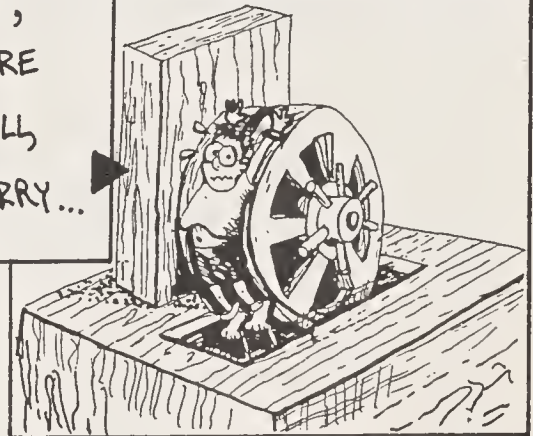
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Keeping North Carolinians Poor

The Escalation of Our Tax Burden

In 1990, the average North Carolinian labored for 45 days to meet his or her state and local tax liabilities. This was in addition to the 77 work days during which every nickel earned went to pay federal taxes. In all, North Carolinians spent 122 days, from January 1 to May 2, working off their tax debt. This year higher taxes mean we will have to work even longer.

Huge increases in state spending over the past decade, including funding for such nominal projects as a Tobacco Museum in Kenly, a "Grassroots Arts Program," and sanitary gas station privies, have pushed North Carolina ahead of Massachusetts and New Jersey in the tax-and-spend category. North Carolina now has the highest individual income tax rates in the South and our corporate income tax rates are among the highest in the region.

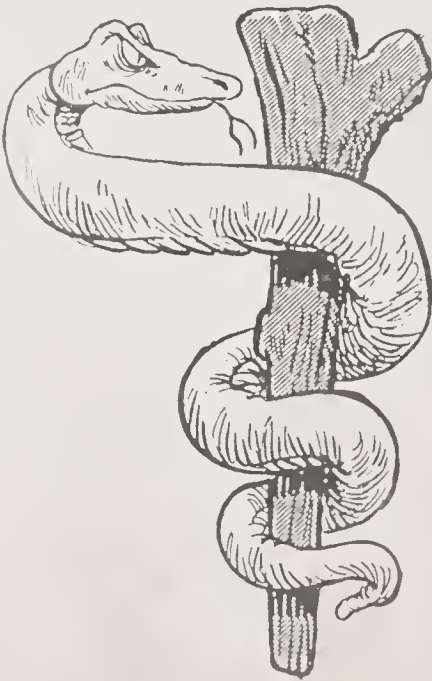
Since 1979, state spending has increased by more than 50 percent after adjusting for inflation. Between 1978 and 1988, the average North Carolinian saw his state and local tax bill increase by 26 percent in real terms. This precipitous rise in state spending throughout the 1980s even outpaced runaway

federal spending by 45 percent. The tax-and-spend crowd falsely accuses the Reagan Administration of cuts in federal funding in their attempts to justify the dramatic increase in federal spending. In fact, during the 1980s, federal payments to North Carolina actually increased by 26 percent after inflation.

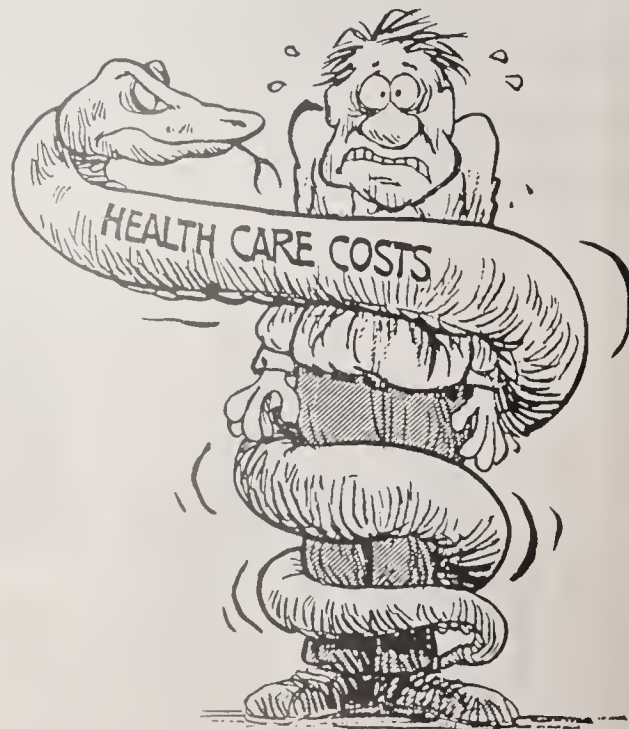
Despite huge increases in revenues over the past decade, lawmakers have found themselves with increasingly large budget deficits. During 1989-90 fiscal year, lawmakers found themselves saddled with a half billion dollar deficit, despite a nearly \$500 million increase in revenues over the previous year. According to the North Carolina Department of Revenue, during the first 11 months of the 1989-90 fiscal year, revenues increased by 9.28% from the year before to more than \$1 billion. Clearly, the state's recent budget shortfalls are caused by overspending, not underfinancing.

As lawmakers begin to descend on Raleigh for the beginning of the 1991-92 session, their first order of business will be to solve the state's \$361 million shortfall for the 1990-91 fiscal year ending on June 30. After that, things only get worse. Lawmakers must tackle the 1991-92 budget and paper over

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billion difference between proposed spending and anticipated revenues. This can only mean more bad news for citizens to see their state tax bills soar by 93 percent from 1980 to 1988 while their incomes increased by only 78 percent during the same period.

It was only fear of political fallout during an election year that caused Republican opposition to Governor Martin's proposal to raise the state's sales tax that prevented legislators from, as the state's major newspapers put it, "acting courageously," and keeping us with a major tax increase during the 1990 session. Shamefully, during the last session the Legislature failed to stop the flow of red ink by failing to ratify legislation designed to ease North Carolina's economic woes. "The 1990 Budget Reform Act," introduced in the House by Rep. Art Pope (R-Durham) and a similar measure introduced in the Senate by Democrat William Goldston, would have solved the problems of estimating revenues by limiting spending for the current fiscal year to the amount of revenue taken in during the previous fiscal year. This would depoliticize the state budget process which is often thrown in to chaos by overly rosy revenue projections.

Furthermore, the Pope and Goldston bills would create a budget surplus and set up a "rainy day fund" for contingencies such as Hurricane Hugo, thus avoiding the periodic chaos caused by lawmakers' lack of foresight. The act would also lighten the average North Carolinian's tax burden by providing rebates once the surplus reaches a certain percentage of the state's budget.

Whether the state's souring economy will encourage legislators to enact fiscally responsible measures is yet to be seen. Already, taxpayers are being inundated with calls for huge tax increases by the press and special interests. Furthermore, the election of Dan Blue as Speaker and the likely appointments of big spenders such as H.M. "Mickey" Micheaux (D-Durham), Joe Hackney (D-Orange), and Peggy Stamey (D-Wake) to chair powerful committees, combined with Governor Martin's continued support for a sales tax increase, are ominous signs that massive tax increases will further cloud North Carolina's economic future. Ω

Paul is a graduate student at N.C. State University.

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Iraq and the Misuse of History

Recently Charles Kuralt, Lesley Stahl and CBS News came to Chapel Hill to film a "town meeting" of civic-minded North Carolinians for the show *America Tonight*. A roomful of people from Chapel Hill and other towns across the state gathered in front of the cameras to discuss how people outside of the diplomatic cocktail circuit feel about the prospects of war against Iraq.

The show caught my interest not only because of the location, but because the idea of tapping popular opinion through such a meeting struck me as the sort of thing that television's celebrity journalists ought to do more often. Kuralt even used the opportunity to explain, in his brief introduction, that North Carolina is not as reactionary and backward as our taste in senators might lead sanctimonious New Yorkers to believe. Kuralt's *apologia* was none too subtle, but he did make his point.

Unfortunately, several of those who spoke on the show resorted, as the intellectuals on *Nightline* often do more eloquently, to the use of stale historical analogies. One man earnestly pointed out that he heard the "voice of Neville

Chamberlain" in the words of those who have argued allowing economic sanctions more time to cripple Iraq resorting to war. Not much later an obviously shell-shocked Vietnam veteran obtusely pointed out that there is no such as a just war and that the United States has no business in the Persian Gulf.

The Munich analogy and the Vietnam analogy have become the reductionist antipodes of foreign policy debate during the Cold War. Kuralt's town meeting demonstrated clearly how these two intellectual models have filtered down from the halls of power to the masses. That is too bad. Both Munich and Vietnam offer valuable historical lessons for anyone who dares to come to grips with the complexities of foreign affairs. Unfortunately, both analogies have been reduced to caricatures through overuse. Far from serving their purpose, both analogies have become dangerous distractions that prevent us from dealing intelligently with the vicissitudes of world affairs.

According to the Munich analogy, the free nations of the world must resist aggression in its early stages or risk paying a much greater price later. If Chamberlain had stood up to

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—Christine Murphy, Carnegie Mellon University

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—Daniel Stancu, Academy of Economic Studies, Bucharest

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in 1938, so the argument goes, the Allies could have stopped World War II before it happened. In hindsight this is a convincing argument. The problem is that "hawks" have turned the Munich analogy into a blanket justification for the policies they wish to pursue. But the Munich analogy, in its proper form, implies that such resistance to aggression ought to take place only when the vital interests of the United States are threatened by dangerous expansionary militarism.

The problem is determining exactly when these criteria apply—as diplomats often point out, "the devil is in the details." "Naked aggression" *qua* naked aggression is of little concern to President Bush. But naked aggression against valuable oil reserves is. The problem is that the President does not want to admit this, so his rhetoric implies that the United States must always keep smaller nations from playing war.

Regardless of such distinctions, the presence of almost half a million troops facing down the Iraqi forces in the Saudi desert makes the Munich analogy moot. The United States has already prevented an Iraqi invasion of Saudi Arabia. Waiting for sanctions to squeeze Saddam before committing American troops to a bloody war in no way qualifies as "appeasement." The potential of sanctions ought to be debated free of an intellectually debilitating misuse of the lessons of Munich.

Ironically, overapplication of the Munich analogy led in large part to the Vietnam War. The scars left by what many view as a misguided American policy in Southeast Asia have now spawned the Vietnam analogy, which left wing isolationists use with almost total abandon. In the CBS town meeting, for example, a man who served in the navy during the Vietnam War projected his personal suffering into a blanket generalization against American military involvement anytime, anywhere. This is a position of rigidity and military paralysis absurdly unsuited for the United States.

It was George Santayana who gravely warned that those who fail to learn the lessons of the past are doomed to repeat history's failures. But mental gridlock exacerbated by the obsessive invocation of historical analogies in no way constitutes "learning." Postponing an American military offensive in

favor of sanctions is not appeasement. Nor is Iraq Vietnam. A conflict over Kuwait may well erupt into the first major post-Cold War period. What better time for Americans to emancipate themselves from the bondage of Cold War military analogies? The reductionism of hindsight is no substitute for flexible, original thinking rooted in the specific reality yet tempered by a sense of history. Any "new order" will require, above all, new thinking.

If the conflict in the Persian Gulf proves one thing, it is that the passing of communism will not guarantee the end of a peace dividend, the Age of Aquarius or a better world. One possibility is that a world no longer dominated by bipolar superpower confrontation will revert to *old* thinking—in a new balance of power politics backed by force. John Mears, a professor at the University of Chicago, has made this argument recently in *The Atlantic*. A reactionary movement, the Soviet Union, or even in a nuclear Russia shorn of its republics, would further complicate the picture of a new future.

True, communism has lost its messianic appeal, but it does not guarantee that the material conditions of the coming decade will not spawn competing ideologies that may lead to conflict. The fact that the fight in Kuwait is about oil illustrates how the pressing dilemmas of global economic resource scarcity and expanding population may keep the Gulf a very interesting place in the years to come. The trick is for the United States to take the lead in the encouragement of international cooperation designed to confront the problems of the twenty-first century while preventing war. Holding together a coalition against Iraq is a start, but a small one, since most nations have no real objection to providing a diplomatic front for the United States while American troops fight to protect oil reserves that flow in large part to Western Europe and Japan. Fostering cooperation when interests clash dramatically is a more formidable assignment, one that the United States should realistically avoid in the years to come.

Kyle is a senior history major.

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Tales of the South

A Review of John Shelton Reed's *Whistling Dixie*

Some of my best friends are Yankees," claims UNC sociology professor John Shelton Reed in *Whistling Dixie*, a new collection of essays from the University of Missouri Press. But regardless of who his best friends might be, Reed has not written a book about them. *Whistling Dixie* is largely about what it means to be Southern. "What-it-means-to-be-Southern" is a phrase that makes you yawn, fight the urge here. This book is at least a laugh (good laugh) a page, and the author even admits that "It

doesn't do to take the South too seriously." Congratulations, Dr. Reed, your book never fails to "do" just right. It never treats the South like some ho-hum, country bumpkin's boyhood idyll shellacked to nostalgic perfection in high gloss. Reed recognizes the reality of Southern living. He celebrates its absurdities and admits its failures, walking that fine line between tragedy and downright hilarity.

His South is never overly romanticized. He even mentions that poor sharecroppers used to cut their cornmeal with dirt



when times got rough. But they didn't eat ordinary dirt, of course. It was *kaolin*, fine, white clay from the flat woods, which couldn't be nearly so bad for you as anything you dug up and ate from around, say, Newark.

The South's most openly recognized failure in *Whistling Dixie* is its history of racial prejudice. For example, the author embraces wholeheartedly his region's traditional support of state's rights, except when the doctrine becomes a mere cover for racism. He loves the South so much he could just about swallow it whole, but the man is not stupid—he realizes he must chew it first and digest it a little before calling it his own.

Despite its shortcomings here and there, Reed insists that the South is a place worth saving, and he's never quite given up the idea of independence: "Yes, I know the Yankees have the Bomb," he says, "but..." Perhaps its willingness to confront and infuriate our Northern neighbors makes this book so thoroughly endearing.

Most of the time, of course, Reed does try to be a gentleman to Yankees who are in our homeland either to visit, or (Lord protect us) settle down. His advice to them: "Don't think you know what's going on," a phrase which can also be pronounced "Eat hot lead, Yank," depending on the circumstances.

If the last quote struck you as funny, let me tell you that Northern transplants to our region also inspire some of the most serious moments in the essays. Of the apparent homogenization of America, he says, "I don't want to leave the South, and don't plan to, but I'm afraid it's leaving me." If you're a Southerner, you'll hear a ring of tragic truth in that. But, then, Reed notes George Garrett's observation that "a nearly universal characteristic of Southern writers" (and Southerners in general, if you ask me) "is their sense of loss". So it should be no surprise to find such an element in almost every article in Reed's collection.

However, Reed insists he finds some kind of comfort in this habit of losing. After all, new things are always coming along, and we'll feel just as sorry about losing them when they are gone as we do about the old ones we've just lost. We're Southern, we can't help it. And so if I wax a little too bittersweet about coming to the end of this book, I'm sorry—I'll miss reading it. But, then, missing stuff is a Southern thing. I sure hope you understand.

But I digress, as does Reed, come to think of it. Only he does so in neat little packages of three or four pages, which is just the right format for his sort

of talking, and my sort of reading. Since my hometown Atlanta, "the city too busy to hate," Reed would probably I'd be just too darn "busy" to settle down with a real, full-novel like, say, *Gone With the Wind*. It's true, Atlanta's ingly greedy New South attitude can be disheartening, but goes so far as to question my very Southernness as a wondering "how many white folks in Atlanta are South to start with." Good God! That's just plain ugly if you as so the fact that I kept reading despite such insults must be that *Whistling Dixie* is an entertaining, even hilarious, book.

It took me to the dictionary once in a while. I like ("sangfroid" means "composure", don't you know). I might teach a few of you backsliding Southern gentlemen a lesson or two: remember to stay streetward side of a woman to stand when she enters a room. Above all the book is valuable for its ability to articulate the concerns that have been on the minds of Southerners lately (even a few Atlantans), but most of us could not manage to put into words.

Reed's genius is his ability to blend satire with genuine sensitivity. Take this touchingly clever ending to a piece written about a close college friend—a devout Communist-committed suicide. "I know what they say about good intentions," Reed begins, "but surely—in that next world Marx don't believe in—they count for something." Hear it? That's the kind of wistfulness a Southern man is loved for. Well, I'm finished with the book now (sniff), and I'll gladly pass it on to you. I don't know how much my recommendation means for any book written by a man who keeps a picture of the riser hanging in his office must be worth reading.

Jennie is a freshman English major from, well, you know.

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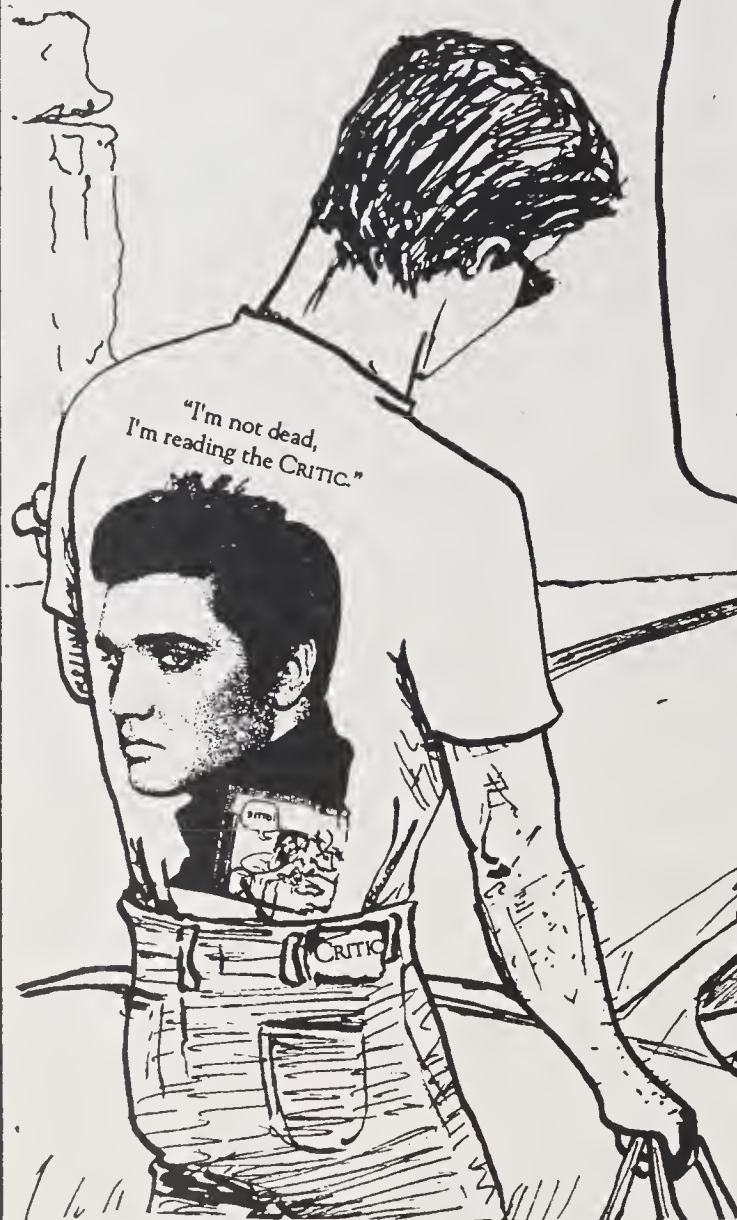
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Budget Crisis

To the editors:

While no one wants the UNC budget cuts to have an adverse effect on learning, there is no guarantee higher tuitions would be a good deal for students. Although, as [unclear] points out, UVa in-state tuition is three times higher than [unclear] C's, does anyone believe that a UVa degree is, ipso facto, worth three times as much? The quality of an education is not determined by what comes out of your pocket, but what goes into your head. If you have any doubts about that, audit a Duke deconstruction class.

Also, do not overlook the ingrained bureaucratic tendency to make things appear worse than they truly are. Just as when the federal government ran out of money and the first thing to be closed was the Washington Monument, it is no surprise that sections were dropped in response to the UNC squeeze. That move, of course, generates a lot of [unclear] and attention. Call it blackmail, if you want.

But there are changes that could be made. One would be for state

lawmakers to trust South Building more with the money. As it stands now too many purchases must be made under costly state-contracting rules. It would also be refreshing for school administrators to take a lead in bashing misguided policies which are driving up their costs.

For example, the drop in library purchasing-power can be traced directly to the to the cheap dollar policy pursued by the Treasury. How about Academics for the Gold Standard? Also, Edward Elmendorf of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities recently noted that the costs of liability insurance and trying to comply with reams of new government regulations were responsible for most of the need for new money. But the task of making the case for personal responsibility and a free-market I'll leave up to the CRITIC.

Jeff Taylor
Washington, D.C.

To the editors:

Have you noticed? If you listen to bits and pieces of conversation you walk around campus, you know what we're talking about. There's an all-campus at...Caroline screwed me...did you see...he's Saudi Arabia.... Saudi Arabia! Underneath the usual campus banter,

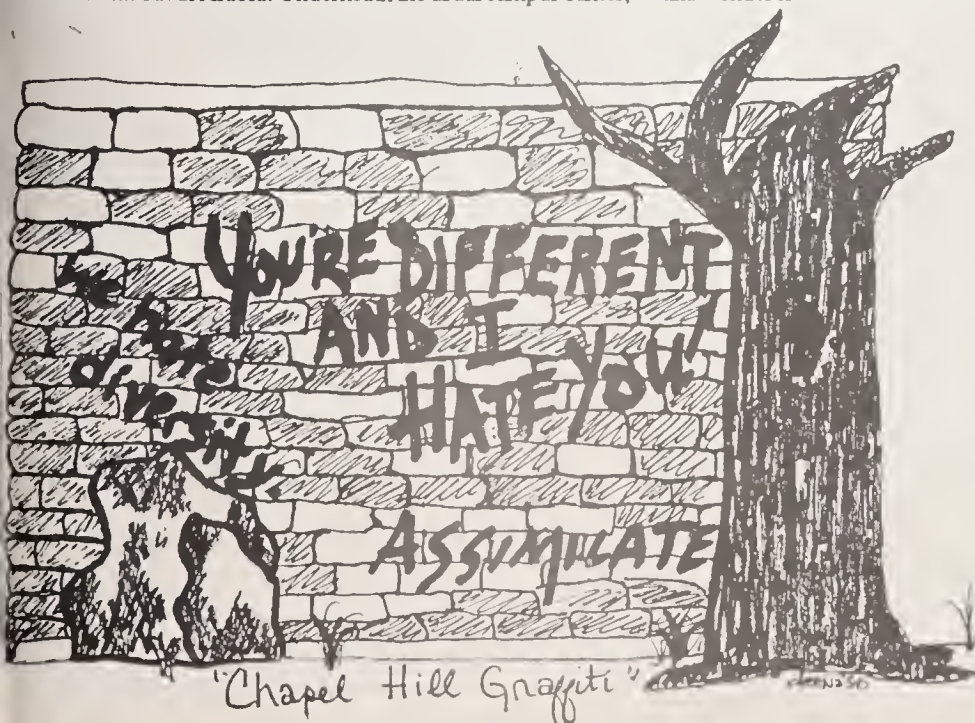
you can feel the worry and fear.

By the time you read this, twenty-year-olds just like us may be dying in combat. The reality of impending war forces some painful soul-searching. We worry about friends and relatives in the military and wonder if we'll be next. And then we wonder if we *should* be next.

Should there be a draft? Should we be going to war?

Fundamentally, though, campus life hasn't changed all that much. The recent vandalism of the Davis statues reminds us that the tensions which plagued the campus in the fall are still present. The "us versus them" mentality of campus cliques still pervades UNC. Instead of talking to one another, campus groups shout past one another. Instead of rational discussion, we have angry rhetoric.

If you'd like to contribute some rational discussion of your own, come to our meeting for new staffers. It will be on Monday, January 28 in Bingham 208. We hope to see you there.



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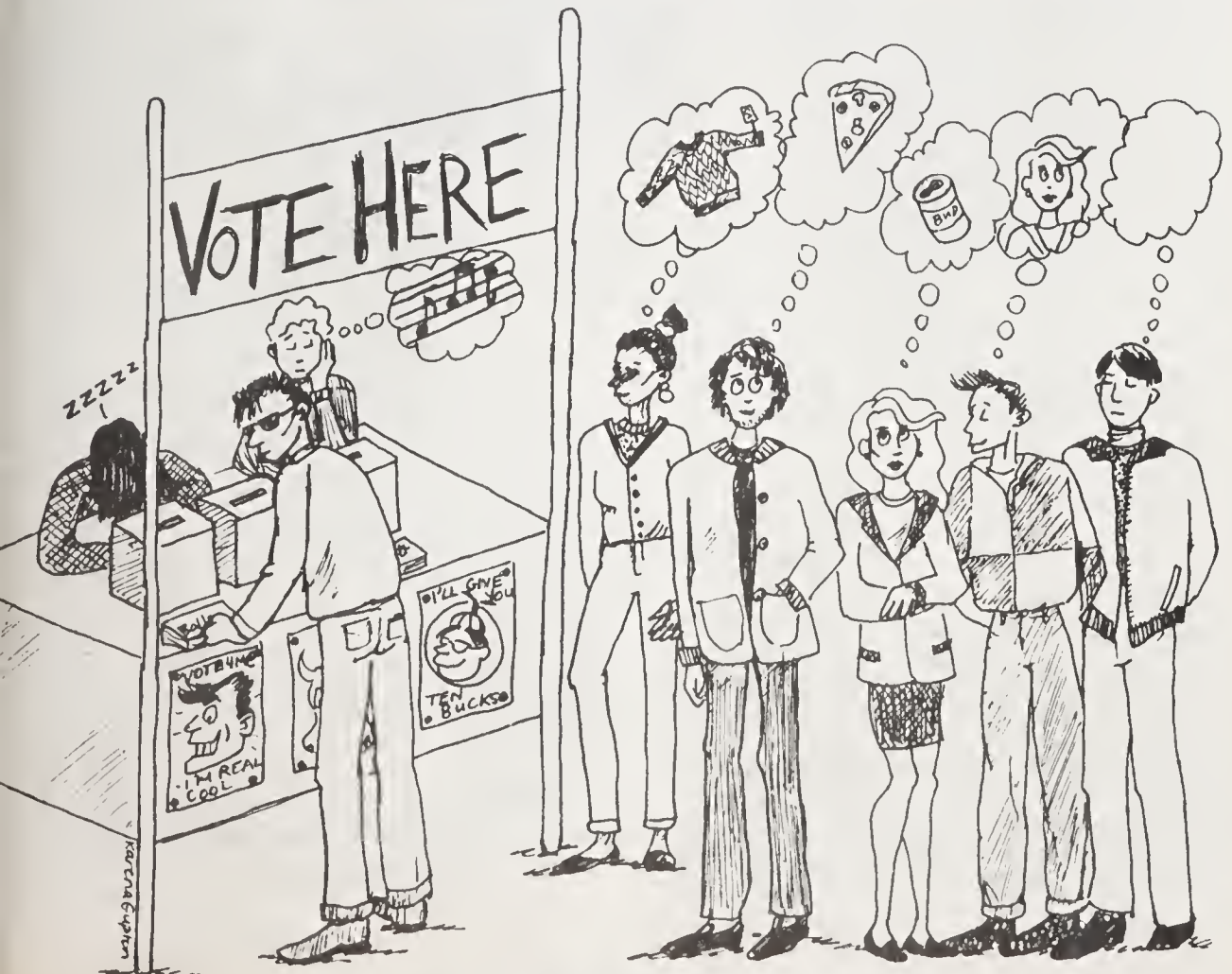
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Thinking about campus elections...



The CAROLINA CRITIC

A Student Journal of News & Opinion

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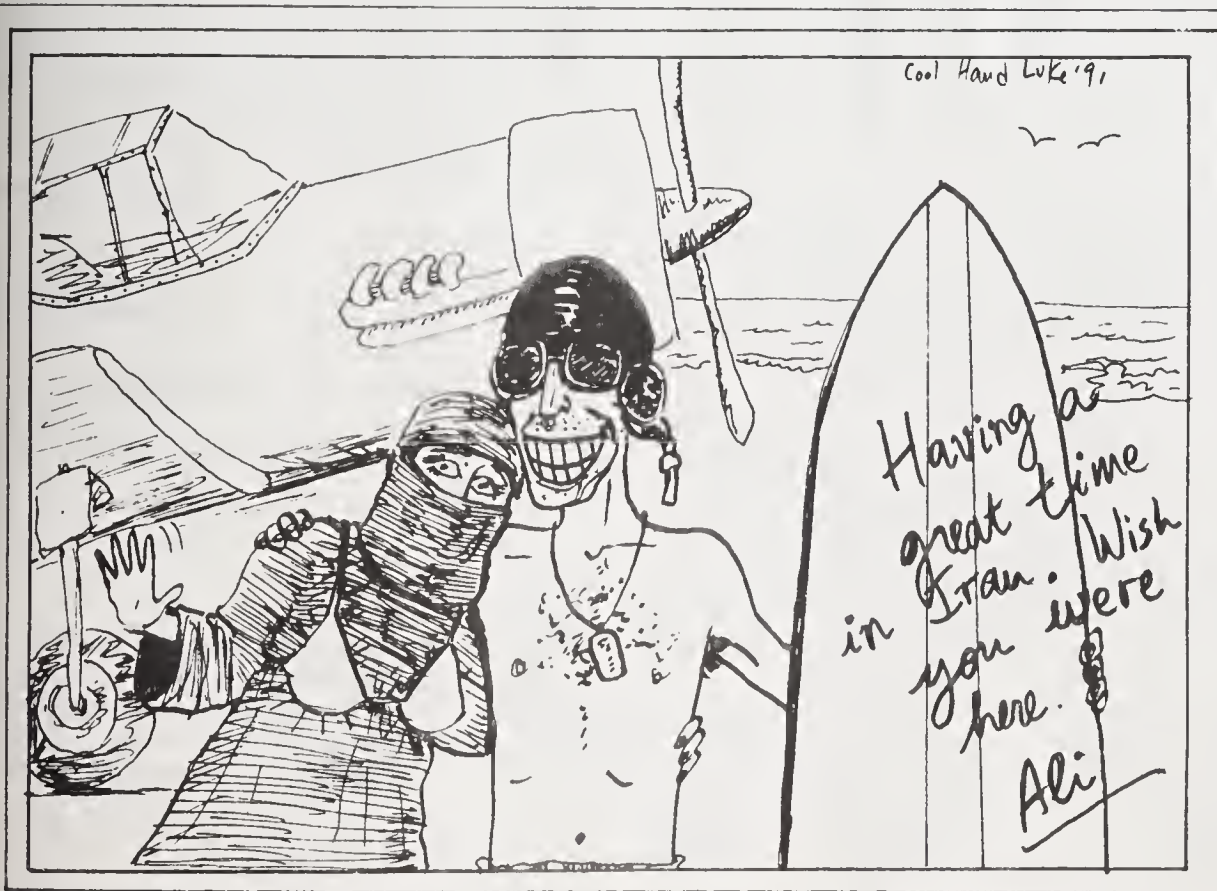
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Handy Large-Type Publisher's Note:
You are holding the first biweekly CRITIC.
This does not mean there will be another
issue this week, but that the next one will
be February 22, 1991. The expanded
format means more news, more opinion
and more Critical insight. It also means
that we can use a few more staffers. So
give us a call at 942-6060. In the
meantime, sit back, pour yourself a tall
one, and enjoy. Oh yeah, and order a t-
shirt. It's not too late.

THE CRITICAL e•y•e

A new CRITIC every two weeks? Are you high?



From Our Friends in the Iraqi Air Force...

Saddam Hussein recently promised the infidel invaders that they would be "rivers of blood if Iraq was attacked." Hussein, however, failed to specify whose.

In other Gulf news, *Newsweek* quotes Defense Department spokesman Pete Williams as saying "We just don't discuss that ability. I can't tell you why we don't discuss it, because then we'd be discussing it."

On January 28, the Chapel Hill Town Council rejected as re-

dundant a proposal to turn the town into a sanctuary for Persian Gulf resisters.

➤Send in the Clowns, Round One: Raleigh's Judge Greene married a criminal and his fiancée in the middle of the day's caseload. After serenading the couple with a festive tune, he sentenced the groom to 10 years in jail. Don't feel too bad about the missed honeymoon—surely the eager newlywed will have an understanding cellmate.

➤ Send in the Clowns, Round Two: The General Assembly is back in session, and they've elected Wake Democrat Dan Blue as Speaker. So much for cutting the budget—Blue's philosophy is kind of like Jay Leno's: "Spend all you want...we'll tax more."

➤ On January 17, UNC law professor Barry Nakell pleaded guilty to simple larceny. Nakell was nabbed after allegedly pocketing *Freaks: We Who Are Not As Others* (presumably hoping to see his name in print), a book valued at \$11.99. We knew the budget cuts were bad, but...

➤ Already accused of filing frivolous lawsuits, Nakell is reportedly filing a sexual harassment suit against the Chapel Hill Police Department. The arresting officer, a female, supposedly asked Nakell, "Is that a book in your pocket—or are you just glad to see me?"

➤ The klepto-professor's status with UNC is uncertain at this time. However, the *Daily Tar Heel* quoted law school dean Judith Wegner as saying, "We are in the position of looking at an application of disability leave, and there is no recommendation for disciplinary action at this time." Reportedly, the Committee for Differently-Abled Shoppers is organizing a mall-in.

➤ An AIDS charity has set up the first ever syringe-vending machine in Manchester, England. Here, hemp-happy environmental hippies have been lobbying dorm officials to install bong-vending machines. Decongested frat boys were disappointed that pocket mirrors were not part of the proposal.

➤ What brings together gay activists, Marxist tree-cuddlers, tofu-eating Ivy League leftists and various other radical groups? No, not the political science department's annual potluck. It's Operation Desert Storm. Loony leftists have abandoned their personal gripes (such as Save the Banana Slug, or Gay Fist Power Now) to protest the war.

➤ As many of our faithful readers pointed out, we accidentally repeated some of the Critical Eye last month. It won't happen again.

➤ The robins will soon return, and it's time to find that highly-coveted summer internship. For aspiring journalists, there is nothing better than the National Journalism Center in Washington, D.C. The 12-week program includes both in-house training and six weeks at a local newspaper, magazine, or radio program. Write to Chris Warden or Mal Kline at 800 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002 for more information.

➤ As many of our faithful readers pointed out, we accidentally repeated some of the Critical Eye last month. It won't happen

APHORISMS

Life is a sexually transmitted disease.

—Guy Bellam

Hell is other people.

—Jean Paul Sartre

...there develops the division of labour, which was originally nothing but the division of labour in the sexual act...

—Karl Marx

The chief cause of problems is solutions.

—Eric Sevareid

We're all controlled neurotics.

—Harry Reasoner

Being natural is simply a pose.

—Oscar Wilde

It's terribly hard to spend a billion dollars and get your money's worth.

—Treasury Secretary George Humphrey

again.

➤ The UNC administration is now reviewing a proposal to add a non-European culture course requirement to combat Eurocentrism, the *DTH* reports while backing it all the way. While we dread the idea of dialing "Caroline" for hours to find an issue section of "White Guilt into the 21st Century?"

➤ Spike Lee was upset that a person of melanin deficiency was producing a film about Malcolm X, according to the *Raleigh News & Observer*. Lee said, "Blacks have to co-opt these films." C'mon Spike, when referring to a person of African descent, nobody says 'black' anymore.

➤ Please note: the dictionary of political correctness currently defines a "white person" as a person of melanin deficiency. If you are still calling whites "guilt-ridden beige people of imperialist ancestry," then get with the program. That was the last month.

➤ In related news, the *Critic's* ace Hollywood mole has learned that Louisiana's ex-gubernatorial candidate David Duke is funding that Sidney Poitier will direct "The Jesse Helms Story."

When Ruffin Hall, a former intern in Jesse Helms' office, announced his candidacy for Student Body President at UNC, he got a lot of unexpected responses. Suddenly, he became responsible for the murders of thousands," and had "helped the Salvadoran government cover up the rape and murder of nuns." Guilt by association is bad enough, but "antichrist summer job?"

"My father believes that Western religions are death cults, which I agree with...I was raised to believe that religion is a beautiful thing, but it's fiction. I've read the Bible. I think the Bible's a great book, but it's a novel. It's beautifully written and beautiful, but people really took it the wrong way."—actress Madonna Ryder in *Interview* magazine.

A Catholic group has established a 900 number that tells anyone who cares what they think of a movie, according to the *New Republic*. Their thoughts on the *Rocky Horror Picture Show*: "An engaged couple stranded on a back road late at night wander into an eerie mansion where they join in the kinky

times of a Transylvanian transvestite and his weird band of followers...spoofs horror movies while washing traditional values in a tiresome display of bad taste and moral ineptitude." Yep, that pretty much sums it up. That's why we saw it 14 times.

First the good news: Saddam Hussein's terrorist training camps have been abandoned, *Newsweek* reports.

Now the bad news: U.S. counter-terrorism officials believe the camps are empty because everybody graduated.

Iraqi radio propagandaist "Baghdad Betty" recently informed our soldiers that their wives and girlfriends were being snatched by Tom Cruise and Robert Redford in their absence. Even the most paranoid soldiers buckled when she added that noted stud-puppy Art Simpson was also moving in on their women.

➤Reportedly, female soldiers did not lose any sleep over reports that Wilma Flintstone was seducing their husbands.

➤Bored U.S. Marines recently livened things up by calling the Baghdad Hilton and asking for reservations for "some time in February." The receptionist treated them quite politely (after all, how many reservations can the Baghdad Hilton have gotten lately?) until they identified themselves as "The First U.S. Marine Division."

➤Florida State University professor Chip Wells is writing a paper entitled "Like a Thesis: A Postmodern Reading of Madonna Videos." Meanwhile, our NEH grant request is still pending for "The Walk of Shame: Long Term Psychological Disorders Resulting from Beer Goggles."

➤Edgar Foster Daniels, comrade at the *News & Observer* and staunch supporter of the liberal agenda, failed to file tax returns for 1985, 1986 and 1987. We would support higher taxes too, if we didn't have to pay them. Ω

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CRITIC ALMANAC

Percentage of convicts that are more worried about encountering an armed victim than the police: 99

Percentage of white Americans who approve of the job President Bush is doing: 59

Of Hispanics: 61

Number of 25 Harvard graduates who correctly answered the question
"Why is it hotter in summer than in winter?": 2

Percentage of American military recruits who have high school diplomas: 91

Of all American 18-to 24-year-olds: 75

Number of families officially under the poverty line that own \$200,000 houses: 100,000

That own heated swimming pools or hot tubs: 22,000

Average price of a gulp of beer: 4.7¢

Percentage of all U.S. land which is government owned: 39.1

Number of hours in a year which Americans spend filling out government forms: 1.7 billion

Average number of times an American falls in love: 6

Percentage of women who believe in astrology: 43

Percentage of men: 24

Number of Domino's pizzas which the Pentagon orders on a typical weeknight: 3

Number the Pentagon ordered on the night the war started: 125

Percentage of Americans who say they have lost respect for anti-war demonstrators: 60

Sources: TV, etc. (1-2/91); *American Enterprise* (1-2/91); *The New York Times Magazine* (1/13/91); CATO Institute; U.S. Census Bureau; *Louis Rukeyser's Business Almanac*; *Almanac of the American People*; *Psychology Today*; *U.S. News & World Report* (2/4/91); *Wall Street Journal* (2/1/91)

ELECTIONS 1991

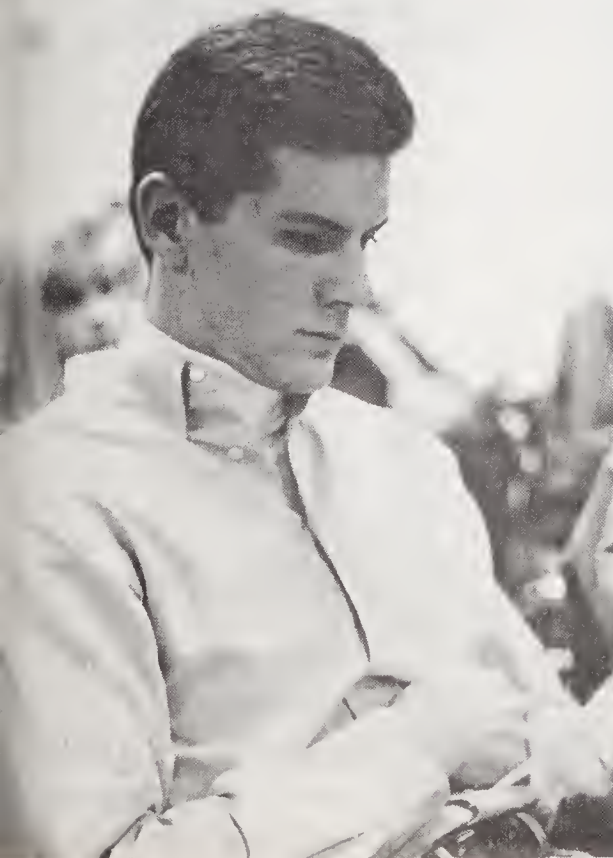
PLE were a bit skeptical when we told them we were running a feature about the student elections. Let's
it, we've done our share of student government bashing over the past three years. Some publications
end on student government to pay their operating expenses. We depend on student government for
tical Eye fodder. But at least in this early stage of the campaign, we have eschewed our usual bloodthirsty
tendencies in favor of a kinder, gentler approach. Barring an act of God—or a series of unfortunate mishaps
olving chalk and lemonade pitchers—one of the four men interviewed here will be our next Student Body
sident. We hope the excerpts from Ganesh Gunasekaran's conversations with the candidates will help
gain a better understanding of them.

Ruffin Hall

at has been student government's contribution to cam-
life in the past year?

n regard to Student Body President, I don't feel it has been
fective as it could have been because of the new structure
because of a lot of the obstacles that Bill had to face because
st year's election.

at do you mean by Bill's "new structure?"



The lack of new structure. I'm not interested in criticizing Bill in any way, but I personally wouldn't choose a structure that doesn't have any appointed positions. The only comments I'm making on Congress are what I read in the paper just like everybody else, because I've never been in Congress. I think Matt Heyd has done a lot to turn it around, because they've eliminated some of the flirty, stupid resolutions that they used to do.

I've worked personally on several things. I worked on Dean Cell's advisory committee, which I helped create with Brien Lewis. I've worked on the Academic Advising Committee with Dean Jicha to work on the advising system. I've worked on the Food Services Advisory Board, on how to enhance food contracting services on the campus, and I've also done some activities in the Union. After two years of working directly with the Student Body President, I've been branching out more this year. I've been active in terms of Student Government in the past year, but not out of Suite C.

How will you deal with the continuing budget crisis?

My response would be to consolidate student awareness of the problem to put pressure on the legislature to keep the severity of those things as low as possible. I'm a realist. The most experience I've had with student government is working with the General Assembly and the state. The power of the Student Body President is limited unless you can consolidate the other university system schools. First of all, we should set up an alumni outreach program. You go out to alumni groups all over the state and discuss the budget problems with them. Make them aware of how it's affecting our university, with a publication called *University at Risk*, which students put together. You make them mad enough to write their legislators. Also I have something called the Higher Education Fund. This is more of a long term idea. It's basically the same thing as the Highway Trust Fund. The university raises a sum of money, and the state matches those dollars, and puts it in a sum that can only be used for the enhancement of higher education. In the future it would definitely help out our budgetary problems and give us a source of money aside from the general fund.

Would you advocate further restricting speech and other forms of expression that some groups may find racist or sexist?

The way the student code is currently worded covers it. It

says that if there is any kind of harassment, and if something is written as a hate crime and is labeled as harassment, then it's covered. I don't think changing the code to make it any stronger is making it any stronger. We definitely need to make a very strong statement on racial and sexual harassment. As Student Body President, I would support the Attorney General in full, and the Office of Student Affairs completely in enforcing the provisions within the student code to try and alleviate that problem. It just makes everyone look really bad at this university...

Once again, I'm a realist. There are limits on what the Student Body President and the Attorney General, and Congress can do, and I don't intend to say I can wave a magic wand and

solve the problems.

What do you think about the new proposal to add a multiculturally-oriented class to the course of study here?

I don't support the idea of creating a new required course. One of my platform issues and something I support is something called a multicultural or minority perspective requirement, which is different, because costwise it is much more feasible and it is more fair because it is more open. You would take some of your general college electives and replace that with something called your multicultural perspective requirement. I would allow the curriculum committee, which is already in place, to choose classes which would fulfill that perspective and broaden the multicultural perspective using classes already in place.

David Henderson

In your opinion, what has been student government's contribution to campus life in the past year?

There really hasn't been one. There hasn't been a tangible contribution. In light of the budget cuts, they did manage to rally student support to protest that, and that's a contribution in and of itself. The thing that student government has tried hard to do is bring back some of its reputation after what happened last year. I think that to some degree it worked. As far as a tangible contribution to student life, I don't see anything.

Student Government has been criticized as being too elitist. Do you see this as a problem, and if so, how will you try to solve it?

It is definitely a problem that Student Government is cliquish. I'd try to bring a fresh perspective in. I think of all the candidates, I am probably the most diverse as far as experience goes. I don't have just Congress or student government experience—I've got actual campus experience as far as the arts go, for example. I think that's going to bring a whole new angle to it. I would like to encourage a broader range of people to become involved and make it a more student-run organization as opposed to people sitting in the ivory tower of Suite C and saying this is how it's going to be. I think it's just a matter of getting out and getting the people to get involved. It's tough, especially on this campus. We're faced with so much apathy. You have to make it appealing to students. But before you can make it appealing to students, you have to run a clean election, like we're all going to have to do this year, and get the students' confidence level back up. Student Government has to seem like a worthwhile organization, rather than an organization that runs around passing little resolutions on abortion and things like that. **Would you advocate further restricting speech and other forms of expression that some groups may find racist or sexist?**

I don't think you can abridge a person's right to free speech. It is an inherent right. People have to be able to speak their mind. Now again on the other side you have to consider if the speech, or the article in the paper, is going to seriously affect the campus or cause a riot. In conflicts between the two, I think I would morally have to rule in favor of free speech.

It looks like the state budget shortfall will be even bigger next year, and the SBP will have to deal with a tuition increase, further budget cuts, or even both. How will you deal with these issues?

I don't know exactly what I'm going to propose about budget cuts. The one thing I see the Student Body President having a little hand in is helping Chancellor Hardin get the financial autonomy he wants for Chapel Hill. If he can achieve that, if he can get the lateral flexibility he wants, we'd be better off. He knows about Carolina's specific needs and to move the money around where it can be the most effective, a lot better than the General Assembly does. I'm opposed to the tuition hike if the money would not return to the Chapel Hill campus specifically.



There has been a lot of talk about race relations on campus. What would you do in this area if elected?

You'd have to increase dialogue among different groups. What you do is set up forums. You take the minority affairs committee, and you get as broad a representation as you can. When you go to "Joe Student," and you talk to him about these things. It has to snowball. It has to start with talk. The SBP is the person who can create the dialogue within and among the different groups.

What do you think about the Network for Minority Issues

proposal to add some type of multiculturally-oriented class to the course of study here?

It's a very good idea to have a course like that. I know when I came to Carolina, I took an AFAM class, and it was one of the neatest classes I ever took. I didn't have to take it. But I do believe we should encourage students to take courses like that. I don't know if I support adding another perspective, since we all know how hard it is to get out of here in four years as it is. I'd like to look at the proposal, and I'd love to have some input in shaping and developing that proposal. Ω

Matt Heyd

In your opinion, what has been student government's contribution to campus life in the past year?

I think it has to do with the budget cuts, and trying to contribute to the legislature's understanding of them and the students' understanding of them. Most people's perspective on Carolina is an undergraduate's perspective, which is an incomplete perspective. One of the things over the last year that Bill Hildebolt and I have tried to do—and Bill's been very successful with it—is trying to expand the region of understanding of the budget cuts to include graduate interests. A lot of what's happening to the libraries and to the TAs, and other things are more of a concern to graduate students than undergraduates. I also think the debate over the statues was good.



Wait, what was student government's role in that?

It was just a part. It wasn't as a leader. We did not lead the movement, obviously, Dana Lumsden led it, and Dana led it as Dana Lumsden. First of all, the statues need to be moved. The issue was joined in the right way. Second, the way people came together to solve the issue is very important. Too often student government tries to take a leading role on everything, and there are some things student government just shouldn't do that in. Other people have a greater understanding of it. I think student government should be a part of it but not necessarily be the leader. They should build a broad base without having to take over and dictate to other people.

There has been a lot of talk about race relations on campus. What would you do in this area if elected?

The first problem with hate crimes is the atmosphere that they happen in. When you have hate crimes like the note on Laura Anderson's car, like the problem with the statues, like the Gantt poster, there's an atmosphere which allows that to happen. I think that part of the problem is that the administration as a whole sees hate crimes as a problem rather than the atmosphere. Their way of dealing with these issues is not up to date. So part of what the students can do, and not only the Student Body President but the student leaders that meet with the Chancellor and Dr. Boulton and other administrators is to make clear to them that the atmosphere on campus is a problem.

How do you do that?

First of all, by students working with other students. The Committee Against Offensive Statues was doing that, because it brought a consensus of students or student leaders at least. By working together they showed the university that it is more than just a small minority that sees a problem. Second, a lot of people come from situations in which they're not prepared to deal with the large diversity you see at a university. Part of what you try to do during the freshman year is prepare students for their time at the university in terms of presenting structures for them to think about these issues—however they feel. As far as correct political thinking, I think that there is a danger that when you try to educate people it seems that you're trying to brainwash them. I don't think the university needs to say, "Well, here's how you should think about things," but they might come up with a structure of thinking about things. You hear a very vocal group that feels very strongly that there is racism and hate crimes on campus, and there is probably an equal number of people who don't say anything but believe there's nothing wrong at all, and there's no conversation between the two.

Would you advocate restricting speech and other forms of expression that some groups may find racist or sexist?

It's hard. You can mandate what people can or cannot say, but you can't mandate what they think, and so, you can try as much as possible to restrict people from saying things that are discriminatory. I don't think we should move in that direction.

Jonathan Martin

What has been student government's contribution to campus life in the past year?

I think that the biggest contribution student government has made is moving on a path to diversify and becoming more involved in a wide variety of student interests. I know that in my time here, I've seen more and more each year that student government has tried to get involved in a lot of different activities on campus and student government has tried to diversify the members involved. I think that to have a good student government organization, you need to have a lot of diversity.

But how do you achieve this diversity? Most people on campus think of student government as kind of a self-obsessed "clique" of insiders.

I agree. I would like to begin what's called Student Body President Home Visits. I would go out once a semester to every dorm. Now that sounds like a lot, but on average that would be about three dorms per week, and I would spend maybe thirty minutes to an hour in each dorm. I would be out there talking to students, my peers, every day. So as opposed to students having to go out to Suite C in the union and make an appointment with me, they can go right downstairs in their dorm and criticize me. I think that kind of daily direct contact with members of the student body besides student government workers is a way that I can help diversify.

There has been a lot of talk about race relations on campus. What would you do in this area if elected?

I think the executive branch's role in a lot of race relations issues on campus is to work more intensely with the Black Cultural Center. The BCC is one of the keys to help solving some of the problems on campus. I think the BCC already has intact different programs that are going on and students just don't know about them. Student government does not advocate a lot of those programs.

Would you advocate restricting speech and other forms of expression that some groups may find racist or sexist?

In general, I think you have to be very careful about censorship. That is, after all, our first amendment: freedom of the press. But also behind that is the fact that a person doesn't have freedom of the press or freedom of speech if it is going to be very offensive, or cause a static environment on campus.

Any act that goes on on campus, any verbal expression, any type of remark, I think we're going to have to look at in terms of what we're bringing onto the campus. I don't consider it to be censorship *per se*, it's just looking out for the feelings of specific groups on campus. I think the first priority has to be that minority groups on campus or women on campus aren't of-

I think education is the key. Education seems to be handling the problem very positively, while if you restrict what you cannot say, you restrict people without replacing it with a positive structure for thinking.

fended by what goes on.

It looks like the state budget shortfall will be even bigger next year, and the SBP will have to deal with a tuition increase, further budget cuts, or even both. How will you deal with these issues?

I have a very specific idea to deal with the budget cuts. It is the Student Investment Plan. If I were elected, I would work down with the student body treasurer and put together an investment plan that does extensive research on those areas of the campus that are financially deficient, particularly those dealing with student services. Also, I would branch out and try to get research parts of our community outside our university that are willing to help us with some of these budget cuts. I'm willing to go to research corporations, outside foundations, philanthropists.

The idea is parallel to the bicentennial campaign, but students would try to focus on money that could possibly be targeted to the university for student services, because student services are the hardest hit right now. I'd like to put together a proposal that would specifically deal with trying to target some of this money, and what our options are. I think a lot of times people are very quick to make decisions like, "Well, student fees need to be raised," or "Our tuition is going up." I'd like to do some research and explore a lot of different problems and how we can approach this problem.



ELECTIONS 1991

EVER is in charge of the *Daily Tar Heel* probably has a more direct impact on campus life than any other student leader. For better or for worse, most students pick up the *DTH*, even if only to read the personals. Unfortunately, the *DTH* editor is selected by a process that is both arbitrary and dangerous. Ron James examines this process in detail and suggests some solutions.

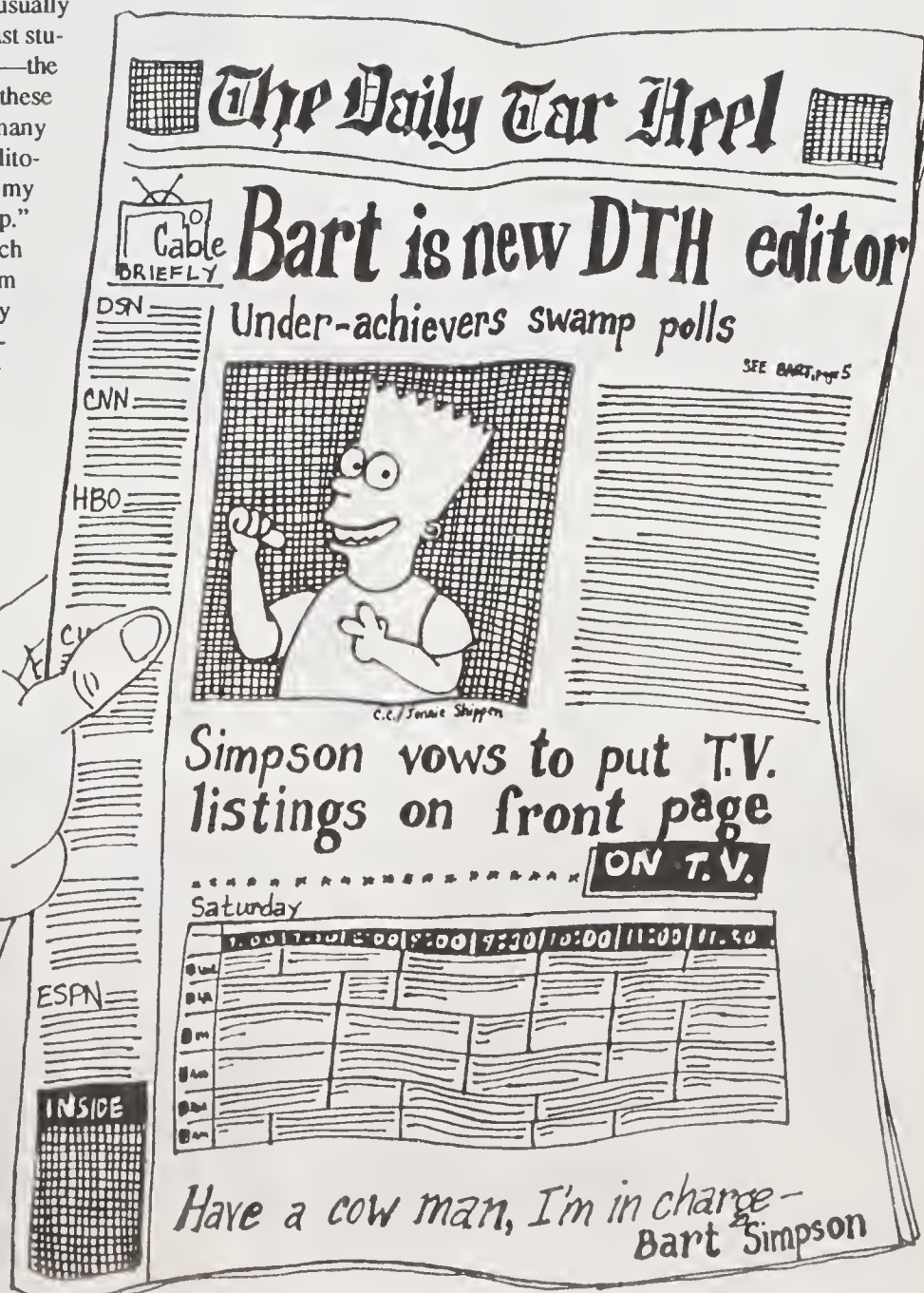
Like many students, from time to time I complain about the *Daily Tar Heel*. The kind of thing that bothers me is diatribes by an amateur pundit floundering to explain why campus squirrels should be listed as an endangered sub-species and receive government protection. Concern usually comes bemusement, as I walk past students laughing at—rather than with—the y-alienated editorial. However, these comments are fairly rare, since, like many other Carolinians, I avoid the editorial page and instead read about my friends in “Campus Police Roundup.” The *Daily Tar Heel* could be much worse, however. There is a problem with how the editor is chosen. At any time, any two-bit journalistic megamaniac could take over the paper and manipulate it for their sordid purposes. The problem is that every time the student body elects the editor, and there is nothing to prevent an inexperienced or overachieving “Bart Simpson” from taking control.

This is not as farfetched as it sounds. *DTH* general manager Kevin Schwartz said, “We were fortunate in that we had two very competent tickets last year.” But there is always a danger of someone running and taking over the newspaper, and we could have a very real impact on whether the paper survives, he continued.

How could this happen? Student voters cannot know all the relevant details about the candidates, and elections often have little to do with qualifications. The editor needs to be able to work well with others, strive for balanced coverage, and at the same time work to improve the paper. These qualifications are not easy to discern from a five-minute campaign speech.

The resulting popularity contest is “the most major flaw with elections,” Schwartz said. “The top editorial manager needs to be chosen based on experience or aptitude, not whether they look good on a poster.”

Please see DAILY on p. 15



Burning Sheep and Other Problems of International Trade

As the world focused on the war in the Middle East, negotiators walked away from the Uruguay Round of trade talks with no agreement and no clear resumption date. The expected settlement would have liberalized trade rules regarding agriculture, manufactured goods, textiles, financial services and technological expertise. However, a deadlock on farm issues caused the suspension of the talks.

Though it is too early to declare the Uruguay Round a complete failure, trade officials are extremely pessimistic. Some claim that the wide gap between the United States and European positions on agricultural trade may force the breakup of negotiations in Brussels and possibly the permanent collapse of the talks. Such a development would thwart the effort to set international trading rules for the 21st century. If the Uruguay Round fails to reach an agreement, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) could become obsolete, increasing the likelihood of worldwide protectionism and trade wars.

Since World War II, the GATT regime has enabled the

United States, Europe and Japan to drastically decrease protectionism through a series of trade negotiations. As a result, international trade grew at an unprecedented rate. Unfortunately, the failure of the Uruguay Round could lead to the demise of this multilateral cooperation on trade issues. As multilateralism erodes, the current world trading system could be replaced with a system of regional trading blocs. Because cooperation between a few countries is easier than cooperation between a hundred different countries, such blocs may initially seem beneficial. However, regional trading blocks also bring the risk of increased protectionism. Protectionist measures in one regional bloc would most likely be followed by increased trade restrictions in another—causing a virtually endless cycle of trade retaliation and conflict. This situation would be economically counterproductive and could harm farmers, industries and consumers around the world.

Agriculture is the pivotal issue for the Uruguay Round trade negotiations. Both the United States and the European Community (EC) protect their agricultural sectors with p



ports and subsidies. Such protectionism undermines the free principles of GATT. The EC, however, has been reluctant to include agricultural issues in talks at the Uruguay Round. Though the EC does not want to fundamentally change its common agricultural policy, it did prepare a working paper which proposed a 30 percent cut in farm subsidies in the next years.

Compared to the United States offer to cut its protection and supports by 75 percent in the next ten years and its agricultural subsidies by 90 percent, the EC's proposal was not so drastic. But France, Europe's main farm exporter, refused to go along with the EC's proposal, causing negotiations to break down. The French government has been faced with rioting farmers, who demanded a continuation of the current protectionism. Because of its current credibility problems, the French government is reluctant to risk upsetting further its two million farmers.

The Uruguay Round has been a political battleground, and it is unclear how its problems can be corrected. As of yet, there has been no date set for the resumption of negotiations. Under the terms of the Uruguay Round's latest suspension, Arthur Dunkel, the Director General of the GATT, can call back the negotiators if he believes they are willing to reach an agreement. An agreement would undoubtedly require breaking the impasse in agriculture. There is still a chance that the Uruguay Round could be rescued, though failure is beginning to seem likely. The final deadline, as set by American law, is March 1, when the

agreement must be sent through Congress under the fast-track process. This process protects the agreement from being killed in committees. At this point, just getting the final texts finished by March 1 would be difficult, and the chances for a successful settlement grow slimmer every day.

The failure of the Uruguay Round could be devastating since it would destroy GATT's credibility. As the clock ticks toward the March 1 deadline, hopes of a negotiated settlement get smaller and smaller. Hopefully, the United States and European Community, as well as all the countries involved, will come to realize that GATT's success is important enough to make the serious concessions necessary to reach an agreement. By cooperating, the countries in GATT have a chance to reach an outcome they could never obtain on their own—a liberalized global trading system.

Free trade increases the incomes of nations and rewards efficiency and specialization. It is a notion that many politicians and economists have grown to expect. Not only is a liberalized trading system itself fundamentally advantageous, but it is also the best alternative to the dangers of protectionism. The future of free trade may rest on the outcome of the Uruguay Round talks. A successful agreement could lead to a new set of international trading rules for the next century, while a failure could bring a return of the trade wars which plagued the world economy of the 1930s. Ω

Joy is a junior speech/communications major from Hickory.

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Gorbachev Shows His True Colors

Perhaps the most soul-moving scene which the human family presents is that of a people with no experience, no training in self-government, starved, stunted and brutalized by centuries of oppression, seeking to realize the blessings of liberty and unable to do so. The world is now looking upon such a scene in Russia.

should not have come as a surprise. Observers have long known that Gorbachev was concentrating a dangerous amount of power in his own hands. Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov condemned Gorbachev's increasing gains in power, but Gorbachev did not listen. For months now, Gorbachev has been replacing moderate advisors with a new group of hardliners, but the world kept hoping it was a temporary measure.

A few weeks ago, Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze resigned with an angry warning that a dictatorship was being proclaimed. Again, the United States said nothing. Soviet soldiers marched into Lithuania, killing 13 and injuring more than 100. President Bush expressed "concern." Now Gorbachev has dispatched armed soldiers to police the streets and empowered the KGB to search any business establishment at will. And the West sits quietly, offering only meek whispers of protest.

In many ways, the situation is reminiscent of Russia in 1917. Under our complacent eyes, the Bolsheviks of 1917 constructed a brutally oppressive bureaucracy which endures to this day. Then, as now, the United States was preoccupied with a war, intent on winning Soviet support on the world scene. The

One might think this passage appeared in this morning's paper. In reality, it ran in the *New York Times* on December 2, 1917.

But considering Mikhail Gorbachev's recent acts of oppression, it could have been written today. On January 13, while his people struggled to take on the challenge of *glasnost*, Gorbachev sent his tanks into Lithuania. Soviet troops stormed a radio and television complex, killing at least 13 people. After taking control of the press, the troops imposed a curfew and banned demonstrations. The repression was swift, ruthless and efficient.

Gorbachev's most recent attempt to smother democracy



w, the United States was content to overlook the latest acts of repression. Once again, we have a rare opportunity to loosen Kremlin's stranglehold on the Soviet people. And once again, we are letting this opportunity slip by.

What will Gorbachev have to do before we realize his anti-democratic moves are not setbacks on the path to democracy, but part of a system of repression? Instead of tearing down this system, Gorbachev's *glasnost* attempted to prop it up with token half-measures and superficial changes. Apparently tiring even this tedious charade, Gorbachev has now put the machinery of repression back to work.

Until this machinery is dismantled, attempts at democracy will inevitably fail. Recent events in the Soviet Union make it clear that *glasnost* exists at Gorbachev's whim. If he has a change of heart, or is replaced by one of his hardline advisors, *glasnost* will evaporate.

The only way to create real and lasting change is to destroy the system itself. Many in the Soviet Union are attempting to do just that. Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia are fighting to create an entirely new system. Boris Yeltsin, too, is trying to dismantle the present system.

Where is the United States? At best, sitting on the sidelines. At worst, lending moral and financial support to Gorbachev. Soviet citizens do not share this enthusiasm for Gorbachev. In a recent Moscow protest, hundreds of thousands of Soviets marched, shouting "Dictatorship shall not pass!" According to a recent Soviet poll, 68 percent of the Soviet people do not support Gorbachev. Neither should we. Ω

Grant is a sophomore political science major from Wilmington.

Daily Tar Heel: Don't Elect the Editor

Continued from p. 11

Elections hurt the rest of the organization, as well. Talented staffers interested in promotion must often support one of the tickets. No matter who wins the election, some staffers will have to live with a smaller role in the opposition's organization. After last year's election, the *DTH* lost its university desk and editorial page editors, among others. To staff and student alike, it was clear that the *DTH* suffered after the election. With another round of divisive elections already underway, this could happen again.

Additionally, candidates cannot work at the paper during the four to six week campaign. The paper suffers while the most experienced and motivated staffers play political games.

Objective news coverage then becomes the slave of campaign compromises. Jennifer Wing, who is running for editor, told candidates that they must promise coverage to special interest groups, regardless of whether they do anything newsworthy. And while some may find a half page story on the "Year in North Carolina Study Abroad Program" interesting, students are not served by a newspaper that strives to be objective.

This may not be morally compelling. Voices may be muted. "Students should choose the editor. It is our newspaper. The *Daily Tar Heel* controls our access to information." Perhaps this was true when the *DTH* was the only game in town. It is not true now. The *DTH* is not accountable to the people whose student fees paid for it. If they were dissatisfied, their main recourse would be to stop reading or vote for change at the next election. Today, however, things are different. The *DTH* will become independent of student fees by 1994. There are no less than six other student-run papers at UNC, and students can pick to suit their needs. Is the *DTH* too liberal? Then read the *CRITIC*. Is the *DTH* too conservative? Look to the *catalyst*. Are you not sure what you want? There's always the *Phoenix*. "The Bird's the word" if your parakeet needs poop paper. All of these papers provide campus coverage, yet they continue to function without

general elections. In fact, the *DTH* is more than just an anomaly at Carolina. It is the only daily student newspaper in the country with an elected editor.

If elections are eliminated, then who should pick the editor? There are several options including the newspaper staff, the Carolina Media Board, and the *DTH*'s Board of Directors. The staff should be able to pick a qualified candidate, but politics and alliances would taint the outcome much as they do today. Talented staffers might still leave if their candidate lost. If the Carolina Media Board selected the editor, politicking would be largely eliminated. Candidates would apply and then be considered by the board. Unfortunately, the Carolina Media Politburo has only a slightly better chance of understanding the candidates than the general student population.

The last option, letting the *Daily Tar Heel*'s Board of Directors choose the editors makes the most sense. The Board should have a good understanding of the candidates' qualifications while maintaining enough distance from the daily operation to be objective. And more than anyone else, the Board has the interests of the newspaper in mind. In any case, the general election should be eliminated. Ω

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The CAROLINA CRITIC

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Dropping Out of the Sciences

The CAROLINA CRITIC

A Student Journal of News & Opinion

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weren't kidding when we said "biweek
O skeptical ones, doubt no more.
Additionally, we will soon look differ
The CRITIC's new fast paced, active lif
requires a new format.

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staffers or at least a few good phone
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The Persistence of Enemy

linique has introduced workout makeup. "Workout Makeup is the leotard of makeups. Its fine, flawless matte finish clings to your skin. Clings—but doesn't clog." Perfect for those who don't want to sweat and walk past the Sig Ep house.

The first family's dog Millie has an autobiography out that is currently outselling Ronald Reagan's life story, according to *Son* magazine. We want to quip that Americans prefer paper over serious literature, but we're not sure which book is which.

>Jack Thompson, the man who made 2 Live Crew millionaires by banning their record, has his censorship sights aimed at Madonna. He told the *Los Angeles Times*, "Madonna better fasten her seatbelt because she's going to get a spanking and not the kind she likes." Oh! Please! No! Stop!

>Cynthia Barrientos was killed after someone threw a bottle of cologne into a Matsushita TV, breaking the picture tube. The electricity in the tube ignited the cologne's ethyl alcohol. According to *Reason* magazine, the Barrientos family is suing

APHORISMS

A modest man is usually admired—if people ever hear of him.

—Edgar Watson Howe

History repeats itself; historians repeat each other.

—Phillip Guedallia

Radical—a man with both feet planted firmly in the air.

—Franklin D. Roosevelt

The whole world is about three drinks behind.

—Humphrey Bogart

It is easier to be gigantic than to be beautiful.

—Nietzsche

Nietzsche was stupid and abnormal.

—Leo Tolstoy

How come there is only one monopolies commission?

—Nigel Reise

Matsushita for negligence. Remember, cologne doesn't kill people. People kill people.

>On a related note, if any lawyers cut their hands reading this, don't bother to sue the CRITIC for mental anguish caused by sexual frustration. We're a non-profit organization with a net worth of 2.5¢. Besides, deep down, we're really nice guys. Ask our moms.

>Disneyland employees were recently instructed not to display yellow ribbons. They don't want to bother fun-seeking visitors with reminders of the war. Here, apathetic students just avoid newspapers at all costs, and achieve the same effect.

>The Modern Language Association just held their annual convention. According to the *New York Times*, the MLA asserts, among other things, that "All literary works must be viewed in a political context, as instruments of exclusion, oppression or liberation on the issues of race, class and gender." Come to think of it, the Cat in the Hat is kind of phallic.

>Richard Abowitz, MLA member, offers the following interpretation of Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*: "There's not a woman in his book, the plot hinges on unkindness to animals and the black characters mostly drown by Chapter 29."

>Never to be accused of producing such E centric trash, MLA members have published works such as—

"The Lesbian Phallus: Or, Does Heterosexuality Exist?"

"Gender and Sexual Relationships in the Cosmos Beyond"

"The Sodomitical Tourist"

"Assume the Position: Pluralist Ideology and Gynocriticism"

>*National Geographic* reports that the capture and treatment of 357 otters affected by the Alaskan oil spill cost \$18.3 million. The magazine also stated that scientists believe "the population of 10,000 sea otters in the sound was not seriously threatened." Slightly less than the number of thirds of these \$51,260 otters survived.

>Texas mom Wanda Webb Holloway may have overestimated the importance of cheerleading. According to *Newsweek*, Holloway tried to hire a hitperson to kill the mother of one of her daughter's rivals. She apparently hoped that the grieving girl would be too distraught to continue her try-outs. Wanda obviously doesn't understand mother-daughter relationships in the 90s.

>At Claremont University, Phi Delta Kappa was recently censured for an allegedly offensive poster depicting the camel from the Camel Cigarette ad campaign. The camel's nose supposedly

resembled a phallic symbol. Also, protesters charged that the picture is part of the Camel campaign, which defines 'smooth character' as a man who can, in part, rape women.

>The University of Connecticut has banned "conspicuous exclusion [of other students] from conversation." Now we don't have to go Greek to have friends.

>Q: What is a Russian string trio?

>A: A Russian string quartet after a trip to America.

>A letter published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* reports that a son saved his sixty-five-year-old father from heart failure by resuscitating him with a common bathroom toilet plunger. Six months later, he saved his old father with the trusty toilet plunger once again. You'd think he would learn CPR.

>We, of course, always thought that plungers were only useful for post-coital contraception. When that doesn't work, it's a midwife's best friend.

>If you think we actually read hardcore publications like the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, you're right. We do. It was a coincidence that the same story was printed

After being attacked by SCUD water balloons, anal campus eceniks struck back in the anal campus daily. They expressed ar of catching chills from a balloon hit ("...it was very cold outside") and pleaded "Why were police not notified?" One confused lefty apparently blushed, "I thought they were free mples for National Condom Awareness Week."

Did anyone read notice this semester's *catalyst*? There were only 16 pages of articles. The rest was squandered on badly igned "trading cards" and a full page dictionary with only 14 efinitions. The new *catalyst lite*—half the articles, all the hite guilt.

Influential campus homosexuals were irked when a University Housing "quality of life" survey failed to inquire about sexual orientation. So now Housing and the CGLA are co-sponsoring a separate study on the needs of gay students in residence halls. Unfortunately though, student furor has not yet been quelled. The Student Coalition on Frozen Yogurt Awareness has attacked Housing for not investigating whether fans of New York Cheesecake are more satisfied with their dorms than "Very Berry" aficionados.

DTH writer Scott Gold is furious over New England Patriots owner Victor Kiam for joking about an alleged "genital-wav-" incident involving team members and a female reporter. Kiam said that the reporter and Iraqis had both seen Patriot

"missiles" at close range. Calling Kiam a "slime" and a "sleaze," Gold demanded that he be forced to sell the team. If bad taste is grounds for losing your property, then DTH *haute artiste* Alex DeGrand will soon be needing donations of food, clothing, money and other alms.

➤ Due to a glitch in our distribution infrastructure, some copies of the last CRITIC were placed in *Phoenix* boxes. We apologize sincerely for any inconvenience we have caused the *Phoenix* staff by our carelessness. We also apologize to CRITIC readers whose hands got covered with cobwebs from the *Phoenix* boxes. Finally, we apologize to regular *Phoenix* readers who unwittingly picked up the CRITIC and blew their synapses from sensory overload. Ω

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CRITIC ALMANAC

Cost to have your corpse frozen by a cryonics firm: \$120,000

Cost to have your corpse buried in the Canadian tundra: \$5,000

Percentage of American husbands who express dissatisfaction with their sex lives: 20

Of wives: 50

Maximum Capital Gains Tax Rate in the United States: 33%

In Japan: 5%

Percentage of Americans who believe in heaven: 84

Of French: 27

Estimated amount spent per day since 1986 by Iran Contra independent counsel Lawrence Walsh: \$40,000

Real growth in domestic spending during the Bush Administration: 10%

During Reagan Administration: 1.0%

Percentage of female law school students in 1989: 43

In 1964: 0.4

In 1989, amount advertising agencies spent distributing junk mail: \$22 billion

Percentage of British citizens who support the Gulf War: 89

Of Americans: 82

Of Harvard Students: 61

Amount the New York Rangers spends each year on tape to wrap their hockey sticks: \$20,000

Cost of one "dose" of Brahman bull semen: \$50

Sources: *Cosmopolitan* (2-91); *New Republic* (2/25/91); *Reason* (3-91); *Insight* (2/11/91); *M inc.* (1-91)

Pump up the Volume

Do Smokers Have Rights?

Imagine that you have an obscenely expensive, hyper-powered stereo system. Suppose this system is so loud that the bass resonates through your pelvis and the treble echoes in the tremors of your teeth. Listening to stereo at just one-tenth volume is an exquisitely painful experience.

You've got this system set up in your home out in the country. You live out there all alone. You've got this house in a spot where you can play your stereo without bothering anyone. And you do this 24 hours a day.

Hearing specialists will tell you that this is a foolish habit. You're jeopardizing your hearing in the upper range, and there's a good chance you will go completely deaf in a few years. But you don't care, because you love the acoustic rapture you experience when listening to the music.

In spite of your destructive behavior, no one can take away your right to have your stereo in your own home. After all, it's *your* home and *your* hearing.

Now, suppose an acquaintance of yours is rather fussy. You know she likes her hearing. She finds it difficult to put up with loud music, and she is especially intolerant of the type of music you like.

Now, she frequently comes to your house for tea and (unadorned) philosophical conversation. One day she asks you to lower the volume.

If you were polite, you might lower the music. But remember, you're rather fond of the tunes at dangerously loud volumes. So you politely refuse. "After all," you tell her, "you know how loud I played my music before you came in."

This doesn't satisfy her. "But I insist," she shouts over the music. "The surgeon general and numerous respected research studies have shown that any exposure to such painfully loud music can permanently damage my hearing. You have to turn it

down."

So what do you do? If you value her company, you're going to turn down the music. But if the music is more important to you, you can ignore her demand. After all, it's your house.

And you tell her that.

Indignant, she storms out, and then goes to petition the city council, who then pass a law requiring you to lower the music or set aside "non-music" sections in your home. If you refuse, they will fine you or throw you in jail.

"But it's my house!" you proclaim to no avail.

That city council should be denounced for their intrusive regulations. The laws they passed violated your property rights in your home and gave your friend the right to access your property on her terms.

Would it have made a difference if the property in question

was not your home but, say, your place of business, your restaurant, or your office building?

Let's say you own and operate a night club and the music there is played rather loud. Do your customers have a right to make you turn the volume down? Can the government come along and dictate how loud the music can be? The answer here is no different from the case involving your home: if people don't like what you do on your property, they can leave. It's



not their property to control.

Somehow, something mysterious happens to property rights when we switch from the *sound* in your space to considering the *fumes* in your space.

Political hostility to smoking began in full bluster in the early 1970s. Radio and TV ads were closed off to tobacco companies and smokers were moved to the backs of planes, trains and buses. Today, over 40 states and over 400 municipali-

ties have enacted various regulations concerning smoking in "public" areas. These laws range from outright bans on smoking on public transportation to detailed ordinances specifying policies required of offices, retail stores and restaurants.

This wave of regulatory fever has surprisingly dipped into our little corner of the "tobacco belt," notably into Raleigh and Greensboro. This "concern for public health" is headed our way.

In early January, our humble *Daily Tar Heel* called for the enactment of some smoking ordinance for Chapel Hill. In an editorial which oddly invoked the Bill of Rights, the author praised public officials for being "rightly concerned about offering people in Chapel Hill a healthy choice." The Town Clerk's office reports that Chapel Hill mayor Jonathan Howes is very serious about promoting some such ordinance. The issue was on the agenda of a recent "legislative retreat" and will apparently be the subject of upcoming legislation. Even UNC's student congress has jumped on the bandwagon, passing a resolution in favor of restricting smoking in all campus buildings.

It should be interesting to see whether such laws can be enacted in Chapel Hill while still respecting property rights. Looking at such laws elsewhere, it is instructive to see how far these laws go and what their implications are.

In the fall of 1989, Greensboro considered a smoking referendum of its own. A smoking ban was proposed for large restaurants and retail stores. But the people who own the "public" spaces covered by the proposed law couldn't muster enough votes to defeat the bill; it passed with a narrow majority. Smoking foes hailed this as a significant victory. After all, Greensboro is an hour's distance from Charlotte, where half of all cigarettes sold in the U.S. are manufactured. Greensboro itself employs 2,300 people in the production of Kent, True, and Newport cigarettes.

Last year, Raleigh established a smoking policy. Passed were several specifying times and locations for smoking in municipal buildings and other public properties. And don't plan on light-

ing up in any of Raleigh's community centers or in public parks (such as in boat-houses).

The most widely cited reason for limiting smoking in this fashion is obvious health concerns. You've heard the statistics about the dangers of smoking. The issue here is about the dangers to non-smokers. Some studies estimate that 100,000 non-smokers die each year of cancer from passive smoke. Other studies claim that the figure could be ten times higher when you consider heart disease, cancer, and other nastiness.

We must grant that smoking is bad. We must also acknowledge that passive smoke is bad.

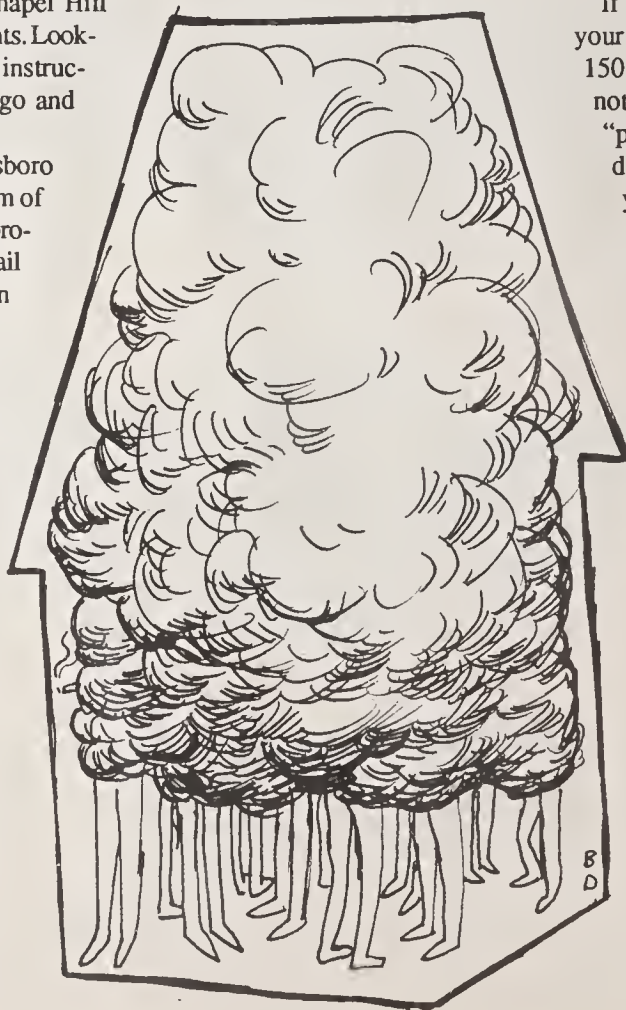
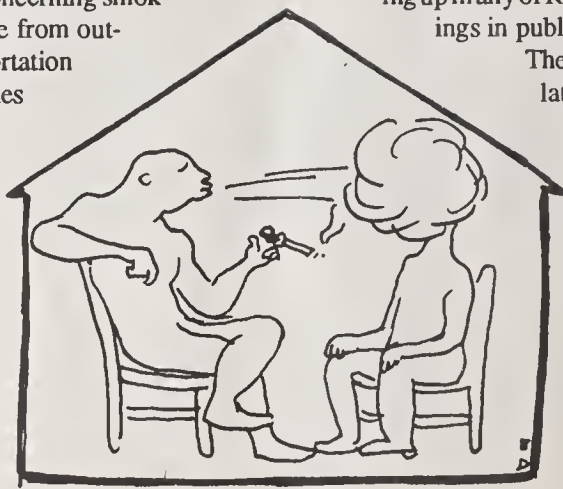
Does this legitimate anti-smoking laws? We have to be careful because a lot hinges on what controls the areas being regulated. And here is the vast difference between the ordinances enacted in Greensboro and those passed in Raleigh.

Each of the sets of ordinances, just like any other passive smoke regulation nationwide, claims to regulate smoking in "public" places. Unfortunately, the smoking issue clouds what should be a clear distinction between "public" and "private" property.

If your friend visits you in your home, your home is still your private property. Even if 150 of your friends come to visit, that doesn't change your home from private to "public" property. Nor, for that matter, does your property become "public" if you charge people to gain access to it. Restaurants, a taxi, or a mall are all private places which are frequented by the public. Just because they are frequented by the public doesn't mean the public has access to someone's private property. And that is just what smoking ordinances do: they encroach on individual rights by dictating between public and private property.

The only property legitimately called "public" is anything owned and operated by the government. And (at least for now) the government does not own every building. They have no more business telling you what you may do in an indoor sports arena than they do in dictating conduct in your home. But when it comes to public property, the government can legitimately regulate up a storm.

This is why Raleigh's



ances are worlds apart from Greensboro's. With the exception of little more than regulations regarding the posting of smoking signs in restaurants, Raleigh has imposed no smoking regulations on private property. If you own a restaurant in Greensboro, however, watch out—most of your neighbors will force you to run your business on their terms.

This is not to suggest that private businesses should ignore the demands of a growing non-smoking portion of the public. Wise business owners will, on their own, establish non-smoking areas to cater to non-smoking customers. Witness Northwest Airlines' voluntary move to ban smoking on all its flights in 1988. (This preceded the ban imposed by the government on all domestic flights in 1989.) Numerous restaurants, on their own, offer non-smoking areas for their patrons. Hotels have taken to offering non-smoking rooms and even non-smoking floors.

If the smokers worry that they're being shut out, other businesses will recognize market opportunities and could open

up "smokers only" establishments, or at least set aside some areas for smokers. We can applaud (or denounce) any of these private policies; they all represent private businesses voluntarily filling market demand. But no matter what we think, we can never claim a right to implement a smoking policy on someone else's property.

We have no more right to legally impose smoking regulations than we do in marching into someone's home and forcing him to do what we want. We can't legislate how loud a homeowner's stereo should be played (even if it hurts our ears) nor can we dictate what color the drapes should be (even if the pattern hurts our eyes) nor can we insist he raise the heat (even if it's darn cold inside). We don't own someone else's home, nor do we own someone else's restaurant. In neither case do we have any "rights" regarding the owner's policies. You see, *we don't have a right to be on someone else's property*. If we don't own the property we're standing on (or in), then we're there on the owner's *permission*. It is only the owner who can then stipulate what he will allow people to do on his property. If we don't like what we encounter, we can leave.

This issue is not about how bad smoking is. That's understood. Just because you're doing something bad does not mean that people have a right to stop you, even if this "bad" conduct hurts them. Remember, someone cannot march into your house and claim a right that you lower your painfully loud stereo. The smoking issue shows just how important it is to be clear on the distinction between "public" and "private" in order to uphold individual rights. Hopefully Chapel Hill will not give in to "protecting" the public at the expense of private property rights. If the town does anything, it should follow Raleigh's model and keep its hands off private property. Ω

Andrew is a philosophy graduate student studying abroad in Carrboro.



Dear Critics,

I had never read such vile disgusting neo-fascist racist sexist homophobic gastronomic war mongering misogynistic Earth-hating tripe in all my life until I read...

Say what you really mean.

**Then write it down and
mail it to us.**



**The Carolina Critic
01 Steele Bldg.,
UNC**

Chapel Hill, NC 27599

Losing Tomorrow's Scientists Today

Creating a stable pool of scientists for tomorrow is a difficult task. A 1990 National Science Foundation study showed that 65 percent of those who enter college expressing interest in science or engineering careers drop out of the sciences before graduation—including 42 percent who withdraw after their freshman year.

The *Wall Street Journal* also reports that the number of students who aspire to be scientists is declining. At Carolina, records from the University's Office of Institutional Research provide local evidence. From 1980 to 1989, the percentage of full-time UNC-CH students entering with intent to major in such fields as chemistry, physics and "pre-med, vet or dent" has declined noticeably.

Additionally, many scientists who received their doctorates during the booming post-World War II era are now retiring. In the words of physics and astronomy department chairman Thomas Clegg, "a big dearth of scientific manpower is developing."

So with fewer students interested in science and a growing number of vacancies, continuing high drop-out rates may be leading to a national crisis. Consequently, many of the science professors at the University are concerned about the future.

In 1987, physics professor Earl Mitchell compiled a still-unpublished study tracking prospective physics majors at Carolina. Of 66 freshmen entering in 1982 and 1983, only 14 had completed or were likely to ever complete a physics major at UNC-CH. That's a 79 percent drop-out rate. He added that 31 of the 42 dropouts were incapable of completing a physics degree.

There are many guesses as to why drop-out rates are so high.



Students often blame teachers for having boring, antiquated teaching methods and inhumane testing and grading systems. These complaints have drawn attention.

Joseph Templeton, chemistry department chairman, says that his department is focusing on making first-year classes more interesting by incorporating chemical demonstrations into every lecture.

Clegg also said that the physics department has experimented in making testing systems less harsh. In the early 1970s, Clegg said, the department tried self-paced courses in which students took tests at their own convenience. The experiment was discontinued, however, after showing no increase in student learning.

Professors provide other reasons for the high drop-out rates. For instance, Templeton said that students are becoming harder to retain because the growth rate of scientific knowledge has greatly multiplied over the last 20 years. The amount of learning required is simply greater, he said.

Clegg said that students are not getting into research labs early enough. Clegg also

Percentages indicating following majors upon entering UNC-CH full-time

	1980	1986	1989
Chemistry	4.1	3.4	2.8
Physics	1.4	1.0	.8
Pharmacy	4.7	4.7	4.5
Pre-med, vet, dent	10.2	9.1	8.6
Mathematics	1.8	1.8	1.5

he hoped to provide more students with an early introduction to a research environment by finding more summer jobs for students in laboratories.

The most frequent barrier professors cite though is substandard education in elementary and high schools. "The U.S. could be well-served by stressing higher standards," Clegg said of our schools. In countries like France and Japan, he said, students are academically challenged much earlier. He emphasized that the largest problem among young scientists is that "they can't hack the math." Poor mathematical backgrounds were also cited by the other professors. Templeton said that minority students would perform much better if their high schools provided more exposure to calculus.

Mitchell reported:

Most of the 31 students who could not complete a major in physics could not do so because of weak skills in mathematics. . . the single biggest barrier to a student completing a major in physics is a weak performance (and probably preparation) in mathematics.

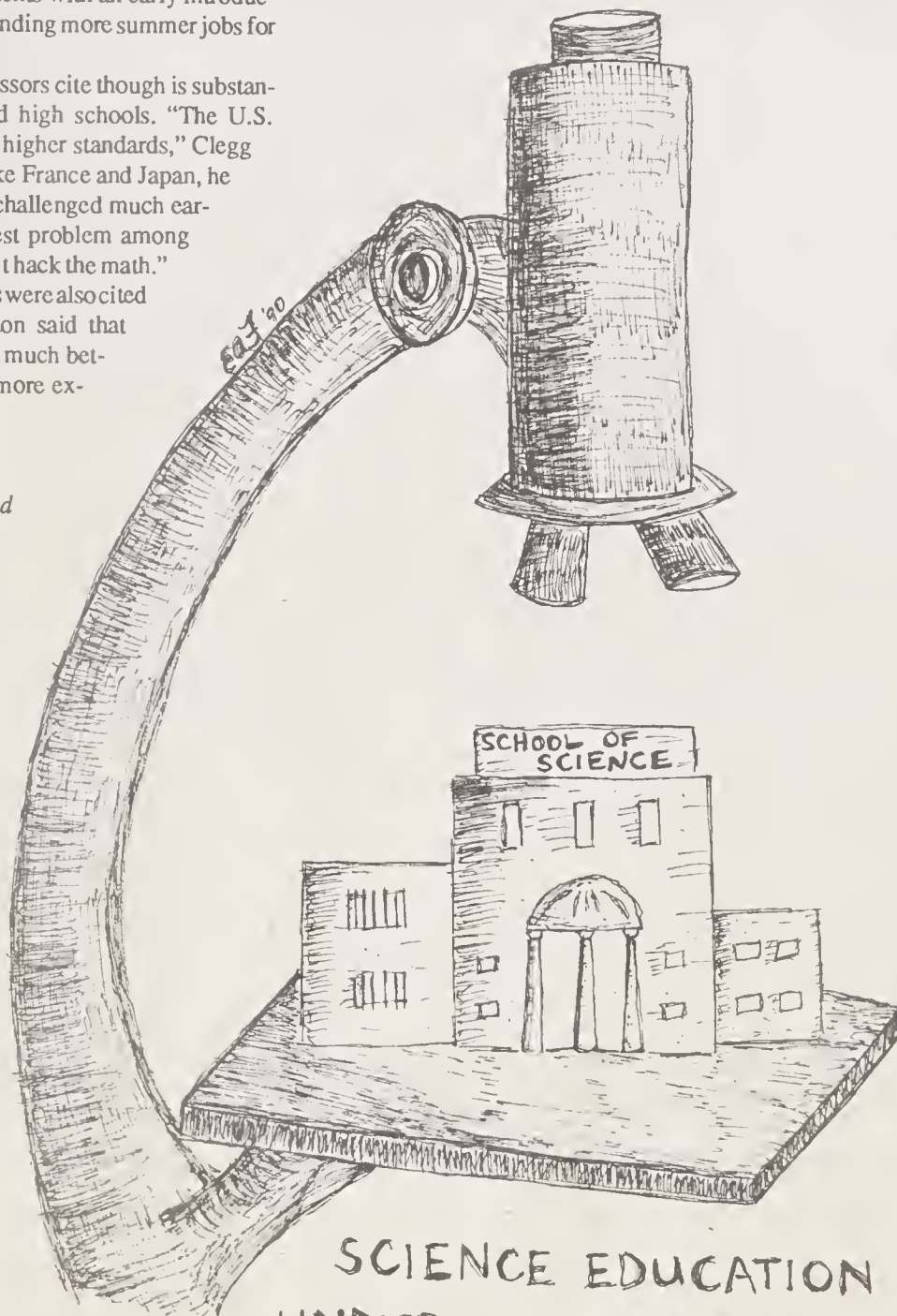
The average student —his mathematics skills—," Mitchell said in a recent interview. "A lot of students can't divide two by two."

Mitchell's report further stated that students from North Carolina public schools in graduating classes less than 300 were about half as likely to complete a physics major as other students.

On physics students from private schools, Mitchell said they were "certainly better prepared."

Public school teachers are often below par due to inadequate teacher education programs and certification systems, he stressed that there is "far too much emphasis in this country on teaching methods and too little on content."

Although there are a lot of different explanations for high dropout rates in the sciences, most sources would probably agree that it is an issue which cannot be overlooked. To remain competitive in the world's intellectual and economic markets, the United States cannot let disinterest and failure in science study continue. Educational reforms on the pre-college level may be essential.



SCIENCE EDUCATION UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

tial. Reforms could include stricter mathematical requirements in public schools or abolishment of teacher certification programs, for example. Or perhaps establishment of voucher or tax credit systems that would enable any parent to send their child to a private school could help young students lay stronger mathematical and scientific backgrounds for their college work. By whatever means necessary, the credibility of American science must be withheld.

Ω

Elliot is a junior journalism major from Philadelphia.

Rekindling Old Fires

Examining the Flag-Burning Controversy

The advent of war in the Persian Gulf has sparked a wave of nationalism that threatens individual liberties. War has always led to the passage of dubious legislation in the United States. The internment of Japanese-American citizens during World War II, forcing schoolchildren to swear allegiance to the flag during that same war, and the ever-unpopular draft in every conflict since the Spanish-American War are a few of the more conspicuous historical examples.

Last summer, the Supreme Court ruled that banning flag desecration was unconstitutional. But nationalistic fervor, if unopposed, could revive the issue. The fundamental right of freedom of the press has already been curtailed in the Persian Gulf. It leaves one wondering which right will be the next to fall.

Americans must protect their individual liberties—not by defiantly burning a flag, but by scrupulously examining the nature of anti-flag burning legislation and exposing it as a clear violation of rights. Only in this way can future attacks on these rights be avoided.

The Constitution's unique character lies in its recognition of diverse individual abilities, talents, and skills and that all rights originate from that diversity. Further, the Constitution recognizes that this very diversity makes uniformity of interests impossible. Implicit in that assertion is that, under no circumstances, would the government have the authority to legislate uniformity of interests. Yet laws prohibiting desecration of the flag would give the government precisely such authority.

A symbol is a representation of some object or abstraction including values. Many Americans view the flag as a symbol representing the values of the United States. No symbol, however, can claim universality because some people may not accept it as an embodiment of those values it purportedly represents. Jews do not accept Christ as the savior of mankind and, therefore, reject the crucifix as a symbol of such. Similarly, Arabs reject the cross and, as a result, the Red Cross Organization's symbol in Arab nations is the red crescent. Any attempts to legislate Arab or Jewish acceptance of the cross would be so conspicuous a violation of rights that any president suggesting it would likely be forced to step down. Nevertheless, in seeking laws banning flag desecration, President Bush has endeavored to force acceptance of the flag, by the entire

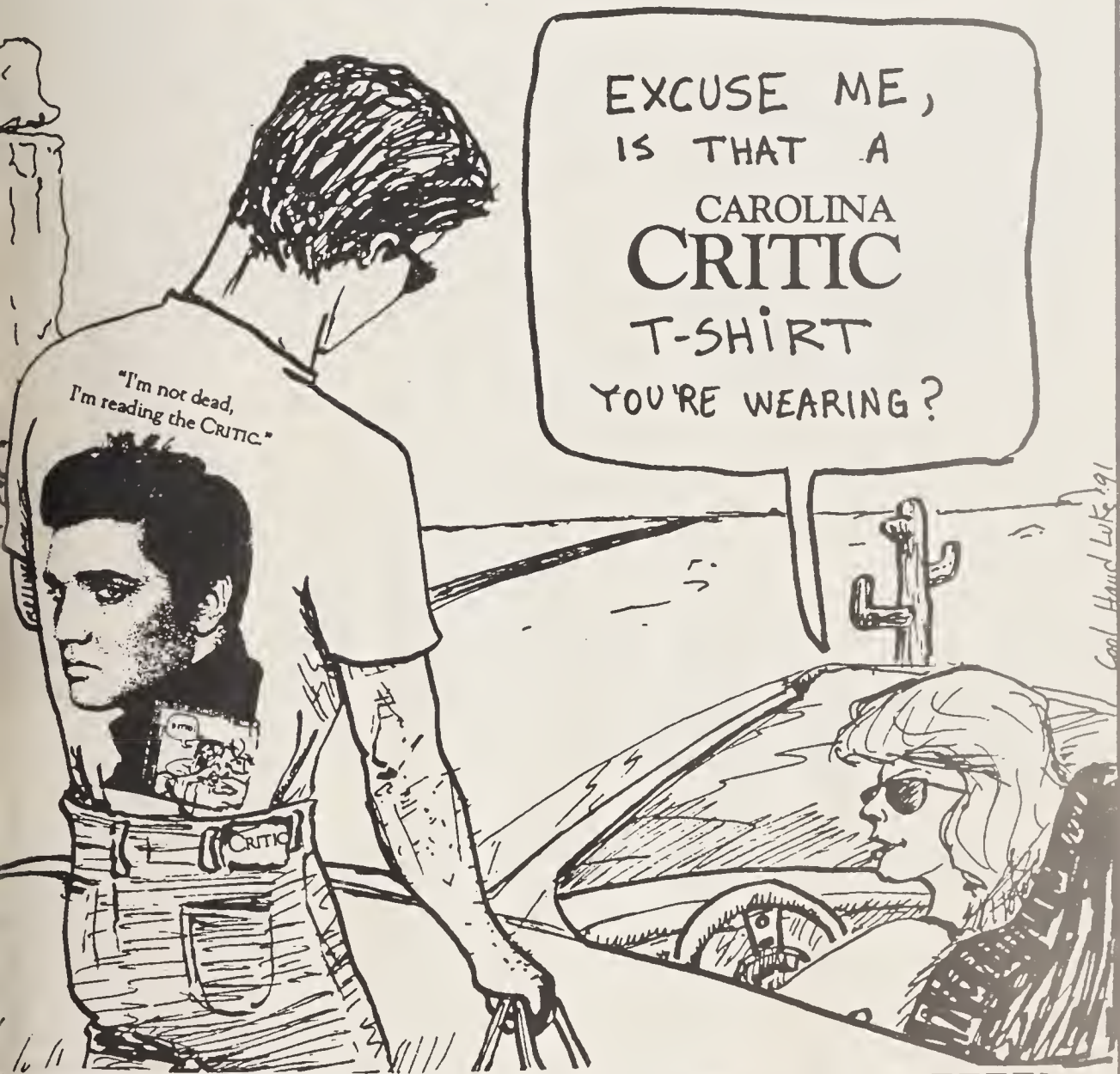


American population, as a symbol of American values.

An additional, even more ominous danger of anti-desecration legislation is its tendency to promote deification of the state. If a nation claims that individual rights are absolute and inviolable, it must also hold that the purpose of government is to serve the people. Since the flag is held by many as a symbol of the nation, assigning protective legislation to the representation of the nation implies that the nation is somehow sacred and above the law. For a study in the danger of such nonsense, one need merely refer to a history of Nazi Germany.

The Constitution recognized the differing abilities of all United States citizens. It was obvious to the writers that diversity makes uniformity of interests impossible. A nation founded on that principle has an obligation to defend the differing abilities without exception—even if legislating those rights serves an immediate political end. Advocates of anti-desecration legislation attempt to drum up national fervor at the expense of individual rights. In order to ensure that such efforts are never successful, we must examine the merits of the such proposals and expose them as a clear violation of individual rights. Only in this way can we prevent future attacks on individual liberties.

John is a freshman from Cary.



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The Social Etiquette of Salutations

Know When to Say "Hey"

I am generally a reserved kind of guy, and I usually don't lash out at things. But I can no longer hold my tongue on the one issue that has caused me many sleepless nights—the "Great Salutations Dilemma."

Scenario: You're walking by the Pit and pass somebody who was in your Psyc 10 class last year. You don't really know this person, or for that matter like them, but in an effort to be cordial you say "Hi" (or "Hey," if you're from around here). Suddenly thrust into an always-to-be-avoided social situation, he grins sheepishly and responds "Hey, ...uh—what's up?" You make reluctant eye contact and within three more steps part ways.

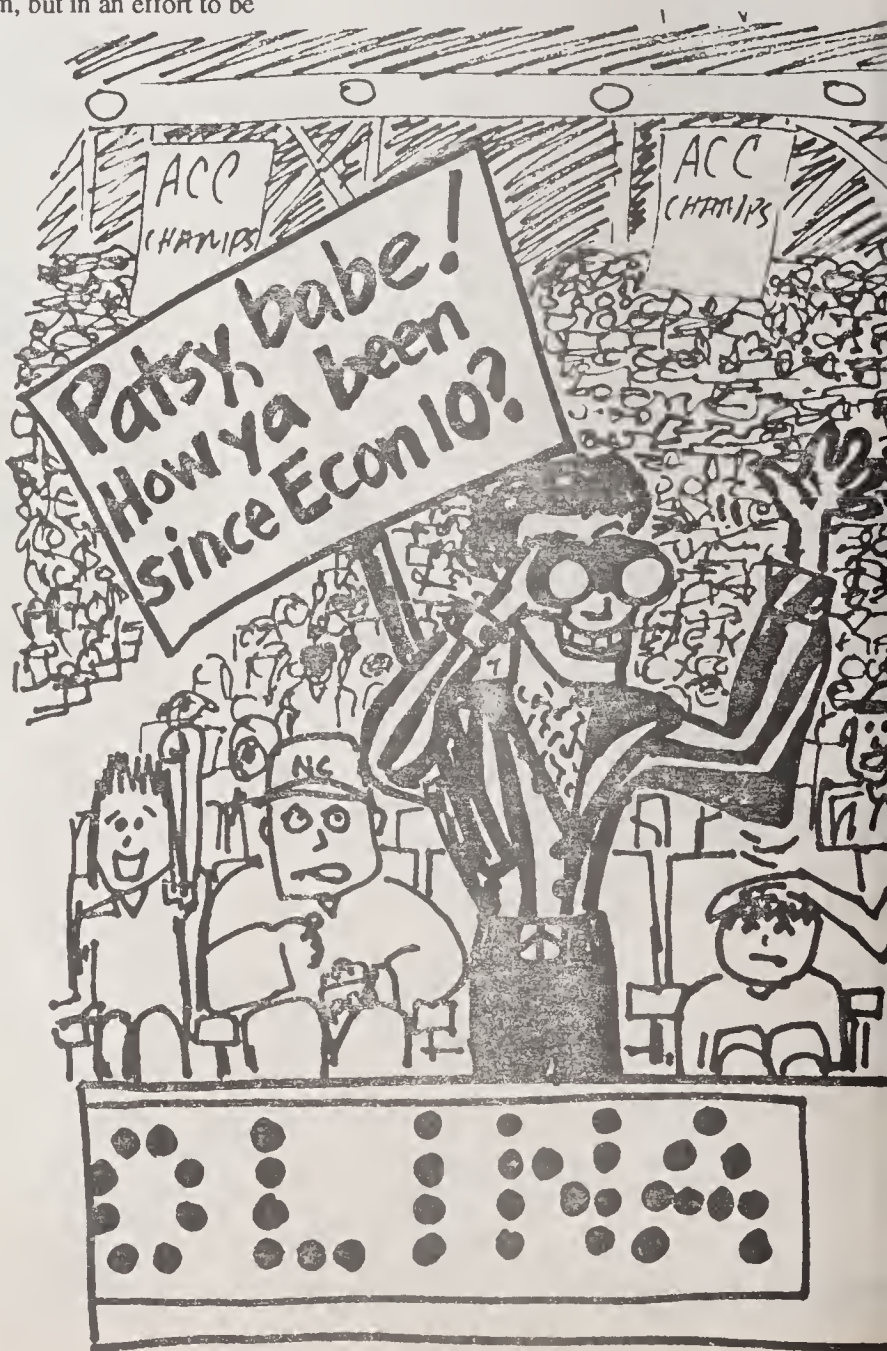
Now, here's the rub! As Achilles had his heel and Gary Hart had Donna Rice, I too have my weak spot. Greeting people I don't really know bothers me. I hate to sound unfriendly, but I loathe saying "Hi" to these people. I even loathe saying "Hey" to these people. I only do it because they expect it. Most of the time I don't even know their names and end up saying, "Hey, man."

After suffering for a year, I finally started thinking about how I could solve my problem. I would like to see campus legislation that outlaws greeting people you don't particularly like. Greeting your friends is still OK, provided you actually hang out with them or interact with them on some legitimate voluntary social level. Also, you could still greet anyone you don't know but would honestly like to. However, greeting undesired acquaintances would be strictly barred. We could write it into the Honor Code that violators would be forced to spend time with the people they said "Hi" to.

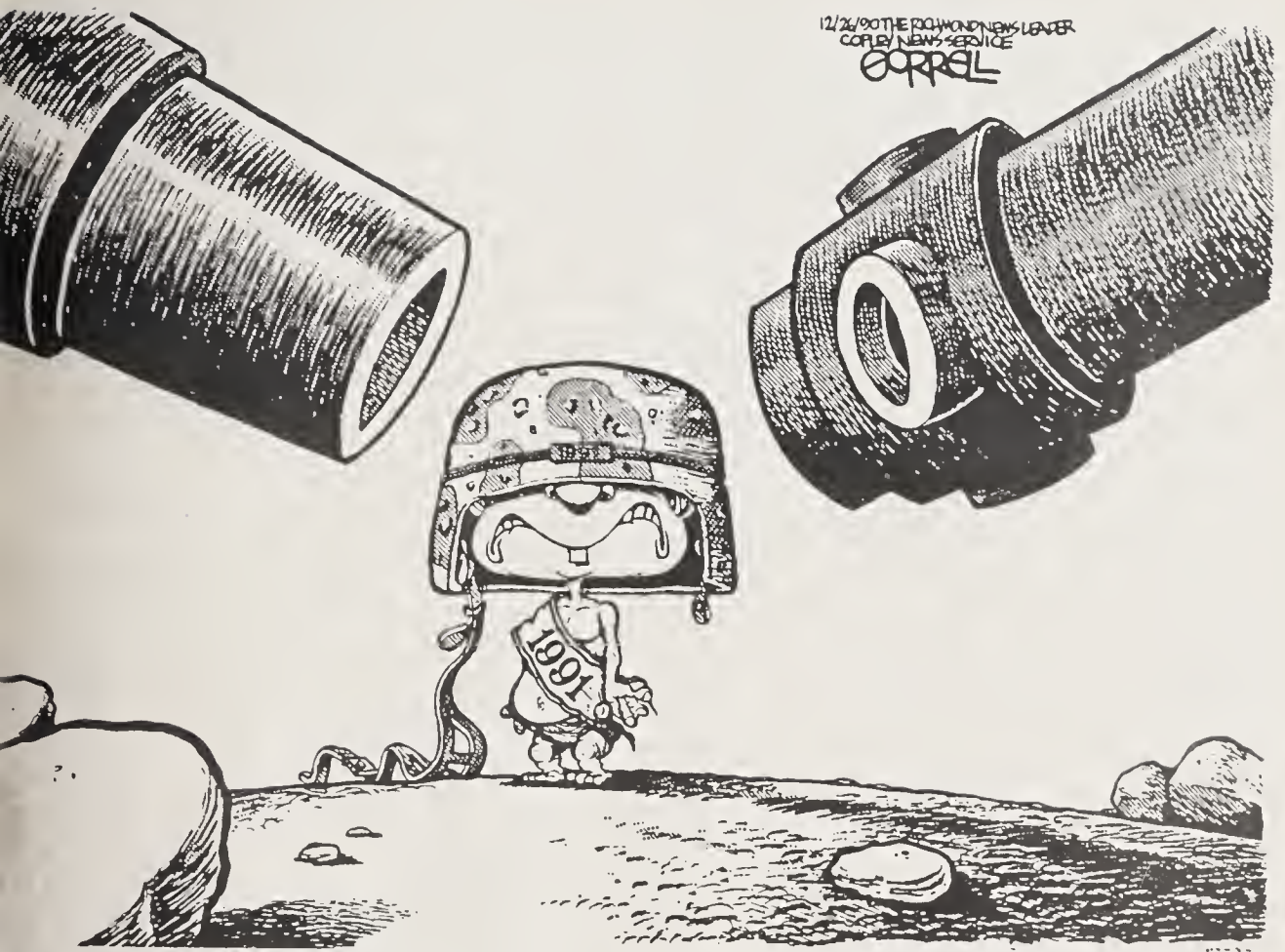
Hopefully, you don't think I'm

antisocial. There's nothing wrong with saluting your friends; exchanging pleasantries with interesting strangers; just say "Hey" to people you don't like or don't want to know.

Rob is a sophomore social climber from Greensboro.

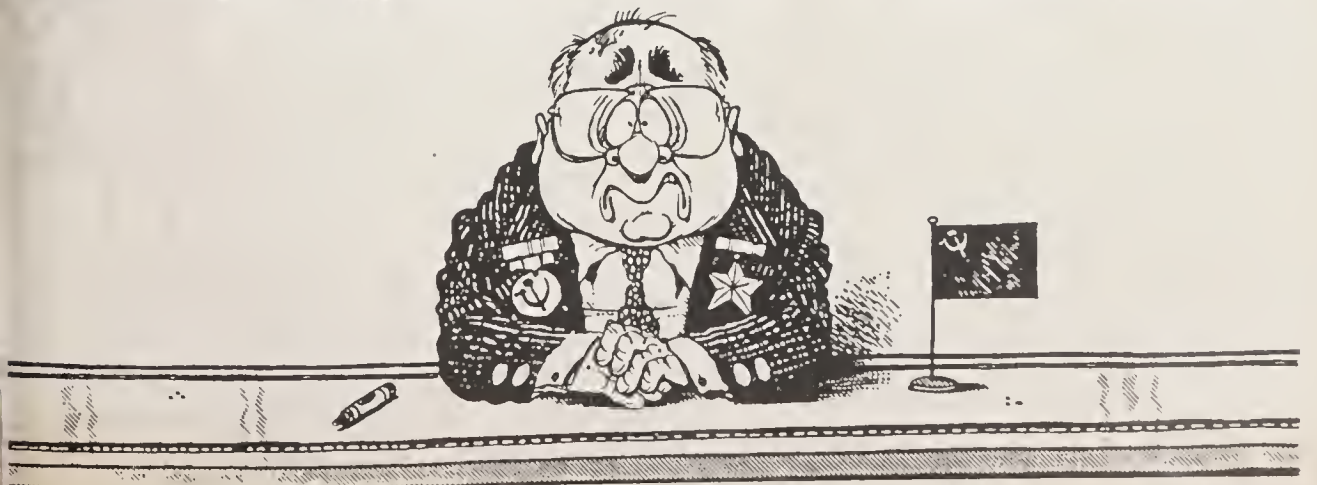


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The CAROLINA CRITIC

March 27, 1991

Volume 4, Number 7

Danielle
Sept. '90



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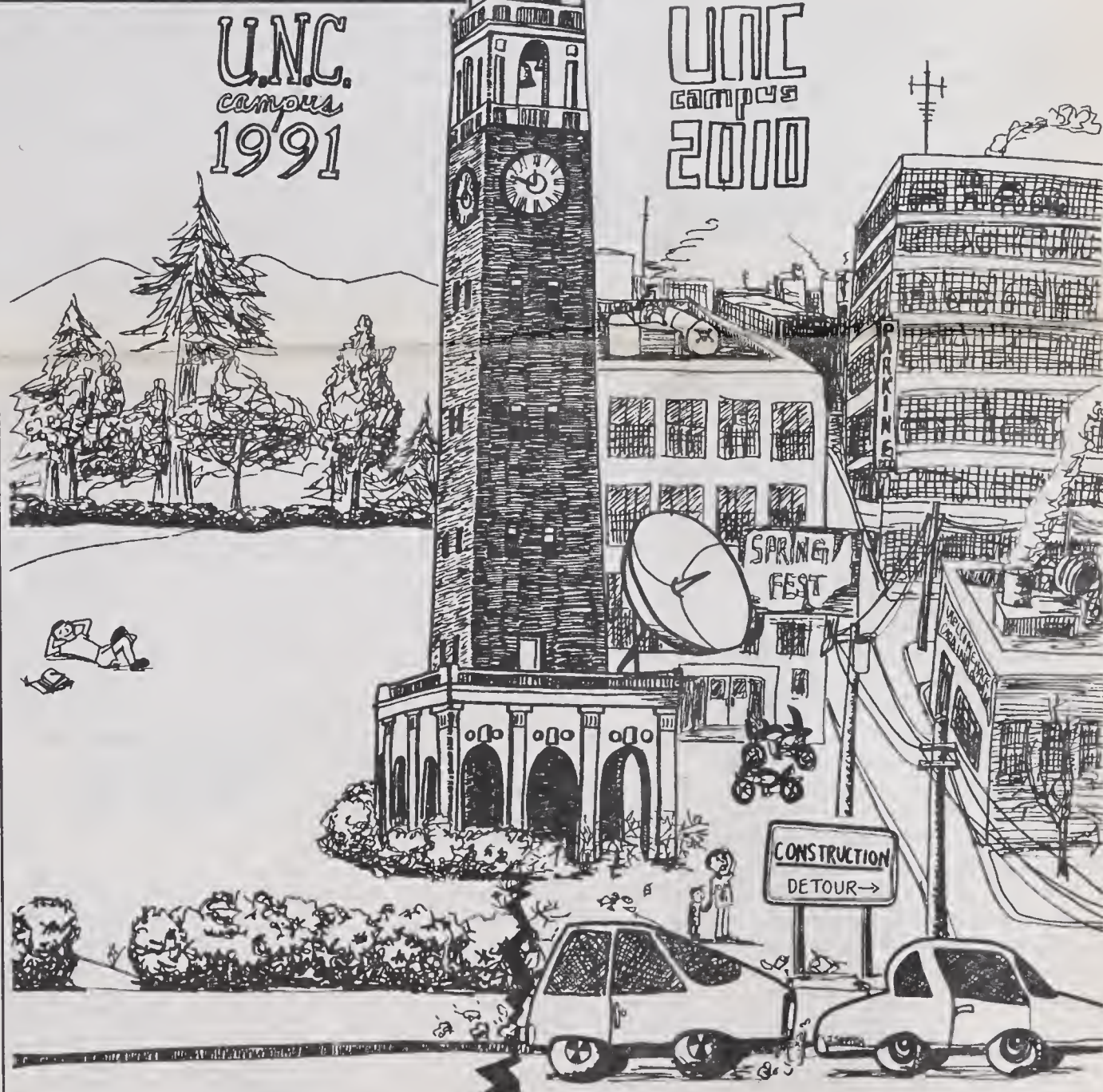
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We got a letter. You can read it,
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Paving the Southern Part of Heaven

THE CRITICAL

e-y-e

Twice the size, all the fun...

At Duke, English professors deconstruct the great works of literature. Here at UNC, budget-cutters deconstruct the English Department.

New *DTH* editor Jennifer Wing has officially endorsed divisiveness. Though she actually used the word diversity, she made her intentions clear when she begged for an African-American issues columnist (though she did not say the writer had to be African-American). Sources close to the *DTH* ruling elite report that Wing was bummed to receive only 2 applications for the coveted position. On the bright side, half the applicants were African-American.

The ever-generous Wing has parceled off one day each week for the airing of conservative views. *CRITIC* editor Ganesh "Sell-out" Gunasekaran's column, entitled "Playing with Fire," will presumably avoid the issue of tokenism in the media.

In his first column, Gunasekaran warned us that "the revolution starts next week." It must have slipped his mind that the *CRITIC* has been publishing for four years now.

Because the *CRITIC* also prides itself on its intellectual *trendismo*, we are expanding our stable of niche columnists. Writers with an albino or Romanian gypsy perspective are encouraged to join our diverse staff. Potential writers need not have experience or talent.

Ever on the forefront of telecommunications trendiness, *The New Republic* has a new 1-900 number where readers can sound off about their gripes. Inspired, we've established a sound-off line as well. The phone number is in the masthead of the *catalyst*.

Actually, there is no phone number listed in the *catalyst*. So there's still no reason to pick it up.

Just when they thought they were safe, Rite-Aid is getting more friction—this time for shielding their condoms behind the counter. Frustrated by the prophylactic

positioning's sexist connotations, the Society of Sensitive Guys is holding a "Maximum Feeling Love-In" this weekend.

Playboy Enterprises now offers a Playmate Wake-up Service which provides a pleasurable wake-up experience for only \$4 a pop. Sorry guys, it's only a phone call.

Rebel rocker Billy Idol responding to reports that he had become religious, "Everybody got it wrong. I said I was into porn again, not born again."

Courtesy of Jay Leno: "California is testing a system that will allow people to pay their taxes with credit cards. This way, you can give the government money you don't have, to pay for things you don't need."

According to the William and Mary's *Remnant*, a Nashville couple is suing a doctor for \$4 million over his "hurtful and insensitive" remarks about their newborn child. The mother, injected with blue dye during prenatal testing, gave birth to a blue baby—which the callous doctor dubbed "Smurfette."

Some teachers recently received a nifty new pamphlet describing how to teach sex education, according to the *New York Post*. The directions were as follows: "WHAT YOU WILL NEED: Magic Markers, bananas (or cucumbers or zucchini), one for each student; and latex condoms, two for each student; tubes of water-soluble lubricant..." Reportedly, local frat boys asked, "What about the Ever-

APHORISMS

The right to be heard does not automatically include the right to be taken seriously.

—Hubert Humphrey

I like things to happen, and if things don't happen, I like to make them happen.

—Winston Churchill

If all economists were laid end to end, they would not reach a conclusion.

—George Bernard Shaw

Government does not solve problems, it subsidizes them.

—Ronald Reagan



ear punch?"

Representative Guarini of New Jersey as complained that federal spending on benefits programs is growing at an "excremental rate," according to *National Review*. Leftists accused him of being anal.

Bob Abernethy, NBC Moscow reporter, on *Nightly News*, March 23, 1990: "[The party] Congress changed the Soviet Constitution to permit private ownership of small factories, although laws remain against exploitation of everyone else."

In order to better fight drug dealers, the DEA has come up with a profile of the typical drug carrier. Although the DEA refuses to divulge the profile, *Mother Jones* reviewed court documents and found the following forms of behavior have been grounds for searches:

carrying new suitcases, carrying old suitcases

appearing nervous, appearing calm
buying a round-trip ticket, buying a one-way ticket

traveling alone, traveling with a companion

deplaning from the front, middle, or rear of the airplane.

National Review reports that Illinois state representative Ellis Levin is a true innovator in political advertising. One of his ads boasted of "special recognition" by *Chicago Magazine*—but neglected to mention that he was "recognized" as one of Illinois' ten worst legislators.

According to *Newsweek*, Rapper Eric "Easy-E" Wright of N.W.A. has recently joined the Republican Senatorial Inner Circle, an elite group of GOP bigwigs. "E," Bush supporter, has paid his \$2,500 dues and is scheduled for a luncheon with the president. The GOP—it's not just for old white people any more.

The University of Moscow at Berkeley's Multicultural Bisexual, Lesbian and Gay Alliance has condemned the formation of the university's first gay fraternity, Delta Lambda Phi. The MBLGA opposes the fraternity's formation because fraternities encourage "hegemonic masculinity." Initiation will be easier on the sheep, however.

Juniata College has a scholarship that can only be awarded to left-handed students, according to the *Harvard Salient*. As opposed to most universities, which have scholarships that can only be awarded to left-wing students.

The Stanford marching band has finally isolated the bounds of human decency, according to *Chronicles* magazine. Previous

ous escapades, which included urinating on the playing field and the popular "Flying Genitalia" formation, went unpunished. But Stanford athletic director Alan Cummings suspended the band for laughing about the plight of the spotted owl during a game with the University of Oregon.

The *Ann Arbor Observer* has rejected ads for the American Fertility Society, a sperm bank, since ads seeking sperm donors discriminate against women.

Yawn...sorry, we just had a flashback from watching Oliver Stone's *the Doors*.

Former presidential candidate George McGovern will soon announce his candidacy for the 1992 Democratic nomination. Sadly, this is not a flashback.

Another Vietnam Era retread, boxer George Foreman, will probably be seeing flashes after his April 19 title bout with Evander Holyfield.

Mommy Dearest: "I became pregnant after four years of careful preparation and thought, having meticulously used all the methods available to me to ensure a female child. I had a chorionic villus sampling at nine weeks and was told that the fetus was a male. With great difficulty, I aborted him...I didn't believe that my lesbian feminist values could suddenly be conducive to the positive growth of a male baby. I have few male friends, because I don't choose to expend energy on the privileged or my oppressors. I'm cognizant and unforgiving of male behavior that is antithetical to life."
—Tobe Taylor in *Sojourner: The Women's Forum*.

According to the *New York Times*, Colorado State Representative Steve Acquafresca is sponsoring a bill to counter the "general trend in this country to unfairly and inaccurately disparage perishable food products." The measure would allow agricultural producers the right to sue those who make "reckless and unfounded claims" about food. Eager for multi-million dollar suits against the majority of its student patrons, Marriott is reportedly pushing similar legislation here.

And you thought your phone bill was bad: The world's largest telephone customer, the U.S. government, pays AT&T and U.S. Sprint about \$1 billion each year.

From W.E.B. Du Bois' magazine *Crisis* in 1929: "The time for the complete collapse of the Russian Soviet Government has again been indefinitely postponed."

CRITIC ALMANAC

Number of fan letters received per week by Dan Quayle: 200

By the Pillsbury dough boy: 200

By New Kids on the Block: 180,000

Out of a random sampling of 759 blacks, percentage who prefer term "black" to "African-American": 72

Number of Europeans who take garlic three times a day: 2 million

Percentage of Soviets, 18 to 25, who believe that 70 years of Socialism has been bad: 74

Who would prefer Gorbachev to one his political rivals: 6

Number of domestic highway-accident fatalities during the ground war: 504

Incidents of Iraqis surrendering to TV camera crews: 2

Amount Kansas City, Mo., spent dressing up its inner-city schools in order to attract white suburbanites: \$600 million

Number of white suburbanites who subsequently enrolled: 100

Amount spent per student: \$6 million

Percentage of Americans who cannot locate the U.S. on an unlabeled world map: 14

Number of bankruptcies declared in U.S. in 1930: 63,000

In 1990: 725,484

Sources: *National Review* (3/18/91); Joint Center For Political and Economic Studies; *National Review* (4/1/91); *American Enterprise* (3,4/91); *Lichtwer Pharma*; *Newsweek* (3/18/91); John Locke Foundation; *Woman's Day* (3/91); *U.S. News & World Report* (1/24/91).

The Danielle Papers



volume 6
the last final chapter

AFTER being saved from murder by Ms. Politically Correct last month, Danielle declared, "I owe my life to the socially sensitive, and I must somehow, some way pay them back."

Danielle agonized for weeks over how she could serve the Cause. "Should I protest Bush's energy policy by organizing a celebrity car wash on the White House lawn?" she asked herself. "Or should I get a job at Columbia Street Bakery?" Exhausted after many stressful nights and tormented by the icky fingernail bits lodged between her teeth, she sought solace in the meeting place of minds, the *Daily Tar Heel* Personals. Never sensitive to subtle differences, however, she unwittingly turned to the editorial page instead.

Shocked by the *Daily Tar Heel*'s inability to attract a token African-American columnist, our heroine was stirred, not shaken, to action. This was her big chance to liberate the most victimized group on campus—*DTH* staffers. Since the *DTH* has

traditionally been oppressed by readers who discriminate on the basis of talent, the super-psyched Danielle bounded out of her third floor Connor room believing she could improve the paper.

There was only one problem. Danielle suffered from melaninal deficiency—she was "white" as they used to say. She needed credibility to be an African-American columnist. Where would she get it? The same place she always does—from a new wardrobe.

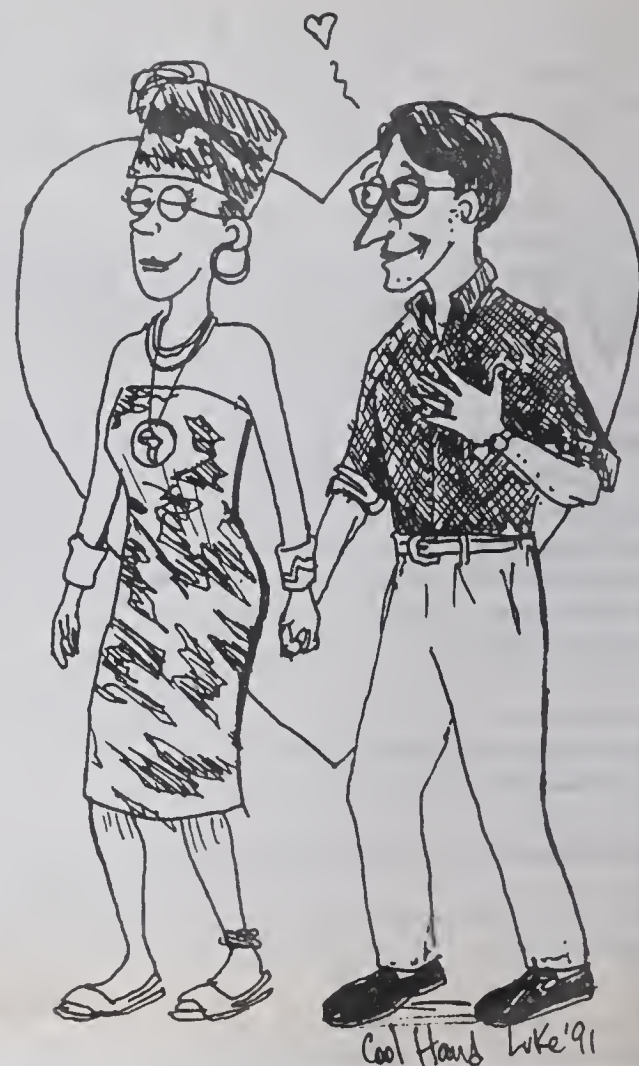
She hopped a jet to Nigeria to buy clothes for her *DTH* interview. Unfortunately, her plane was hijacked over Fuquay-Varina by Taoist rebels. At the same time, an albatross got caught in the left engine, causing the plane to careen off course. As the plane crashed on a small island, Danielle jumped to the safety of a serene lagoon. Seemingly friendly natives pulled her from the water only to tie her up as a sacrifice to an oversized ape that terrorized the village. Just as she was about to be eaten by the misogynist monster...

"STOP! This is getting out of hand," we yelled. "We must find our way back to

reality. Danielle does not exist. Besides, there's not even a hint of leftist bashing in this piece."

"Don't you touch my little snookums," blustered cartoonist Cool Hand Luke, the deranged genius behind the Danielle image. "You can't write her out of existence. You can't separate us. I've married her."

We tried to protest, but Luke just smiled, drew a Ferrari, an American Express Gold card and drove off into a cross-hatched sunset with his new bride.



The CAROLINA CRITIC

A Student Journal of News & Opinion

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Farewell Address

Gentle readers,

The time has come. An era is ending. After stirring up debate, dissension, and dialectic dissonance for the past year, we are retiring, passing the baton, moving on to greener pastures. Jason is graduating, and Ganesh, well, Ganesh's CIA interview apparently went very well.

So hail us no longer by our old titles, "publisher" and "editor-in-chief." Instead, call us "publisher-emeritus" and "editor-emeritus." Simple yet reverential. These new titles don't mean we have any responsibility. Ganesh has just never been anything-emeritus. Jason, on the other hand, is boyfriend-emeritus for about half our staffers.

Our retirement does not mean, however, that our mission is complete. Legions of leftist lunatics continue to dominate the press, the arts, and the Pit. The CRITIC is the sole strong voice of reason.

We have left the magazine in capable hands. Elliot Fus, long-time CRITIC writer and assistant editor, will take over as publisher just as soon as we finish this letter.

His keen perception, rapier-like editing style, and love of condom jokes should guarantee a successful tenure. New editor Grant Thompson was chosen because he has already picked up Ganesh's hair flipping technique. Now if only he had been able to flip...

Actually, these fine gentlemen have already assumed power. In recent weeks we have reluctantly relinquished control even so much as to let them write this month's Danielle column. In other words, we're even copping out of any blame for this issue.

To the idealists: keep sending the letter bombs—we won't be opening them. To our few remaining friends: now we have time for that great Carolina social life you keep talking about. To Grant, Elliot, and the rest of our dedicated staff: Good luck—we wish you godspeed.

The revolution continues in two weeks.

Cynically yours,

Jason

Jason
publisher-emeritus

Ganesh

Ganesh
editor-emeritus

Students Must Act to Preserve Campus

'The Student's Campus' Deserves Close Look

by Bill Hildebolt

When running for Student Body President in 1988, conservative Keith Poston joked that the University administration had an "edifice complex." Poston's joke was not only a commentary on the administration, but on the relationship between students and the administration. At the time of the 1988 election, the building of the Alumni Center was a hot issue on campus, and the concept of "student empowerment" was in ques-

tion. Student empowerment is one of those phrases that you always hear around election time, but I'm not exactly sure what it means. Perhaps it has something to do with having students involved in decision-making processes. This concept is interesting—let's use the Alumni Center as an example.

At the first level in deciding whether or not to build an Alumni Center would be the University Association Board of Directors. There are four students on this Board. If the Board never considered the issue, any one of these students could have made the building an issue at any time.

At the second level, the committee in charge of deciding the site of the Alumni Center was the Buildings and Grounds Committee. This committee has two students on it at all times.

Finally, there is the Board of Trustees, which had the final power in all of the Alumni Center decisions. The Student Body President is on the Board of Trustees. So, we can see, students already have a voice at every level of the decision-making process.

Now, there are two small issues to clear up. First, perhaps student empowerment doesn't mean that students have a *majority* vote or a veto at one or more of these levels. The less radical, or perhaps more realistic, reader realizes just how hard the Chancellor (any Chancellor) would laugh at the idea. That doesn't mean that I haven't heard it at times, it just means that it isn't realistic.

Second, not all students have the same opinions. Student empowerment somewhat implies that we are all of nearly the same mind. However, when one compares just a few different student newspapers on campus, one quickly recognizes that the stu-

dent voice is a cacophony of different ideas and ideals.

We were thus at an impasse on gaining a stronger voice in physical development. We had representation, and yet we had no mandate. In fact, going beyond the fact that different students have different ideas, it must be recognized that, as concerns physical development, some students have no ideas, and other students have misinformed ideas.

The solution to the problem had been staring us in the face. Write it down—create a student plan for development.

The University, of course, has a "Plan for Physical Development." The full document is about 500 pages long. In 1987 they

realized a 20-page brief on this document to the public. To put it mildly, there was a backlash. There were two aspects of this process, however, that intrigued me. The first was that the plan was legitimized through the public release. By incorporating some of the criticisms of the public, the administration *could* create a community document. The second was even more basic—it was a concrete plan.

It seems logical that students should have a crystallized plan of their own clearly showing the congruities and incongruities of our opinions with the administration's view. It would provide a distinct lobbying tool for future student leaders—a position could be backed up not merely with, "I

think that students think..." but with, "Our plan says that development should not..."

Furthermore, this year was the year to create such a document, because of the presence of some key students. First was John Lomax. Lomax has studied development on campus since he was a freshman and has a highly sophisticated knowledge of the issue. Second was Ted Teague. Teague is only a sophomore, but he has been studying this campus since *before* he came here. Teague is the normative expert—he has strong opinions about what should be. Furthermore, SEAC and the environmentally-conscious students have

Please see p. 8



Burlington Fundamentalists Suppress First Amendment Freedoms

by Jim Copland

Censorship. Several images immediately come to mind—flag burning, pornography, lewd or satanic rock and roll lyrics.

Now, I am not so radical to propose that censorship is never in order. The web of rights woven in our constitutional amendments is complex, and walls are often blurred and indistinct. In at least some cases, restraint, if not outright suppression, is appropriate. If no type of censorship was possible, then the flanking maneuver that proved so successful in our Persian Gulf war would have been impossible. Nevertheless, I fear that censorship is a growing danger as we head toward the millennium.

In *Megatrends 2000*, Naisbitt and Aburdene foresee the nineties as a time of religious revival. Let us hope (or pray) that this fundamentalist fervor is not concurrent with a drive for suppression. Unfortunately, at least one case study would suggest otherwise.

My home town of Burlington is probably typical for North Carolina (Chapel Hill certainly is not.) More conservative than most, perhaps, Burlington voted for Helms overwhelmingly in November. Fortunately, however, the town's conservatism is of a decidedly fiscal nature and not associated with the suppression of ideas. The school board recently withstood a vehement and well-publicized challenge to remove a novel from the fifth grade curriculum. Though the board decision may seem to vindicate the town's commitment to liberty, the challenges are far from over. And other municipalities might be facing similar challenges without the benefit of conscientious citizens and determined officials.

Some background about the novel might shed light on the incongruity of the complaint. Katherine Paterson's *A Bridge to Terabithia* has won the Newberry Award, a prize given annually for an excellent new work in children's literature. Its prose is gripping, effective, and easy to read.

The book deals with a poor, ten-year-old farmboy who becomes best friends with a girl from a nearby farm. They have an imaginary world in the forest where they play each day. In this land of Terabithia, he is king; she, queen; and the dog he gave her for Christmas, guardian prince. One day, she dies in Terabithia while he is gone to the museum. As usual, she swings across the river that forms the realm's border, but

this time the vine breaks and she falls in and hits her head. He must struggle with emotions of denial, anger, guilt and fear before finally coming to grips with the tragedy.

Much of the motivation behind the protest centered around the religious beliefs of the Bowdens, the parents who initiated the call to remove the book. Steadfastly fundamentalist, the Bowdens felt that the book espoused "New Age" doctrine. Though "New Agers" do not have organized churches or any type of national structure, an estimated five to ten percent of Americans espouse their beliefs (though this number is significantly lower here in the Southern Bible Belt). The Bowdens contended that Paterson was subtly infusing New Age teachings into her book to proselytize young readers. They claimed that the mention of "spirits" in Terabithia were New Age references.

Such assertions are ludicrous. Paterson is the wife of a Presbyterian minister and herself has a doctorate in theology. (When a central office faculty member disclosed this fact to the protesters, Mrs. Bowden responded, "Well, surely that doesn't mean she's a Christian!"). Moreover, the book clearly implies basic Christian themes. The book shows the main character struggling with his faith. His father helps him resolve his problems, and at the book's conclusion the boy turns the realm over to his six-year-old little sister, as he presumably graduates to the real Christian world. Nothing makes this interpretation more certifiable than the three separate parallels drawn between Terabithia and C.S. Lewis's Narnia in the novel. (Of course, the Bowdens might contend that Aslan is a blasphemous representation of Christ. Lewis, a "New Ager"?)

MCCARTHY ELEM.



Clearly, the book does not promote New Age beliefs but is rather a Christian book by a Christian author with Christian themes.

Additional grounds cited by the Bowdens highlight the absurdity of their claims. The two parents claim that the book contains excessive profanity. The basis for this contention is that "damn" appears five times and "bitch" once in the book. If the Bowdens do not want their fifth grade child to be exposed to these words, then they probably should remove her from the public school system altogether.

More hilarious is the point of protest, "sexually suggestive wording." This gripe stems from two quotes, "some hippie in tight jeans" and "a see-through blouse." I cannot imagine more graphic diction. Entirely inappropriate. Then comes "disrespect for authority." The children badmouth their teacher and call her names. This runs against the Bowdens' philosophy that chil-

dren should always respect their

The school authorities handled the challenge maturely and effectively. Upon parents' initial objections, the committee offered their daughter an alternative book with similar themes. Such action is entirely appropriate. The Bowdens decided to initiate proceedings to remove the book from the curriculum entirely. An ad hoc review committee of eight teachers, administrators and community members was formed, read the book, and unanimously voted to retain it within the curriculum. The Bowdens appealed the decision to the school board, a public hearing was held, and the board unanimously voted to retain the book. During the proceedings, local attorney Frank [name] said that he was glad to have read the book. It gave him confidence that our elementary schools had books available that dealt with important themes and have good

Correspondence

CRITIC,

ough I don't often agree with your stance, I always read at least of the articles in each issue because consistently found your writers to be well-informed and generally more nature than those of other campus publications. However, I usually avoid the Critical Eye because it almost always has one or more items that are not so able, but this time (Feb. 22) I read through it. And, I found tacky beyond-tacky items. I refer specifically to one item which ran thus:

What is a Russian string trio?
A Russian string quartet after a to America."
was merely boring. However, the which read:

ve, of course, always thought that ngers were only good for post-tal contraception. When that esn't work, it's still a midwife's

best friend."

was really unworthy of you. What kind of audience are you aiming at with remarks like this? If this had been the first time I read the CRITIC, I may have stopped here and never picked one up again. I'm not saying the Critical Eye doesn't do a good job at exposing absurdities and contradictions in American culture and politics, but must you include such tasteless and not-funny jokes?

Eva M. Coyle
Senior, Philosophy

Editor's Note: Point well taken. Accordingly, we decided not to reprint the following National Review item in the Critical Eye:

"When Saddam Hussein, the Sword of Islam, suddenly withdrew, did we then have Kuwaitus interruptus?"

messages. His defence was articulate and persuasive.

Indeed, this book is an award winner for children's literature. Several people have told me that it was one of the favorite works of their childhood. At a time when our nation's youth are becoming less educated than those of our industrialized competitors, when illiteracy is a persisting problem, and when children are reading far less than they did 40 years ago, *A Bridge to Terabithia*, a book that can captivate and inspire children, has been challenged on insubstantial grounds.

Some of the general motivations and objectives of the Bowden protest are frightening. The challenge was indisputably religiously motivated. Any ruling in their favor would have failed the three-pronged constitutional test established by the Supreme Court in *Lemon v. Kurtzman*. The First Amendment (extended through the Fourteenth) protects our free exercise of religion. Asking that the school give their daughter an alternative work of literature was in accordance with this valuable protection of our civil liberties. Yet in asking that the book be removed from the curriculum and not taught to any child, the Bowdens were asking the government to re-

spect an establishment of religion, which the First Amendment additionally safeguards us against. The Bowdens were not only proselytizing for their own religion but also intending to *suppress* other religions

With the triumph of *A Bridge to Terabithia*, the Bowdens' protests have not ended. In addition to insisting that their daughter not receive instruction about evolution, they have challenged two more books on more incomprehensible grounds. *Stranger With My Face* must go because it deals with astral projection and because it has the word "damn" in it once. Yet their concerns regarding *The Third Eye* are the most bizarre. They refer to "an unmarried girl" saying, "I'm having Dave's baby." If they had bothered to read the book, they would know that Dave and the girl are married. And the quotation from the back of the dust cover relating to a young girl's seeking of her selfhood refers to another book by the same author, not to *The Third Eye*.

What makes these protests even more disturbing than the *Terabithia* case is that these books are not even assigned in class but are in the school library. Moreover, the Bowdens have obviously not read the books. While board policy requires that committee members must read all challenged materials in their entirety, there is no such statement in the policy for those who challenge. Who knows when the protests will end?

The Bowdens certainly have not masked their intentions. They spelled them out clearly in their initial protest. "We hope that this board will allow us to form a committee of concerned parents to review all works of literature that are either taught or in the library. We hope to systematically eliminate all works that erode traditional moral values." Hmm... An interesting proposal. I know I've read of a similar policy initiative somewhere before. Somehow, images of red, white and black and of a little man with a close-cropped moustache keep coming to mind.

The scary thing about this case is that the Bowdens seem truly to feel that they are doing the right thing. Yet their challenges threaten to throw away the carefully conceived freedoms that have protected us for more than 200 years. If some guesses are right, censorship efforts such as those by the Bowdens might be just beginning. In Chapel Hill it is very easy to forget just how real censorship is. If the Bowdens' efforts set any precedent, the knife that censors might cut far deeper than Robert Mapplethorpe or 2 Live Crew. It might find Dante or Shakespeare. Ω

Jim is a political science and economics major from Burlington.



Land

continued from p.5

reached a sophistication that would make their contribution to such a document an important one. Finally, I have spent three years studying traffic and development in all of Chapel Hill, but particularly in regards to the campus, and so I could bring a crucial perspective to a student plan.

The use of student "sort-of experts" to write our plan flies in the face of the populist sentiment that I wanted to capture. But, in a first draft especially, there is really no way to create a coherent paper with a thousand screaming voices. An even bigger problem would have been getting those voices—it is hard to get people's comments on a document that doesn't yet exist.

We released "The Student's Campus" (the singular possessive was quite on purpose) at the end of February. The administration was surprised, I think, that we actually did it, but took it very seriously. The Board of Trustees received it enthusiastically, and I watched many of them read it with heads nodding in affirmation or negation. The *Daily Tar Heel* ignored its release for three weeks and instead chose to be confused over the College Republicans and their water balloons.

The document itself is a broad-based plan. It deals as much with function, attitude, and values as it does with simply suggesting building sites. It is a short 18 pages, because we foreswore detail and made every point a strong one. It is very environmentally conscious—the phrase "conservative green" has been used, and many SEACsters will surely suggest that it does not go far enough. In many cases it is broadly complimentary of the administrations ideas and ideals. At the same time, it raises some issues, like the playing fields issue, where there will probably never be any agreement.

Because 18 pages is a synopsis in and of itself, it is hard to summarize our ideas further than this. With this article, I intended to show its *raison d'être* as opposed to its content. For those interested in commenting on it, joining its editorial staff, or just complaining about it, I encourage you to come up to Suite C and read it. We are going to update it at the end of April (John Lomax and I are graduating, and its our last chance to make some noise), and we would welcome any contributions. Ω

Bill is a graduating senior who is quite aware that he was a lame duck not just in the last month, but all year, and perhaps his whole life. His wish as a graduate is that the DTH office would be engulfed by the everlasting fires of Hell.

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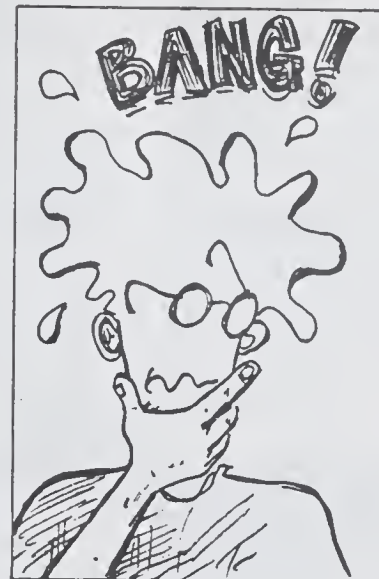
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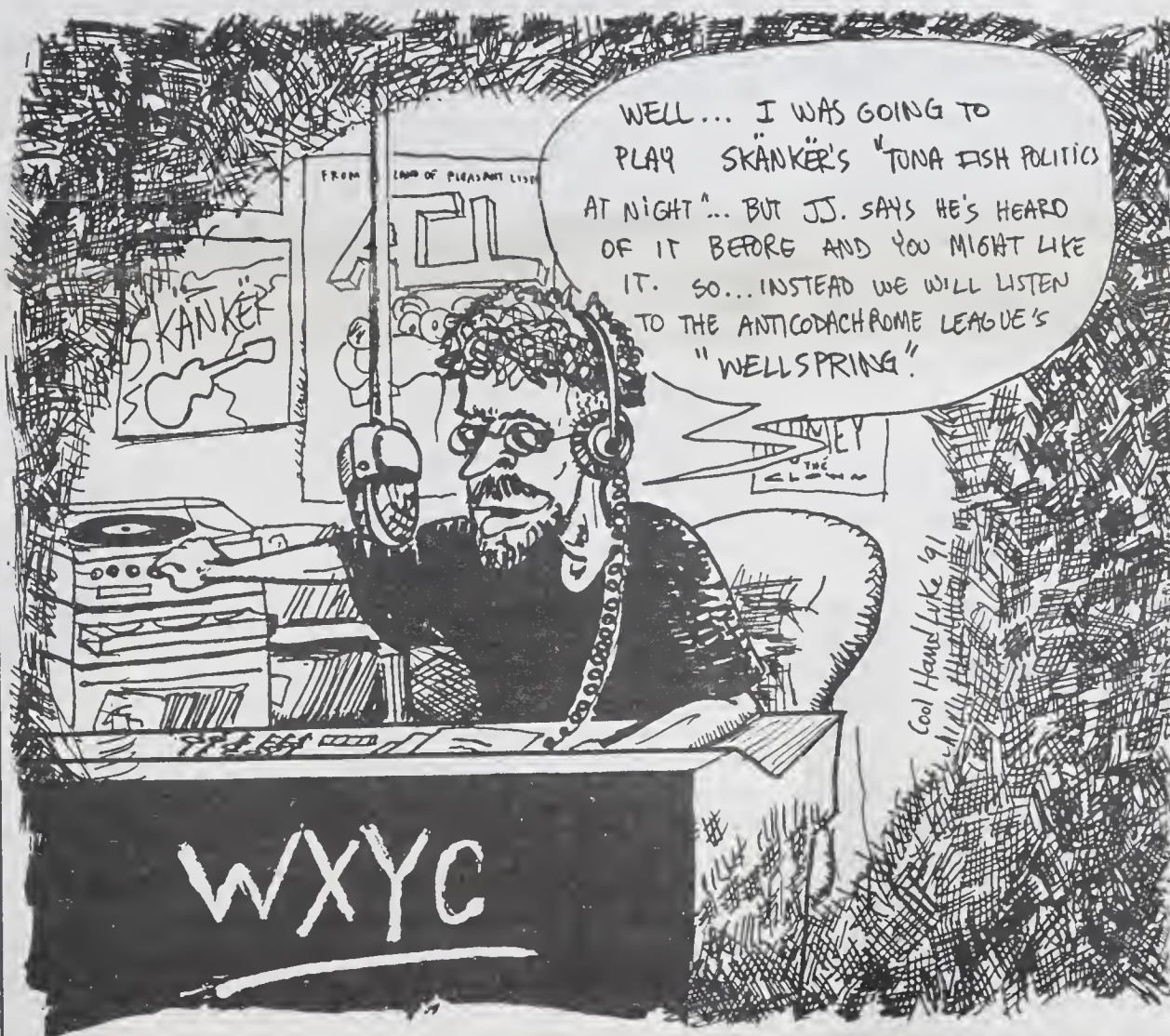
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THE CRITICAL



You never forget your first time...

•The *DTH* recently offered "20 bucks for reading the *Daily Tar Heel*." Sounds reasonable. But there's a hitch, not only must you read it—you must read it "regularly." That's got to be worth more than \$20.

•To be honest, cash recipients are being paid to report their opinions about the *DTH*. We expect to be buying new office space on Franklin Street with our back pay.

•A survey conducted by the Office of the Dean of Students defined sexual harassment as "staring and leering, sexual innuendoes, inappropriate propositions or bribes or actions such as sexual activity," the *DTH* reports. Guess this means parents are chauvinist-pig oppressors by definition.

•ATTENTION: the *CRITIC* will not be responsible for those readers, who through their own negligence, fail to see humor in the following piece.

•In a recent advertisement, the New York City Police Department assured applicants that it is "an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer."

•Algerian officials refused to legally register a newborn whose father wanted to name him "Scud," according to the *William and Mary Remnant*. And we thought Frank Zappa was weird.

•Sad but true: not even the federal government uses the U.S. Postal Service's "Express Mail" service, opting instead for a private courier.

•Even sadder, but still true: The federal government provides subsidized water to rice farmers in the California desert. According to the *New York Times*, the farmers pay as little as \$7 for water valued at \$450 by others in the drought-stricken state.

•Back in the evil world of capitalism, companies which actually have to pay for their water have been conserving with a vengeance. The *New York Times* quotes one businessman: "It's either conserve or

go out of business."

•Some greedy swine are even exploiting the drought for their own benefit by marketing ingenious water-saving devices. Among them, a dishwasher which uses high-frequency sound waves to clean dishes. Will these robber barons stop at nothing?

•When black economist Walter Williams spoke on campus last year opposing sanctions against South Africa, one woman told him he was "not a brother." Now Black Student Movement projects coordinator Dana Lumsden has made a similar statement about James Meredith, a black rights activist and former assistant to Sen. Jesse Helms. "Associating yourself with Jesse Helms is disassociating yourself with the black community," Lumsden said. Apparently, "black" does not designate a race, but a party line.

•In a recent *DTH*, *catalyst* editor Blam Holman accused the *CRITIC* of "sliding towards info-tainment." Presumably, Blam means the *CRITIC* is both informative and entertaining. In the future, we'll strive to emulate the *catalyst*, which manages to be both boring and vivid.

•L.D. Newman, assistant director of University housing, said that an exclusively gay dorm may serve the needs of homosexuals on campus, reports the *DTH*. Oddly, if she had said that heterosexual students might be served by exclusively heterosexual dorms, she would have been burned in effigy.

•According to the *Daily Tar Heel's* Campus Roundup, "A resident of Connor Residence Hall reported that an unidentified man was standing in the doorway of her room when she woke up at about 9 p.m." The *DTH* described the man as a "5-foot-9-inch black male." Sadly, it seems doorway-standing is a newsworthy crime if you are a black male.

•In the last year, Soviet advisers to Cuba were cut by more than half. The Soviet ambassador to Cuba claims that the

APHORISMS

A witty saying proves nothing.

—Voltaire

I never hated a man enough to give him diamonds back.

—Zsa Zsa Gabor

Quotas are as American as apple pie.

—Harvey Gantt

I too had thoughts once of being an intellectual, but I found it too difficult.

—Albert Schweitzeran



cuts reflect Cuba's growing technological independence. Considering that Cuba has only recently advanced into "The Bicycle Age," perhaps he meant independence from technology.

•*Insight* magazine reports that less diplomatic officials link the removal of Soviet experts to "Cuba's inability to pay hard currency for the oil, food and raw materials it imports from the Soviet Union." Come to think of it, we wouldn't take a personal check from Castro either.

•Anyhow, nothing the Soviet Union produces is worth cold cash. Just ask any Iraqi soldier.

•North Carolina's Wellco Enterprises is planning to market the "Schwarzkopf" combat boot. It's rumored Saddam Hussein's face is imprinted on the heel.

•Trivia fact: columnist David Barry reports that the *printing* of Bush's federal budget proposal cost more than the war of 1812.

•A UNC dentistry professor is suing American Family Publishers because he thought he had won the publisher's sweepstakes, reports the *Daily Tar Heel*. "It seemed pretty clear," Dr. Donald Warren said of his letter from Ed McMahon. "It had my name on it and said 'You just won \$10 million.'" According to our CRITIC mole in the N.C. Memorial psychiatric ward, Warren is still recuperating from the grim truth about the Great Pumpkin.

•Hopefully, SEAC will think twice before sending off any letters to the President to boost Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards. To obey new CAFE rules, which set minimum gas mileage requirements, car companies will have to build smaller, lighter, less crash resistant cars, causing more highway deaths. Not to mention, CAFE could actually *harm* the environment. In order to make cars lighter, non-recyclable plastic will increasingly be substituted for metal parts.

•The Grateful Dead: according to the General Accounting Office, the Veterans Affairs Department is paying more than \$6 million a year in disability compensation and pension benefits to dead veterans. Some checks are being sent to veterans dead as long as a decade.

•The *California Review* reports that Freedom Hunter stole a check and an ID to match and then rushed to the bank with his haul. Immediately after he presented the forged check, the teller called the cops—it was a woman's ID. Where did he think he was anyway—Troll's?

•Gloria Gonzalez, owner of a Palm Beach hot dog stand, saw her sales soar when she began wearing a "thong" bikini, *Reason* magazine reports. After seeing her success, two other hot dog stand operators also began wearing thongs and gained similar results. Jumping on the exhibitionist bandwagon, "Billy" was recently seen outside Time Out peddling bacon and egg biscuits while sporting only a studded leather jockstrap.

•Nearly half the children in a five-city Playskool survey chose TV's Mr. Rogers as the ideal presidential candidate, according to *New Dimensions*. Peculiarly, a related poll of Chapel Hill poli-sci professors provided the same results.

•*Insight* reports that congress is fiercely debating a \$500,000 federal grant for a Lawrence Welk Museum in North Dakota. Representative Clifford Stearns led the dissent, countering, "We no longer can afford projects that have little or no merit." That's the harsh reality of recession for ya.

•Some are more equal than others: A slim budget is forcing Boston to lay off 500 of its 4,315 teachers, according to *Insight*. Despite a clause in teacher contracts, cuts will not be made on the basis of seniority, however, since that would violate an affirmative action requirement which mandates a 35 percent minority faculty.

•Massachusetts judge Paul King, 63, has been censured for, among other things, public intoxication and public urination, *Newsweek* says. An upcoming unauthorized biography of King will reveal that the binge was actually part of a secret "Beat the Clock Bar Golf" competition against Nancy Reagan and Ted Kennedy.

•Anonymous sources within the National Science Foundation report a generous government grant has been awarded for a program to plug the hole in the ozone layer with musician Michael Stipe's ego.

•Baseball season is here, and CRITIC types are merrily heading off to the ball-

park. As good citizens, however, we must give this warning to campus radicals: According to new rules, you must now sit in the section of the stands the corresponds to your political views. In your case, this is wayyy out in left field.

•On the other hand, sensitive student leftists wouldn't go to anything as jejune (look it up) as a baseball game anyway. Besides, that black clothing gets so hot in the afternoon sun. It's a case of America clashing with angst.

•The "Jerk of the Week" Award goes to state Rep. Frank Rhodes (R-Forsyth). When students protesting the General Assembly's budget cuts entered the Legislative Building, Rhodes shouted "you have no business here," and "They [the students] don't have any class or integrity, and, apparently, very little education." That's why they were there, Frank—after you boneheads have finished cutting the budget to make up for your gaffes, we won't have *any* education.

CRITIC ALMANAC

Amount spent annually worldwide on elevator music: \$200 million

Percentage of Kuwaiti workforce who are women: 4

Percentage of American schoolchildren who watch 4 to 7 hours of television on an average school day: 23

Percentage who watch 8 or more hours: 11

Annual sales of Adam & Eve, a Carrboro based mail order company specializing in "erotica": \$30 million

Cost of Spike Lee's *She's Gotta Have It*: \$175,000

Percentage of social security taxes paid by the wealthiest half of Americans in 1981: 80.3

In 1988: 83

Percentage of all lawyers in the world who live and work in the U.S.: 67

Percentage of surveyed American 17-year-olds who could not place World War I in the period 1900-1950: 43

Who could not express 9/100 as a percentage: 47

Sources: *Halt*, *Executive Alert* (3,4/91; 5,6/90), *Insight*, TV, etc, *Business Today*



Dear Mr. Thompson,
Congratulations on your
new *Phoenix*-like format. It's
really neat.

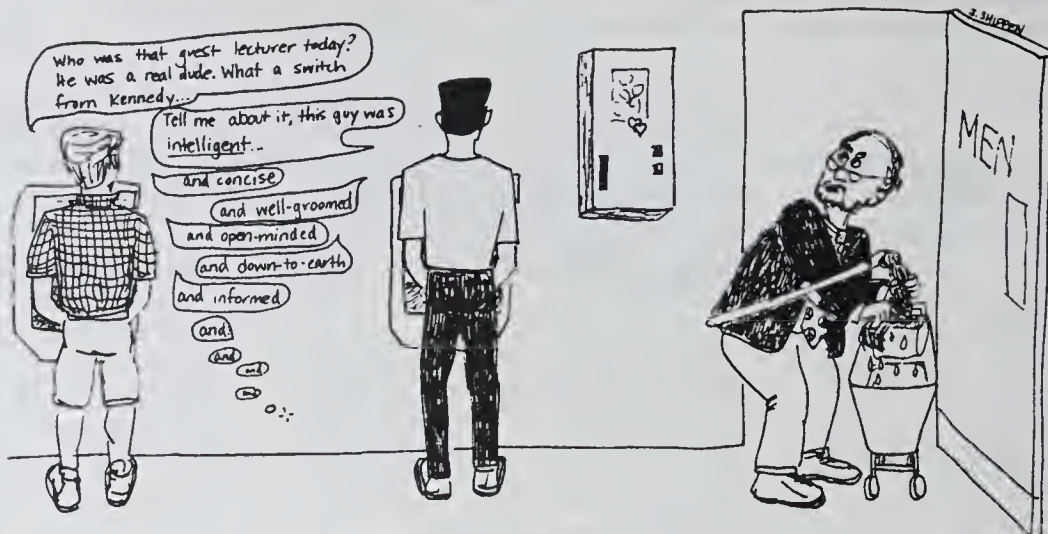
Sincerely,
Jennifer Wing
DTH editor

Sirs:

In your "Aphorisms"
column, you spelled Nietzsche
incorrectly—it has an "S" in it.

It's a name we can all
pronounce but can rarely spell.
Now you know how to do both.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Pilcher



Trading Places

From Karl Marx to Michael Dukakis, liberal intellectuals have always claimed they understand the problems of the common man. In an attempt to show his solidarity with the working class, Harvard's most notorious left-wing professor, Duncan Kennedy, proposed that all Harvard's law professors regularly change places with the custodial staff, according to the *Wall Street Journal*. Here's what the janitors had to say about the idea:

—The only thing worse than scrubbing a toilet would be to have

to pretend to be some fancy-pants, egghead college professor—usually some dweeby guy who could never do anything well but read books.

—Tell this professor of yours to mind his own damn business! The world would be a lot better off without some screwed up, overeducated college brat telling the rest of us how to live our lives.

—I might be a janitor, but does this guy really think we are stupid enough to believe him? It's all show-biz blabbermouth crap! If he were

really that concerned about the work we do, he'd offer to come help us once in a while, rather than just talking it up to the world. I haven't seen any law professor busting his butt to come buff floors with me. Most probably don't know how! We can't even get them to empty their own trash! I'd settle for that, rather than some highfalutin, job swapping idea that this guy knows would never happen in a million years. Maybe he can sell that line to a bunch of fruitcake students, but he sure can't fool us janitors. Ω

The CAROLINA CRITIC

A Student Journal of News & Opinion

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2/18/91 THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER CORRELL
CORRELL NEWS SERVICE



Radio Days

Just How Alternative Do You Have to Be?

Jason James

"Dlxoty quomsat °Id¶ lacrosse tillsnog." For many Carolina students, this is easier to understand than the music of student radio station WXYC. And, just as most people would stop reading if this article continued like it began, most people change stations after giving WXYC a short listen. This is not necessarily bad. Just as there are a lot of good movies besides Star Wars, WXYC's small listener base does not make it insignificant.

In years gone by, WXYC has been affectionately labeled "Radio Free Carrboro," an oblique parody of the federal government's Cold War weapon. But if anything, the moniker suggests the station's preoccupation with exposing alternative music at the expense of students. This is where the problem starts. It is student fees that pay the bulk of WXYC's bills, yet many students find the music inaccessible. They are paying for a product that they don't use and have a legitimate reason to question why.

What exactly is the format? There really isn't one. The response, "popular music of the 20th century" is frequently given. And since "popular" has a particularly loose definition at the radio station, WXYC's format covers a lot of territory. The station is not a slave to any genre, nor does it generally clump musical styles into two-hour segments like the "Short Order Jazz Brunch All-Request Café." Rather, DJs are encouraged to vary their shows as much as possible. A typical set of about five songs might include rap, reggae, punk and Frank Sinatra classics. This way, the serious WXYC listener will probably not like all the music in a given hour, but will hear a few songs they know, a couple of new ones they like, and be happy when the latest single from the "Suicidal Flesh-Eating Squirrels" ends.

This system also creates a radio atmosphere that is hardly "lite" or "jammin'." Listeners must take their music as seriously as any class. Faced with an incessant onslaught of varied and challenging music from different genres and time periods, they become music analysts and historians.

This is, to say the least, not the kind of radio station many students want. Tired from a long day of classes and studying,

many want foot-tapping entertainment, not an example of early 1920s blues and the latest Polvo grunge-o-rama. So instead of tuning in the radio station their student fees purchased, students instead turn to the boring fare of the commercial stations. For many, however, this is not satisfying. Many students have told me that they dislike WRDU because they have already heard "Stairway to Heaven" several hundred times. Others are bored by the endless Bell Biv DeVoe "Poison" rip-offs on G-105. These students are potential WXYC listeners. But they cannot stomach its overly challenging format.

Indeed, the typical listener is often not even a Carolina student. Many listeners are "townies." Others are drop-outs. Then there

is always some looney tune who requests "Mr. Tambourine Man" every two hours. Some jocks, when it is pointed out that the format is inaccessible to students, say things like, "But all the dishwashers at Breadman's listen to my show." Maybe, but they are not the ones paying for it—UNC students are.

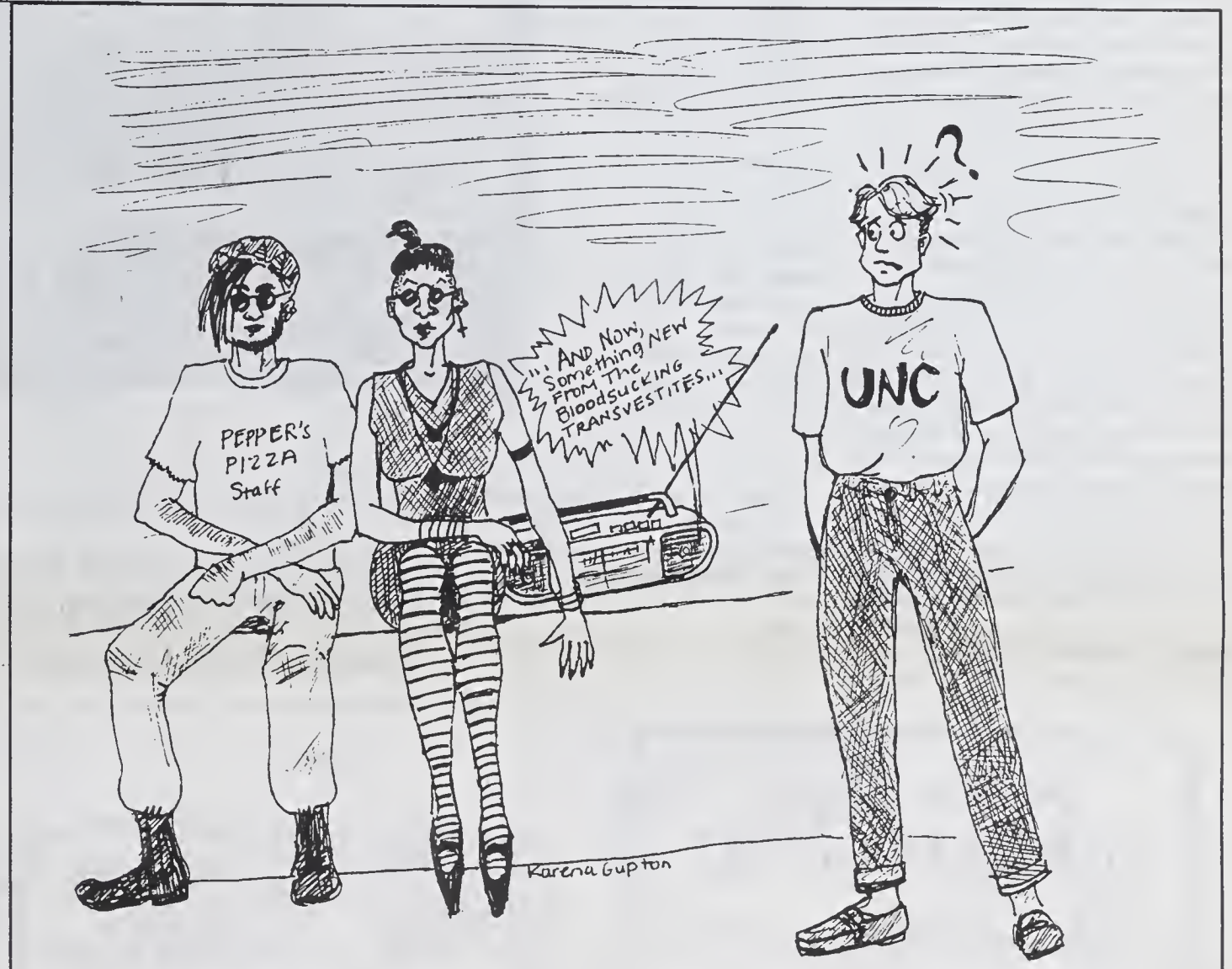
By now the problem should be clear. WXYC is not giving its student funders their money's worth. There are two simple solutions. The first is for WXYC to change its format to something more accessible.

This is what Duke's WXDU has done. Several years ago, WXDU had an even less structured format than WXYC, played more challenging music, and had even fewer listeners. Now, WXDU has a "college/alternative" type of format, and bands like

the Stone Roses, the Feelies, the Cure, Bob Marley, etc. get lots of airplay. In sum, WXDU has become more mainstream than WXYC.

If WXYC switched to a more mainstream format, there is no doubt that more students would listen. Unfortunately, there are drawbacks to this format. To begin with, many of the interesting and unusual sounds now heard only on WXYC would be pushed off Triangle airwaves by more popular music. And secondly, there would still be plenty of students paying for WXYC and yet hating its "new mainstream" format.

There is a better answer than switching to a new format. WXYC could give student's their money's worth by not charg-



ing them. WXYC's budget is about \$20,000 per year, most of which comes from student fees. The difference is made up by an annual "'70s Dance" and "Beg-A-Thon." If WXYC became independent of the student fee portion, it would be completely free to play any music the FCC approves. (N.W.A. is still out, of course). They could hire anyone they want, not just students.

Independence would become a big advantage in raising money through donation events like the "Beg-A-Thon." Listeners would know that WXYC needed their money, unlike today, when the money seems more like icing on the cake, seed money for new projects or to expand the fairly substantial music library.

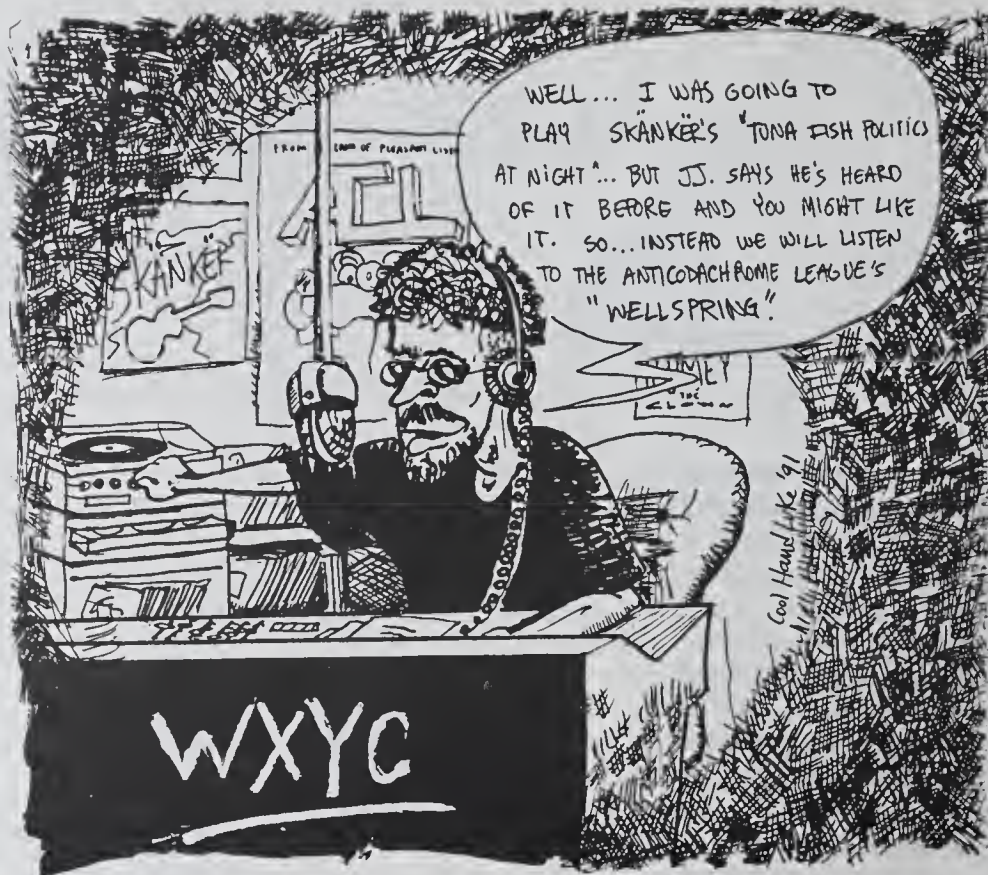
The station could also raise money by selling advertising. Now, because WXYC is non-profit, they couldn't run trendy Michelob beer ads complete with Phil Collins songs. But if they copied PBS's corporate sponsorship announcements, they could say things like, "WXYC's programming is brought to you in part by a grant from the Anheuser-Busch Corporation, makers of fine products like Michelob beer." This seemingly boring announcement might cause some "advertisers" to hesitate. However, the altruistic nature of a grant builds a favorable image for the business, and a grant is also tax-deductible.

These suggestions are not hypothetical. Other radio stations seem to be doing just fine being independent and alternative. Raleigh's classical station WCPE has existed for more than 10 years on corporate

and individual donations. The Baltimore/Washington area has the commercial alternative station WHFS. Both these stations have a small and devoted body of listeners, and both are surviving without taxpayer handouts.

WXYC's small and devoted body of listeners know that it is one of the best stations in the country at what it does. Over the years, it has consistently attracted well-informed and open-minded people to spin records. Unfortunately, WXYC is not for everyone at UNC, even though they all pay for it. Ω

Jason is a senior political science major and jock at WXYC...or at least he was before this article came out.



It's the end of the year and our coffers are low. Help us start the next year with a bang. Send your tax-deductable donation to: 01 Steele Bldg., Chapel Hill, NC 27599.

So You Want To Be a Journalist?

Scholarships are now available for youthful journalists at the National Journalism Center in Washington, D.C.

The NJC, established in 1977 to help correct imbalances in the media, trains young people in the basic skills of journalism, within a context of traditional values.

Highlights of the program include:

- Location on Capitol Hill
- Three 12-week sessions annually (summer, fall, winter)
- Practical experience with newspapers, magazines, columnists, news services
- \$1,200 scholarship
- Assistance with housing location
- Seminars with working journalists and public officials
- Job placement services

If you are interested in pursuing a career in journalism and would like further information about the NJC, contact M. Stanton Evans, National Journalism Center, 800 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20005 Phone: 202-544-1333.



—Relativism in the University—

Not Knowing Right From Wrong

John Grishin

The past twelve months has been the year of the acknowledgement

and denouncement of political correctness. Major magazines including *New York Magazine*, *Newsweek* and the *New Republic* have recognized PC as a significant movement and a grave threat to constitutional rights. Their articles have demonstrated excellent journalism and have probed the subject intelligently and deeply. It is all the more distressing therefore to contemplate our own *Phoenix*'s facile treatment of the same subject in its March 28 edition.

The *Phoenix* addresses PC as if it were commenting on the latest California fad. There is even a quiz in the back of the issue asking students if they considered themselves to be PC. One of the three articles on PC in the issue contains such statements as: "It (PC) seems reasonable enough, perhaps a little idealistic but not outrageous enough to create such debate and turmoil." It also quotes one University sophomore: "If you can change some of the language that is being used, you might be able to change some attitudes."

The title of the article, "PC-Speak", suggests that the author is completely aware of the similarity between PC speech and Orwellian Newspeak, but the tone of the article indicates that the author is completely unruffled by its insidious implications. In fact, the article treats the subject like just another harmless point of view, no more or less valid than any other.

I was galled by the *Phoenix*'s light-hearted dismissal of so serious an issue. It seemed the author was incapable of judging whether the PC movement was good or bad, right or wrong. The article seemed to suggest, "Hey, it's just another opinion. How can it be less valid than any other opinion?" This tendency to hold every opinion equally valid regardless of merit or proof has a name. It is called relativism. It has been around for about 200 years, and it is used frequently by proponents of PC to further their own dubious political ends.

There is no reality. Truth is relative. Practical imperative determines what is real. These are the tenets which helped give rise to the most oppressive regimes the world has ever known. But have those

beliefs been permanently rejected along with their discredited systems or are they alive and well, threatening to someday resurface.

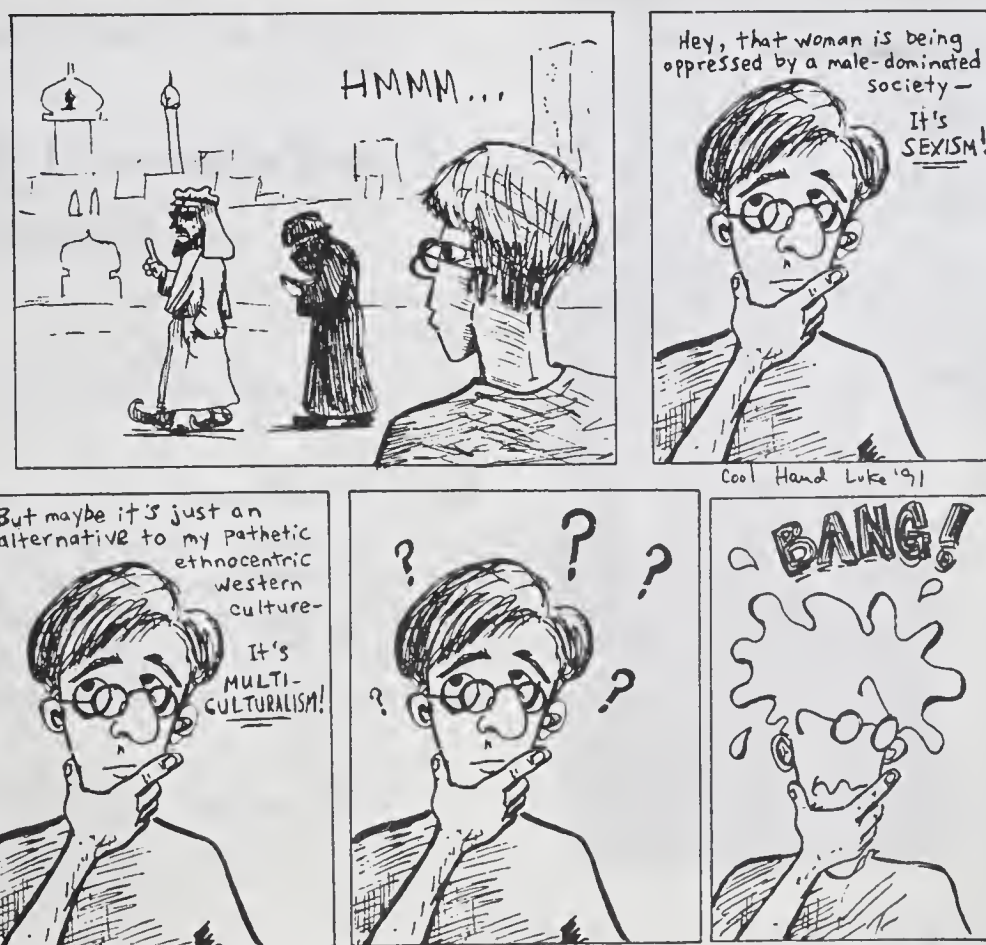
These beliefs were promulgated by Kant, Hegel, Nietzsche and Marx and led to a school of philosophy called relativism. Specifically, this school holds that objective truth and reality itself are unknowable and therefore knowledge is perspectival. This makes certain knowledge impossible. If it is impossible to determine what is true and what is false, it follows that it is equally impossible to determine what is good or bad, since we now lack the criteria for that determination. It means that truth and falsehood are not immutable, but relative.

If we accept this, it is no longer valid to favor one viewpoint over another. We no longer have the means to objectively measure quality, and any viewpoint is as right "as the next guy's." How does this philosophy manifest itself in everyday life and how does it tie in with *Phoenix*'s article? Very simply. Relativism is a tool used by PC advocates and other leftist fronts to claim legitimacy for some very question-

able causes. *Phoenix* dismisses the PC movement as a "harmless" attempt to prevent people from using pejorative terms in describing members of traditionally oppressed groups. Their expressed aim is to promote pluralism, multiculturalism and, according to *Phoenix*, to prevent further perpetuation of "stereotypes that lead to racism, sexism, etc."

In reality, the PC movement achieves the opposite of its alleged aims by limiting discourse and branding as racist or sexist anyone who dares to disagree with them. Once the opposition has been silenced, the PC advocates attempt to politicize curricula at universities by invoking relativism. They claim that since all knowledge is relative, it is wrong to claim the superiority of one curriculum over another (Remember, if we can't determine what's true we also can't determine what's good or bad, better or worse). Thus, works of questionable merit by feminists, blacks and other traditionally oppressed voices replace time-honored works solely on the basis of race or sex. *Phoenix* calls this harmless.

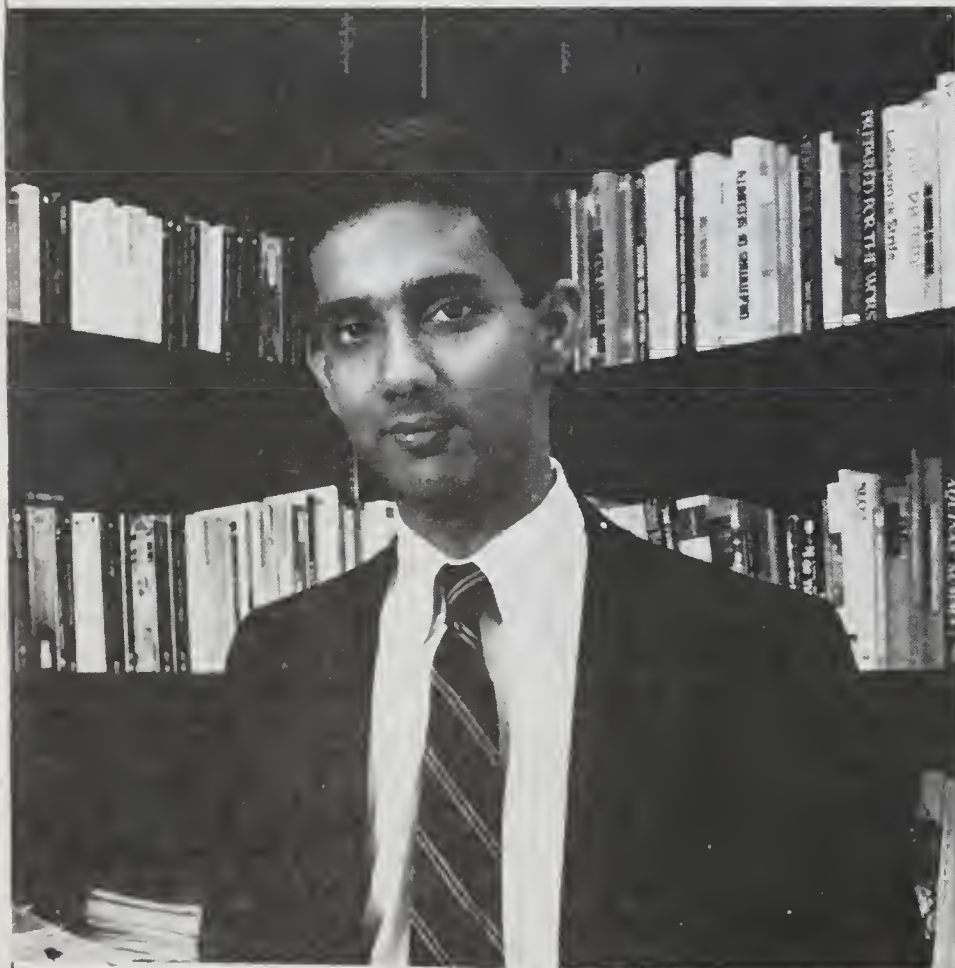
The Western Tradition is based on



constant evaluation and testing of cherished ideas by the introduction of new ones. The assumption is that there have been important ideas set forth, and that there are in these ideas fundamental and universal truths—truths worth keeping and furthering. It is absolutely true, therefore, that there is room in the debate for the expression of formerly oppressed voices. But before these “new voices” can be accepted, they must meet the same standards as the old ones—the standard of intrinsic universal truth.

Not so, claim the PC advocates. Merit is relative they claim, and therefore a work by any radical woman, black or other formerly oppressed individual is equally as estimable as any work by Aristotle, Descarte or Einstein. One feminist writer, Sandra Harding, author of *The Science Question in Feminism*, went so far as to claim that Newton’s Laws could be described as “Newton’s Rape Manual.” Judge for yourself. Does this sound like the type of work that merits equal distinction alongside the great works of history? The relativists claim that it does. But then, it’s *all* relative, right?
Ω

John is a freshman from Cary.



Dinesh D'Souza

The Carolina Critic Society dares you to attend a controversial lecture:

The Politics of Race and Sex on Campus

DINESH D'SOUZA

American Enterprise Institute researcher and former White House policy analyst, will ask if university policies designed to bring diversity and social harmony are actually perpetuating racism and ignorance. D'Souza is the author of articles in the *New Republic*, *Forbes*, the *Atlantic* and the recently released *Illiberal Education: The Politics of Race and Sex on Campus*.

Tuesday, April 23, 7:30 PM
111 Murphey Hall

Book Review: *Illiberal Education*

Dinesh D'Souza Documents the Politics of Race and Sex on Campus

Michael Byrne

In various editions of the *CRITIC*, some writers—myself included—have waxed wrathful over the supposed dangers

Illiberal Education: The Politics of Race and Sex on Campus
By Dinesh D'Souza
The Free Press, 1991
\$19.95

of “political correctness,” or PC for short. Some readers no doubt wondered what all the noise was about—what is this “PC,” and why are some people so upset about it?

The answer to these questions—and to those regarding the problems of affirmative action, racial discontent and radical curricular reform in the American university—can be found in *Illiberal Education: The Politics of Race and Sex on Campus*, by Dinesh D'Souza.

D'Souza, a research fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, shows what composes the “new orthodoxy” of racial and sexual politics on the American campus, and what it means to the traditional conception of the university—a place where all ideas, good or bad, are examined by the student in an atmosphere of uninhibited discourse. With the advent of PC, the campus is now a place where adherents of a “sensitivity” agenda now patrol the universities, ready to root out anyone they consider “insensitive.” At many universities, no student—or faculty member—is safe from these modern-day Cotton Mathers. One is guilty even when proven innocent. Yet, ironically, racial tension in the universities—particularly in the North—is increasing.

D'Souza shows how collegiate angst over “offending” someone (someone, that is, who is a member of a “victim group”) resulted at some schools in “speech codes,” threatening dire punishments to any person found guilty of “offensive speech.” This speech can be as abhorrent as blatant racial remarks, or it can be as innocuous as criticism of an individual that has nothing to do with their minority status. At some campuses, even “conspicuous exclusion of one person from conversation” can land the hapless student in hot water with the new Thought Police.

What would lead institutions presumably committed to the free exchange of ideas—and to the 1st Amendment—to turn their campuses into ideological gulags? Why have over twenty years of attempts minority enrollment—with the gestalt group of students raised in atmospheres of racial equality—resulted in new racial tension on campus, and fewer minority students graduating from college than ten years ago?

The answer, D'Souza suggests, is a vicious cycle, in which well-intentioned efforts by university administrators to assist historically unrepresented minorities has backfired viciously. D'Souza uses the University of California-Berkeley to show the problems caused by preferential treatment, and how it often hinders the very students it was intended to help.

Each year, Berkeley receives thousands more applications than it has spaces to offer. Like most other American universities, it wanted to increase its minority enrollment. When these efforts went into full swing, however, Berkeley encountered a problem: there were few minority students with the qualifications for admission under normal standards.

Confronted with this dilemma, Berkeley adopted a “damn the standards” philosophy, in which less-qualified minority—in this case black and Hispanic students—were granted admission with low SAT scores and lower grade point averages.

This may seem like “playing fair.” After all, many of the entering students were from deprived circumstances, and did not have access to good secondary schools. Why not grant such students the benefit of the doubt?

The problem is that people are hurt

**What is this “PC,”
and why are some
people so upset about
it?**

by these preferential policies—both those who allegedly benefit from them and those

who do not. The biggest problem with Berkeley policies was their impact on another minority group—Asian students.

As a result of Berkeley's policies, it was 5,000 times harder for an Asian student to gain admission to Berkeley than a less-qualified black or Hispanic applicant. A Berkeley official justified this policy as “the price you have to pay for diversity.”

Naturally, rather than promoting “diversity,” this led to resentment against the students who received preferential treatment, and placed academically unprepared students in a situation that is tailor-made for failure: Less than 40% of the students admitted to Berkeley under these policies graduated in four years.

D'Souza then turns his attention to Stanford, where student activists and university officials—again in the name of “diversity” and “multiculturalism”—mounted an all-out attack on Western civilization. Led by student activists (who occupied university offices, protesting the curriculum with the chant: ‘Hey hey, ho, ho, Western culture's got to go’), the attack on the West culminated in the replacement the “Great Books” curriculum with one stressing the works of minority and Third World writers. One of these was a work called *Travels with Rigoberta*.

Travels with Rigoberta tells of a Latin American woman who is the perfect “victim.” She is oppressed as a Latin American, a woman, an Indian in Latin America, and so on. Much of the book is simply boring, but the dull text is a diatribe against Europe, white males and Western civilization.

Rigoberta is as realistic a Latin American peasant as Juan Valdez. She escapes her “oppressed” background by traveling to Paris, where she becomes a committed revolutionary babbling left-wing jargon. This piece of politically correct junk replaces the works of Mill, Plato and other greats, who are dismissed as “dead white males.”

Rather than searching for works of other cultures based on their intrinsic worth as literature, Stanford's new curriculum specializes in victim's studies and left-wing nonsense.

D'Souza examines similar incidences perpetrated by Stanley Fish and his pedagogical cabal at Duke (which has been covered ad nauseam in other publications), and tells how student activists at Howard coerced the university into seeking the resignation of the late Lee Atwater from

the Board of Trustees. The protests were prompted by that Atwater's being a prominent Republican.

D'Souza recounts many specific incidents of preferential treatment gone wrong, such as at Penn State, where black students—and only blacks—are paid \$560 for maintaining a “C” average or better, or at Michigan, where a student was threatened with persecution under that university's “speech code” because he objected to rooming with an active homosexual. In virtually all of these cases, students are subject to draconian punishment if they are even suspected of harboring racist, sexist or homophobic views—and freedom of speech be damned.

To solve these problems, which lead

**Rigoberta is as
realistic a Latin
American peasant as
Juan Valdez.**

to increased racial and political tension on campus while doing little to alleviate the problems faced by the “victims,” D'Souza suggests a re-thinking of the steps they have taken in the name of diversity. His proposals—which have the needs of both the “oppressed” and the “oppressors” in mind—would result in much fairer ways method of ensuring the advancement of minorities on campus—and remove the aspects of the current policies of “empowerment” that have caused a resurgence of campus racism and separatism.

If you are interested in American higher education, and question some the steps the universities have taken in the name of “diversity,” read this book. It is the best proof of the essential bankruptcy of current university policy regarding racial and cultural issues that has yet appeared. D'Souza amply deserves the recognition—and from some quarters, the damnation—that he has already received. No doubt he will receive more of both. His book is truly a job well done.

Ω

Michael is the editor of the *State CRITIC*

Turmoil in the Campus Y

Ganesh Gunasekaran

Something's rotten at the Campus Y.

Rumors of internal troubles have plagued the organization for years. Previously, they affected only the most involved students, the true insiders. That changed this year. In his final report, outgoing co-treasurer Vipul Nishawala describes "an internal decaying characterized by a conspicuous lack of communication among the Y members, a relative worsening of the Y's financial position, a breakdown in established structures, and most importantly, a poisonous mood and atmosphere that started with the exec and filtered its way through the committees."

Later in the report he concludes, "A momentum of negativism has firmly established itself at the Y. The result is what is really a sad organization—a bunch of mostly white wealthy pseudo-liberal students who want to come and volunteer to feel good about themselves and to assure themselves that indeed they are wonderful people."

Getting to the bottom of the problems is a special challenge. First, many students have a fanatical, almost touching devotion to the Y. Even if they will admit that there might be something wrong with their beloved Y, they are reluctant to make their feelings public. If reform is necessary, the attitude seems, it is best accomplished by Campus Y elites, away from public light. Second, even a relative outsider like myself is immediately struck by the variety and complexity of petty personal problems which plague the Y. Certainly the Y's current problems transcend mere squabbling. However, personal, political and philosophical differences are hopelessly intertwined.

This background complicates the resolution of what may be the Y's most central conflict. Put simply, some feel the Y is a place for people to get involved and do charity, and others envision it as a radical force for social action. As the Y has expanded, it has seen a huge influx of perhaps less committed, certainly less radical students than in the past. People who would like to see the Y focus on activism rather

than volunteer work are most likely to prevail, for the obvious reason that they are the most passionate and the most intimately involved with the Y.

The two University-employed administrators clearly side with the activist contingent. Zenobia Hatcher-Wilson, Campus Y Director said, "I do see an increasing number of students volunteering. In that

"...a bunch of mostly white wealthy pseudo-liberal students who want to come and volunteer to feel good about themselves and to assure themselves that indeed they are wonderful people."

—outgoing co-treasurer Vipul Nishawala

volunteering I see a lack of responsibility for advocacy. That concerns me a great deal. I think it is a requirement within the Y that one recognizes that this organization has as its foundation that concept of social justice as a reality."

Understanding how such a seemingly innocuous topic can inspire such heated conflict can be difficult. However, a number of critical issues lie at the heart of this debate. For example, Nishawala suggests that volunteerism is inherently racist. He said, "The concepts of 'volunteerism' and 'service learning,' all imply for me a hierarchy. The attitude is condescending and it is racist, more often than not. By racist, I don't mean, 'Oh I'm going to go help these awful black people.' It is really insidious in that this kind of sentiment in volunteerism is hidden behind a good will which hides the notions of hierarchy and racism inherent in those actions. I mean, of course, a really really subtle form of racism. Racism is a byproduct of volunteerism, and volunteerism ends up hiding it. No one expects anyone who is going to be willing to do all these nice PC things to be a racist."

Heather Lynch, the current female co-president of the Y feels that volunteerism may take the focus away from underlying social problems in society. She said, "We need to be social activists. Volunteering is important, but volunteerism without a compelling desire to understand why problems exist is somewhat empty."

That sounds uncontroversial, but the answer to "why problems exist" is an inevi-

tably political one. The Y is well-recognized as a liberal place; the concerns that it has become too moderate would, in most circles, mean it is not as radical as it once was. Those calling for an increased focus on activism seem to be calling for increased radicalism and liberalism. Is there room for people who want to help out, but do not agree with the liberal ethos of the Y?

Lynch, articulated well the ambivalence many liberals at the Y feel about the issue. She said, "The Y certainly is a place for diversity of people. I certainly don't think you have to fall to

the left of the political spectrum to find a niche at the Y. Then again, I don't think the Y is for everyone. I think the Y will increasingly make it more publicly obvious where it stands. And people will obviously have to decide if they want to be involved based

on that. Still, I think ideally social action shouldn't have an ideological bent. I think all too often we tend to categorize things, say 'that's a liberal thing,' or 'that's a conservative thing.'"

One likely consequence of an increased focus on activism would be reduced student involvement. Lynch understands this and does not seem particularly troubled by it. She said, "The Y needs to define itself, and from there recruit its members, rather than feel like it needs to get every single student on this campus involved. Inevitably, there are going to be people on this campus who deem the Y is not the place for them to be, and that's fine."

Dissent over volunteerism and activism has reinforced the tensions between students on the Y's governing Executive Committee and Director Hatcher-Wilson and Associate Director Pamela Cheek. Together, these have made the Y a difficult place to be in the past year. Nishawala wrote in his final report: "Many times during the year, I considered resigning, not being able to cope or understand the mean-



ingless racism, hatred and mindless destructiveness that our body produced.”

The conflicts between students and staff have “a long and complex history,” to use Lynch’s words. The dissonance of having University employees, with administrative responsibilities, in a student organization is a large part of the problem. Also, there is no clear understanding of who has—

or who should have—final decision making authority within the Y. Power struggles are only to be expected, and few executive committee members in recent memory have disappointed those expectations.

The co-presidents whose term ended in March, Richie Harrill and Shilpi Somaya, had extremely rocky relations with Hatcher-Wilson and Cheek. Somaya and Harrill refused to comment about the two administrators on the advice of Student Legal Services, and have not released their final report for the same reason.

Some have specu-

lated quite openly that racism directed at Hatcher-Wilson and Cheek, who are both African-American, plays a contributory role in the development and maintenance of tension. The most vocal and open of these is Nishawala. He said, “Internal racism is the most important problem facing the Y. The Y is a very friendly, open place. No one wants to think that racism or insti-

tutional racism exists, since of course everyone is liberal and in favor of everything that is supposed to be correct. Talking about racism in the Y makes people get very uncomfortable.”

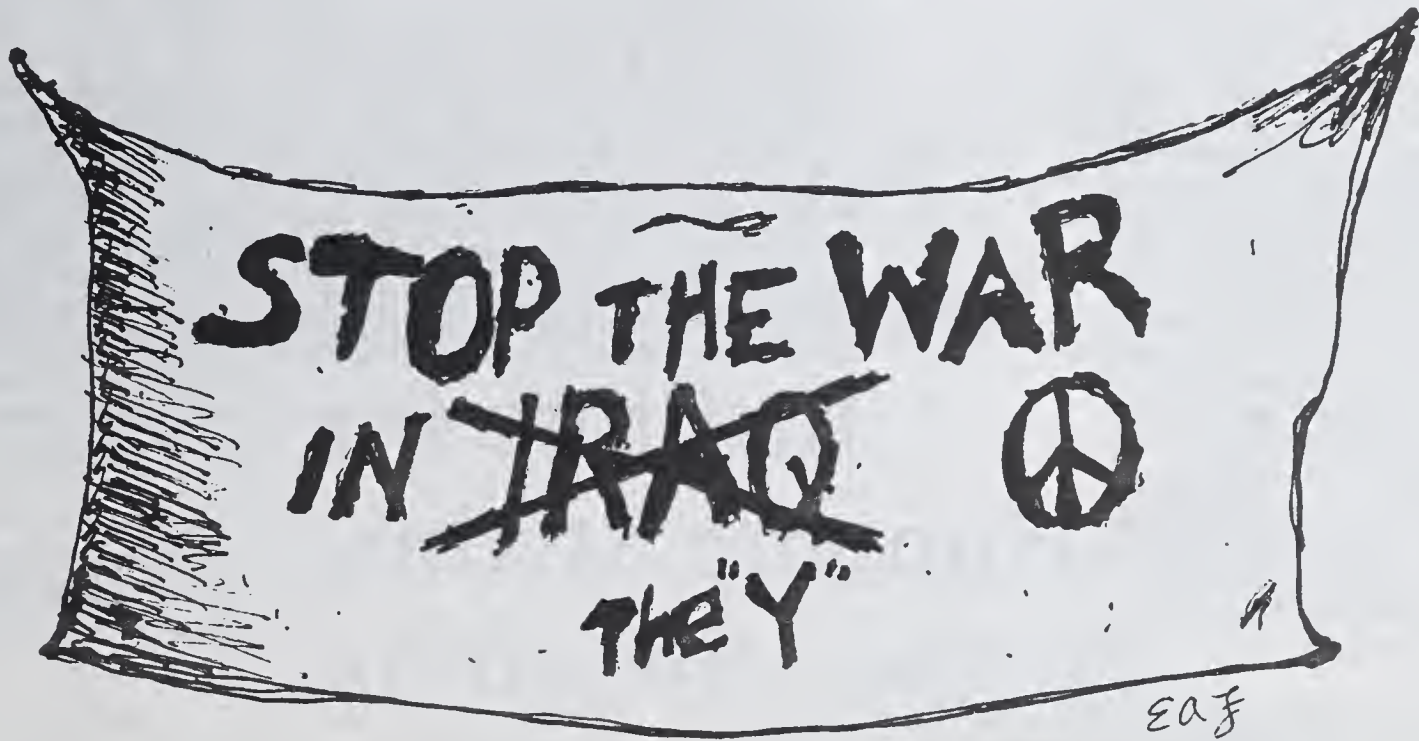
Asked to comment on the possibility that student-staff tension at the Y is a result of racism, Hatcher-Wilson said, “I’ve asked myself the question—I haven’t answered

it, but I’ve asked. Black women are not in the leadership roles in a lot of places. I wonder how many students at the Y have had black teachers, or black role model. The stereotypes of black women abound. People are more familiar with the stereotypes than the reality.”

Cheek was more forthcoming, although she emphasized that racism was not the

main cause of tension. She said, “I think people have an image of what a black woman is going to be like. There are no problems as long as it is at that level. But I am an administrator at this university. I’m not going to be that ‘Come lay your head on my breast’ Aunt Jemima type. The problems arise when I do not fit the stereotype, when I challenge people to think, or be more active.”

Of course, many people have expressed reservations about Hatcher-Wilson’s leadership. For ex-



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ample, she came under a great deal of fire last year after the high-profile national Student Environmental Action Coalition was pressured to leave the Y. Attributing all the complaints as racism or personal would be difficult. Nishawala concedes this, but notes that the way in which complaints have been handled has been counterproductive.

He said, "It is a vicious circle. Ever since the two black female staff members have come to the Y, there has been controversy surrounding them. People have accused them of all sorts of things ranging from incompetence to disempowerment to lack of accountability. Regardless of whether or not that is true, the more people accuse them of that sort of thing, the less willing people are to work with them. The less people are willing to work with them, the less effective they are. Then people complain about it—but never constructively—and it all starts again. This has been going on for several years."

But things seem to be improving. The current rumors coming out of the Y speak of apology, conciliation and compromise. If Lynch and co-president Ted Teague can reform the Y, maybe the Y can get back to reforming the world. Ω

Ganesh is a sophomore who will be studying in England in the fall.

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all folks!**

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Who was Felix Morley, and why is the Institute for Humane Studies awarding \$7,500 in his honor?

Felix Morley was editor of the *Washington Post* from 1933 to 1940 and a winner of the Pulitzer Prize for distinguished editorial writing. In the *Post* and in subsequent writing, at the height of the New Deal and postwar anti-communism, Morley emphasized private property, voluntarism, and a noninterventionist foreign policy.

The Institute for Humane Studies is pleased to announce the fifth annual Felix Morley Memorial Journalism Competition. IHS will award

**First Prize: \$2,500
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Third Prize: \$1,000**

to outstanding young writers whose work demonstrates an appreciation of free enterprise and individual liberty. In addition, five runner-up prizes of \$500 will be awarded.

Applicants must be young journalists (25 or under) or students. Judging will be based on three to five pieces published between January 1, 1990, and June 15, 1991, and may include articles, editorials, opinion pieces, essays, or reviews.

The Morley competition is judged by a distinguished panel of reporters, writers, editors, and academics. Prizes are awarded based on the writing ability, appreciation of liberty, and potential for development demonstrated in the submitted material.

Application Deadline: June 15, 1991

To obtain rules and application form, write to: Morley Prize Secretary, Institute for Humane Studies, George Mason University, 4400 University Dr., Fairfax, VA, 22030-4444.

The CAROLINA CRITIC

June 30, 1991

Volume 5, Number 1



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CAMPUS CONTROVERSY HEATS UP SUMMER

THE CRITICAL

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Summertime Rolls

• Suspense that puts **Hitchcock** to shame: We just thought we'd tell you there's less than 8,000 days left until the opening of the time capsule donated by the Class of '88. Keep on enjoying the little chocolates inside your calendars.

• Note: This issue's Critical Eye will take on a challenging new experiment—**boldfacing** people's names. It's surprising what we'll stoop to to entice a *Headline News* society.

• UNC biochemistry professor **Howard Fried** was arrested for exposing himself and peeping into a Kensington Trace apartment, reports the *Daily Tar Heel*. Although Fried denies the incident, the apartment owner reportedly asked the Chapel Hill Police for the opportunity to identify "an incriminating mole." Police spokeswoman **Jane Cousins** quickly announced that a "tallywacker search" was out of the question.

• In case you didn't notice, the controversial "Student Body" sculptures that were outside Davis Library were moved to the courtyard between Bynum and Hamilton Halls. Employing the "If you have a problem, move it" strategy, some campus officials apparently think the statues will cease to be "racist and sexist" in a different location.

• If you think Canada's "national" health insurance is the most covetable thing since **Isaac's** blessing, guess again, says Washington's Competitive Enterprise Institute. They report that more than half of all Canadians take out supplemental private insurance plans.

• Worried that his staff of eight lawyers and seven Ph.D.s were becoming overintellectualized by constantly reading esoteric journals, Vice President **Dan Quayle** asked them all to start reading *People*, reports *Reason* magazine. Actually, *People* was Quayle's second choice—but the *Phoenix* doesn't come out in the summer.

• Interested in free minds and free markets but can only find the *Militant* socialist

newsweekly at the Bull's Head Bookshop? Although you can find the *Railway Clerk Interchange* at Davis library, can you pick up a good magazine on individual liberties? Ask the Bull's Head manager and the Davis serials department to carry periodicals like *Reason*, the *Pragmatist* and *Liberty*.

• German politician **Baerbel Tewes** has proposed that all men pay a tax that would fund women's self-help groups, *Reason* reports. The tax would help "repair the lifelong damage inflicted by men." Apparently, failure to lift the lid is becoming *really* serious over there.

• The forces within: "Privatization of housing is a very important factor in liberating man from the bondage of state control." —**Gavriil Popov**, mayor of Moscow

• In May, Sen. **Terry Sanford** offered a bill to create a "mini-Marshall plan for Central America." Another bill, supported by Sen. **Jesse Helms**, proposed that U.S. economic assistance to Central America be used to promote free market economies. The results? Sanford bill: passed 87-9; free market bill: rejected 38-58.

• Actor **Margot Kidder** claims that her recent employment woes are connected to a secret showbiz blacklist against Persian Gulf war protestors, according to *Insight* magazine. C'mon Margot—just because nobody wants to make *Superman V* doesn't mean you're being blacklisted. If Hollywood really was throwing out everyone who leaned left, there'd be nothing on TV but *Major Dad*.

• The following list of state employees' salaries is excerpted from the *Speciator*:

UNC-CH Athletic Director **John Swoford**—\$141,000

Governor **Jim Martin**—\$119,808

NCSU Football Coach **Dick Sheridan**—\$192,000

UNC-CH Basketball Coach **Dean Smith**—\$168,000

UNC-CH Radiology Professor **James Scatliff**—\$209,200

UNC President **C.D. Spangler**—

APHORISMS

Information is the oxygen of the body politic.

-M. Stanton Evans

The Space People will contact us when they can make money by doing so.

-David Byrne

The greatest things about America are the Brooklyn Bridge and the plumbing.

Marcel DuChamp

In the beginning, all was America.

-John Locke

I think they probably got it on, Jesus and Mary Magdalene.

-Madonna

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• As a public service message, we'd like to inform any reality-dodging Democrats out there that it's now officially time to take the "Gantt for U.S. Senate" bumper sticker off your car. Chronic bumper sticker procrastinators can stay tuned for the announcement of "Mondale/Ferraro '84" Amnesty Day.

• "If the Democrats were an Olympic entry, they would be the Jamaican bobsled team." —**Mark Shields**, *Washington Post* columnist.

• Minnesota's Judge **Isabel Gomez** has disallowed a little girl to be adopted by her foster parents of nearly two years, *National Review* reports, because she is black and they are white. The state's Minority Heritage Preservation Act prohibits interracial adoption. Get a grip—just because the cast of *Dif'rent Strokes* wound up a bunch of deadbeats doesn't justify government-perpetuated racism.

• In related news, during the First Annual Critic "Breakfast and Beerbongs" Roast for circus legend **Gunther Gebel-Williams**, one of our staffers noticed a peculiar addition in Life cereal's "Where's Waldo?" search&find game. While looking for milk, juice and, of course, Waldo, she also spotted several interracial couples frolicking hand-in-hand on the back of the box. Pretty progressive for breakfast food. Now, if only government imitated Life...

• Other highlights of the Critic Guntherfest included a ritzy memorabilia auction with master of ceremonies **Robin Leach** and a tribute slide show narrated by Vegas hotshots **Sigfried and Roy**. **Mr. T**, supermodel **Paulina** and other members of the ultrarich jetset crowd all brought covered dishes.

• Make a run for the border: After Irish crooner **Sinead O'Connor** refused to play the national anthem before her U.S. concerts, rap star **M.C. Hammer** suggested that she go back to her native country, reports *TV, etc.* Boasting that he would even pick up her air fare, Hammer was later presented with O'Connor's \$2,624 bill. He promptly paid up.

• On a similar note, the Critic recently discovered that Hammer was also connected to the departure of Zimbabwean campus activist **Dale McKinley**. Though we appreciate the rapper's intentions, our trough of Critical Eye fodder ran low all year.

• 100% Stupid: "I'll tell you one thing that pleases me," said Connecticut Governor **Lowell Weicker** after he proposed to

institute a state income tax. "Everybody is [annoyed]. Not one side or the other, but everybody. Now doesn't that tell you this plan is fair?"

• The *Censorship Chronicle* recently reviewed Tucson's *Weekly World Noose*: "An entire zine devoted to killin' yourself. Autopsy pictures, morbid newspaper clippings, hilarious comics, and anguished letters from suicidal children make this zine a winner." Sadly, we can't decide which magazine is more twisted.

• White House Chief of Staff **John Sununu**, recently reprimanded by President Bush for bumming rides on corporate jets, has promised to reform. Now if we can only get **Ted Kennedy** to put on his pants.

• Would-be President **Michael Dukakis** will soon give a seminar on economic development at Harvard's Kennedy School. UNC will follow this lead by presenting N.C. House Speaker **Dan Blue** on "How to Run a Balanced Budget," while former

cow-trampled governor **Jim Hunt** will speak on "The Care and Feeding of the Bovine Species."

• What next? **Gerald Ford** giving lectures on "The Agile Executive?"

• Balkan Update—from the region you care about. Slovenia and Croatia recently voted to secede from Yugoslavia. Look for the "Slovo" and the "Croto" to join the popular "Yugo" at your neighborhood dealership.

• Hypocrites "R" Us: Congressperson **Pat Schroeder** appeared before the House recently stressing the need for a strong national defense. You see, Defense Secretary **Dick Cheney** wants to close a useless military base—in her district. Schroeder has a voting record of 100 percent for cutting defense everywhere else. Apparently, a strong Colorado means a strong America.

• "A king was having a discussion with a spiritually developed one and asked, 'What should I do when my government does not have enough money to do all the important things?'"

"The developed one replied. 'Use the ancient time-honored method of taking a tenth from the people's production' was the answer.

"Taking two-tenths is still not enough, not to mention one,' said the king.

"Decrease the tax, attract people to till the land and invest in your country. This means: increase the revenue by decreasing it. When all people have enough, the government has enough. When people do not have enough, how can the government have enough? Too much tax is self-robbery in that it does not nurture the strength of people to pay the tax."

—from Taoist writings

• And you thought we weren't into multiculturalism!

CRITIC ALMANAC

Percentage of Americans who say they would kill a stranger for \$10 million: 7

Percentage of college faculty members who describe themselves as "conservative" or "far right": 18.2

Percentage who describe themselves as "liberal" or "far left": 42.4

Estimated amount that pitcher Roger Clemens will earn this season, per strikeout: \$20,400

Price of a pair of fluorescent, bulletproof desert-camouflage jeans from Neiman Marcus: \$800

Percentage of student borrowers who don't repay their government loans: 16

1990-1 state subsidy for out-of-state students at Chapel Hill: \$4,680

at N.C. School of the Arts: \$8,723

Number of child molestation cases involving the Boy Scouts reported between April 1971 and July 1990: 416

Price of a two-week session at the World Peace Camp for teens: \$1,500

Percentage of Peru's coca crop destroyed by U.S. assisted forces: 1

Percentage destroyed by insects: 30

Amount of unclaimed private funds held by state agencies: \$5,839,676,660

Sources: *Raleigh News&Observer* (4/29/91), *Chronicle of Higher Education* (5/8/91), *Harper's*, *New Dimensions* (6/91), *Charlotte Observer*, *Insight*

My Agenda For Student Congress

Timothy K. Moore

From the Publisher: Student Congress has been a controversial topic since the resolution to end CGLA funding passed in May. We've read *DTH* reports and seen Alex DeGrand's "Bash a Gay: It's the Law" cartoon. Response in the *DTH* Reader's Forum has ranged from a poli sci grad student crying "Why can we not recognize the oppressive potential of the majority?" to a junior judging "The CGLA is intolerably unAmerican. Not only is the unnatural act, the basis for homosexuality, twisted and perverted, it is illegal under N.C. law."

To get a better understanding of Student Congress, we asked Speaker Tim Moore and Andrew Cohen, a representative who opposed the CGLA bill and prompted an investigation and shutdown of Student Congress, to explain their views on these recent events. However, though Cohen is a regular contributor to the Critic, he was advised by legal counsel not to contribute an article on this topic.

When the *Carolina Critic* asked me if I would write an article on my role as Speaker of the UNC Student Congress, I was delighted. I saw it as the chance to have a common sense publication present the facts

and truth that have been clouded by the biased reporting of the *Daily Tar Heel*, a newspaper with a tradition of attacking those who hold conservative views. In this article, I will lay out my student service agenda and present the facts behind the recent debates in Student Government.

In February 1991, I ran for Student Congress Representative for District 21 on a student service platform. It consists of:

- examining the needs of students and finding solutions to address those needs
- cutting back waste of student fees
- formation of the Student Issues Analysis Board
- placing the needs of the individual students over those of special interest groups that only seek to further their own growth and agendas at the expense of other students' hard-earned money.

In March, I ran for Speaker of Congress and during that campaign announced my positions on many issues, concentrating on streamlining student government and making it more responsible toward all students as opposed to just special interests. The issue then, as now, was not centered around an anti-special interests platform,



The CAROLINA CRITIC

A Student Journal of News & Opinion

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Thanks to the greater James Family

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but rather stressed self-sufficiency for groups which rely on the "public trough" for funding.

Taking on special interests is politically dangerous at UNC. I knew this when I ran for Congress and for Speaker. Nonetheless, I made the decision not based on furthering any political aspirations, but on doing justice for the average UNC student who is tired of seeing their student fees given to special interest groups that they may not even agree with. It's also not the "politically correct" thing to be conservative at UNC, yet I proudly admit that I am, just as I did during my campaign. I was well aware that I would receive much criticism from the special interest supporters when I supported the resolution calling for the defunding of the Carolina Gay and Lesbian Association (CGLA.) Despite the opposition, I introduced the resolution along with Representative Pratt and four of the summer appointees and saw it passed by the Summer Student Congress.

The debate concerning the CGLA defunding has been heated and diverse, covering many issues regarding the legality and qualifications of the CGLA to receive student fees. The debate has primarily focused on the North Carolina General Stat-

utes 14-177 in which sodomy or homosexuality is defined as illegal. The interpretation by some representatives is that our Congress cannot fund a group that advocates an illegal activity. Opposers say that since illegal activity occurs in residence halls, the RHA should be defunded following such logic. However, that argument is totally flawed. Does RHA advocate committing illegal activities in residence halls? Of course not. However, the CGLA openly and primarily promotes committing and accepting illegal activity.

Another point against CGLA funding is the organization's purpose and its benefit to the student body. In the opinion of many members of Congress, the CGLA does little to benefit the entire student body. Rather it seeks to further its own political prestige and aggrandizement. Providing benefits to the student body at large is regarded by many members of Congress as a crucial issue in determining the viability of receiving student fees. Many members of Congress don't feel that the CGLA provides cultural and educational opportunities to the general student body. As a result, there has been considerable support for its defunding.

While the CGLA defunding resolution

has taken the spotlight for the past few weeks, the Congress has more issues to address. Budget cut issues will be of great importance in the 73rd Congress. The Summer Congress has made attempts to alleviate the effect of budget cuts through two bills that I authored. They are a bill to donate \$1000 to UNC libraries and a bill to donate funds to UNC financial aid for a need-based scholarship. These appropriations are considered to be genuinely responsive to student needs during this time in which library hours and subscriptions have been cut and financial aid to needy

students has been decreased.

The role of Student Congress this year will be determined not by its speaker, but rather by individual representatives and the legislation that is discussed. Students should become involved in the legislative process and contact their elected representatives when a concern arises that the Congress should address. Unlike the 72nd Congress, which was often criticized for its acquiescence and inability to confront issues, the 73rd Congress is ready to take on controversial issues and see that the will of the students is represented.

My agenda as Speaker of Congress is to see that students are well-represented and that special interests do not govern the actions of the Student Congress. I hope to see campus parking, campus recycling, campus security and off-campus student concerns addressed. The discussion and resolution of the issues should be more important than funding special interests, and if students become involved in the process, they will. The addressing of these issues will determine the credibility and success of the 73rd Congress. As Speaker and as Representative of District 21, I plan to do the job I was elected to do—serve the students. Ω

Timothy K. Moore is Speaker of Student Congress.

**The CGLA
openly and
primarily
promotes
committing and
accepting illegal
activity.**

SSCR-73-001

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INTRODUCED BY MR. MOORE FOR HIMSELF, MR.
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LIEURANCE, AND MS. NORRIS FOR IMMEDIATE
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ADOPTED BY A ROLL CALL VOTE OF 8-5-2

FOR: ALLEN, BROWN, JACKSON, LIEURANCE,
MCLEAN, MOORE, PRATT, TUCK

AGAINST: CLARK, COHEN, DOEPNER, SASSEEN,
VIOLANTE

ABSTENTIONS: NORMENT, ZENNICK

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Verging on Merging

Artemis Dhoneson

All the talk of merging the Chapel Hill and Orange County school districts reminded me of story I heard recently. A good friend of mine recently got his masters in education. Part of the program included a teaching stint at Orange County High School. Though the school is not

far from my friend's hometown of Chapel Hill, his experience as a teacher was far different from his experience growing up.

At Chapel Hill High School, he remembered most students as working to go to college. They did their homework and studied for tests. Taking intellectual pursuits beyond the classroom, some even went to "Math Club" or the "Computer Club" in the evenings. To be sure, many of his peers were looking for nothing more than a high school diploma, and they performed accordingly, but he noted the pervasive academic atmosphere of his alma mater.

As a history teacher at Orange High School, his experience was quite different. Assigned readings were rarely done, questions posed to the class were rarely answered. When one of his students flunked the first test, my friend was encouraged to quietly pass him "so he can play football on Friday night." All was not completely bad—there was a minority of students who worked hard and wanted to learn, though even they were often hampered by poor reading and studying skills.

These different emphases are evident in the recently released achievement test scores. In the three grades tested, Chapel Hill students performed in the 80 percentile and above nationally while their Orange County peers scored as low as the 49 percentile.

The differences between the schools are not caused by money. Money is not the simple problem nor the simple solution. More money will not make kids turn off MTV and turn on to Shakespeare. Attitudes towards learning need to be changed.

The county schools may have a smaller budget, but my friend's classes were not overfilled, nor were his textbooks outdated or inadequate. Though the facilities were not state-of-the-art, they were good enough

to teach history. Many hope that the Chapel Hill-Carrboro schools system rich coffers could benefit the entire county. There is no

doubt that some county students would benefit from the additional facilities and programs money can buy. But as

members of the Chapel Hill school board have pointed out, it takes more than money

to improve student performance. Mary Bushnell, school board vice chairwoman, pointed out in the *Chapel Hill Herald*, "It's not just what resources you get, but how you use them."

The difference lies in the attitudes of the students and their parents. Many students were not looking for an education, but for a high school diploma and a new Camaro. Often, even their parents were more concerned with "the big game" than with their children's scholastic achievements. Unfortunately, this attitude is not only anti-educational, but outdated, as well. Jobs for unskilled laborers are getting scarce. The economic outlook makes education even more necessary.

In sum, what may seem like bad news

for Orange County education could spearhead much needed positive change. If Chapel Hill-Carrboro City schools join with Orange County, a few students would ride the bus a little longer in the morning, and most students would get a better education. Ω

Artemis Dhoneson is a recent graduate of the University.

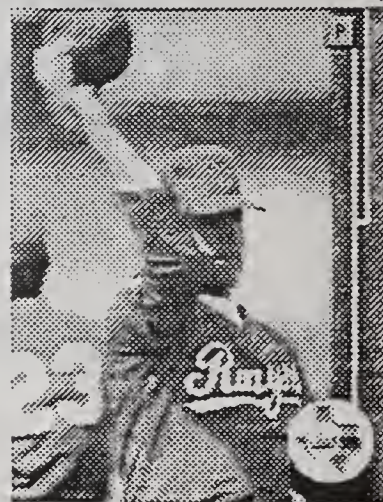
**More money will not
make kids turn off
MTV and turn on to
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Wastin' Our Money Again

Grant Thompson

"Is your mind controlled by radio waves?" I didn't think so, but it's not often you see a middle-aged man with a sign draped over his torso. So I approached and discovered that "every large corporation and all colleges have secret mind control departments." The guy was tragically sincere in his warnings. He even gave me an address to write to (Robert Lansberry, 5148 Butler St., Pittsburgh, PA 15201), but warned that if I didn't receive an answer—"it's because of mail censorship."

Welcome to Washington, D.C., politico-playground, lunatic's asylum and, incidentally, seat of the most powerful government in the world. Like many Americans, I've always wondered how the federal government works. I decided to start modestly. I ruled out Congress because with 535 members debating every conceivable issue, it's too complicated. The Supreme Court, with its grand history and soaring colonnades, was too intimidating. Having made a "D" in high school physics, the Energy Department was out of the question. I settled on a homely, basic-sounding department—Agriculture.

After trekking across Capitol Hill, I was informed by two armed policemen that I couldn't enter the Department of Agriculture without a pass. Gee, this farming stuff must be more intense than I thought. Temporarily thwarted, I stepped back outside and walked back to another entrance. I told these guards that the secretary had told me

to come pick up some materials. Being sharp, ever-vigilant types, the guards wanted to know which secretary. "Uhhh, you know, *the* secretary, you know, ah, the main one," I responded coolly. Won over by this deft display of subterfuge, they let me in.

I looked at the building directory, searching for someplace to start. Let's see—finances, acquisitions, records...nothing looked promising (or agricultural.) But there was a snack bar, cafeteria, library, gift shop, employee travel agency and barber shop. Information Office! That was it. It took me a while to find Room B-1806, but it was worth the trouble. Since the two publications I wanted cost \$16 and \$4.50 respectively, I asked if I could copy a few pages from them. "Oh, just take them," the secretary laughed, "but don't tell anyone I said so." "OK," I lied.

Lots of good stuff in these books. First of all, the Department of Agriculture is huge. With a staff of 110,000 and over 13 separate agencies, the main offices alone sprawl over three city blocks. Its size alone makes one wonder how farmers managed to get by before its creation. Secondly, the U.S.D.A. is only partly concerned with agriculture. Its *Fact Book* boasts that it not only helps farmers, but "business, industry, rural residents, and U.S. citizens in general." This was good to know, since it helps explain the existence of one U.S.D.A. employee for every 20 farms. And also

how these employees manage to spend an average of \$22,000 a year *per farm*. Although interesting, such a vast behemoth was clearly too much for a mere 20-year-old to tackle.

I decided to focus on one agency within the department, the Rural Electrification Administration. Because of its relatively small size and the simplicity of its mission—to bring electricity to rural areas—I thought I could get a handle on it.

Roosevelt created the REA in 1935. Today, \$63 billion in loans and guarantees later, its mission is accomplished. According to the REA, more than 98.8 percent of rural areas have electricity. In fact, the proportion of rural areas with electrical service has not dropped below 98 percent since 1964. Yet the REA spends about \$2.5 billion every year. In fact, just last year, the REA dispensed over \$850 million in loans with interest rates of between 0 percent and 5 percent (something to think about next time you fill out a student loan application.)

Of last year's \$850 million in subsidized loans, approximately \$250 million went to encourage the expansion of telephone service. You see, only 96 percent of rural farms have telephones, so there's still quite a lot of money to be spent in this area.

The REA boasts that "total losses to date have amounted to only \$44,478." Impressive, until you realize that that the REA is only talking about defaulted loans. All

REA loans lose money. You can't borrow at 9 percent and then lend at 0 percent to 5 percent without losing money.

In addition to outright loans, the REA guarantees loans from other sources—you know, like the federal government guaranteed S&L deposits. As of 1990, these guarantees totaled over \$30 billion. According to the REA, the amount of both direct and guaranteed loans has been increasing since 1947. At the same time, the REA's staff has been decreasing. In the REA's own words, "Although the total amount of financing provided or guaranteed by REA has increased over the years...REA's staff has effectively handled the increased work load." In other words, the REA loses money efficiently.

Of course, it's hard to spend all that money fast without making mistakes. "At the end of fiscal year 1990," reads the *1990 Fact Book of Agriculture*, "REA had eight financially troubled electric borrowers who were in default of debt totalling \$2.3 billion." These problems were nothing new, so the REA just sent in its "Special Projects Staff," which "negotiated the debt restructuring of more than \$6 billion involving seven borrowers." I've never quite understood how you "restructure" a debt. But I gather from the S&L debacle that "restructuring" means the government loses a lot of money later, rather than a little now.

Being new to Washingtonland, I presumed that all this loaning, guaranteeing



and restructuring was necessary to prop up an ailing industry. The REA crushed this little illusion, pointing out that "the rural electric and telephone utilities that receive financing from REA have developed into strong business organizations." In the *Wall Street Journal*, Bruce Ingersoll reports that almost half of all REA telephone loans go to just five prosperous holding companies. Incredibly, the REA is prevented by law from discriminating between needy and rich would-be borrowers. *Everyone* is entitled to their taxpayer-sponsored 5 percent loan.

You don't even have to be rural to qualify for a loan. In 1936, the REA defined rural as a town with less than 1,500 inhabitants. The neat thing is, if you were rural in 1936, the REA counts you as rural in 1991. In the *Washington Monthly*, James Bennet notes that the REA has subsidized power to resorts such as Hilton Head, As-

I haven't received
any \$30,000
donations from
electric lobbyists
lately.

pen and Vail.

Even if the REA manages to provide telephone and electrical service to 100 percent of rural areas, its future looks bright. In 1990, Congress established a "Rural Business Incubator Fund" to encourage rural development. According to my handy *1990 Fact Book of Agriculture*, the REA is now in the business of attracting "new businesses and funds for manufacturing plants, industrial operations buildings, a nursing home, and a fire hall." In fact, the *Fact Book* notes that 78 of these "development" borrowers received interest-free 10-year loans.

To review, I learned three basic facts about the REA: 1) its loans have little to do with ensuring the availability of electricity, 2) its loans have a great deal to do with subsidizing profits for electrical, communications and other "development" companies and 3) it thinks Vail is rural. This doesn't make much sense to me, but then again I haven't received any \$30,000 donations from electric lobbyists lately.

Next week, maybe I'll try to figure out the Farmer's Home Administration. For now, I feel the need to talk to someone relatively sane and rational—like that man on the corner with a radio-controlled mind.

Ω

Critic editor Grant is interning at Washington's Cato Institute.

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The CAROLINA CRITIC

September 6, 1991

Volume 5, Number 2



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ON THE ROAD TO DEMOCRACY

THE CRITICAL



A simple prop to occupy your time

So what *did* Kirstie Alley mean when, while accepting her Emmy Award, she said "I'd like to thank my husband for giving me the big one all these years"?

That famous leftist cook, Frances Moore Lappe, was recently quoted in the *Utne Reader* saying: "The thing that impressed me [about the Sandinistas] is the lack of dogmatism. It's exactly opposite from what you get from Washington...It's not at all that they have a formula that they are pushing down people's throats."

Speaking of pushing a formula down someone's throat, Clarence Thomas is not the only one bucking the racially-korrek party line imposed by white liberals. Michael Williams, a black staffer at the Education Department, was recently accosted by that lily-white liberal, Senator Paul Simon, for not being sufficiently black. The *Wall Street Journal* reports that during a congressional hearing, Simon told Williams, "What I want you to do, is to stand up for a heritage and make sure that everyone else who is an African-American or Hispanic-American or Asian-American...has every opportunity in our society. That's what your office is designed to do and I want you to be a champion in that cause. That's what I don't sense we are getting yet."

Mr. Williams responded that "to me, race is a bankrupt currency for making public policy decisions," and continued, saying "only 17% of the civil rights complaints we get concern race—over two-thirds are disability cases. And frankly I don't really need Senator Simon advising me on how to be black." Well said.

The state legislature increased the beer and wine retail license fee by \$80 this summer and also raised the surcharge on mixed drinks, the *DTH* reports. As Chapel Hill bar owners say that their prices will rise, bumper stickers are reportedly popping up all over town. "Fight for your right to party: PUKE ON A POLITICIAN TODAY."

In related news, a developer wants to replace Top of the Hill with an upscale shopping center. Our sympathy goes out to future Tar Heels who will have to hike to Fast Fare for take-out brewskis.

First Fowler's, now Top of the Hill. Do you smell a Fast Fare conspiracy in the air?

Washington State University will get \$210,000 over three years from the Environmental Protection Agency to determine how much methane cows make when they belch, the Sahara Club reports. Supposedly, bovine burps contribute to the greenhouse effect. Meanwhile, spurred by repeated claims that "they really stink," a crack team of UNC scientists will test for high methane emission levels released from Alex De Grand cartoons.

Communism is falling everywhere—except in our own federal bureaucracies. According to New York's liberal weekly, the *Village Voice*, "historians say the TVA [Tennessee Valley Authority] became a model for the socialist development projects of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and the Third World. Centralized planning and disregard for the realities of the marketplace still characterize the agency's program."

"It is a mark of a democracy that its press is filled with bad news. When one comes to a country where the press is filled with good news, one can be pretty sure that the jails are filled with good men."

—Daniel Patrick Moynihan

Democratic Candidate Paul Tsongas: "Democrats are people who think of the economy as an [automatic teller] machine, you hit the right buttons and money comes out...but we don't think about who puts the money in the other side." Kind of like college students.

Advertising their "Bake Sale for Peace," the UNC Committee for Peace and

APHORISMS

Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets.

—Napoleon Bonaparte

Freedom is its own punishment.

—P.J. O'Rourke

The free press is the intellectual mirror in which a people sees itself.

—Karl Marx

I have taken more out of alcohol than alcohol has taken out of me.

—Winston Churchill

I made myself a little rule a long time ago—I let people do what they want to do.

—John Wayne

Justice asserted, "It will be a great day when our schools get all the money they need and the air force has to hold a bake sale to buy a bomber." C'mon peaceniks, as much as we all like to kick back with a "special" love-in brownie or four, it'll take a lot heavier drugs to make us believe that they can shoot down missiles.

Just when you thought you'd heard it all: Animal rights activists recently demonstrated at a Carrboro Harris Teeter to protest the grocery store's new live lobster tank. "Every time I take a bite of meat...I'm thinking about the animal," one activist told the *Daily Tar Heel*. "It had a brain, it felt, just like we do."

Sorry, even though many animal activists do resemble shellfish in intellect, the ugly truth must be revealed. Thinking people come up with great ideas like

non-Euclidean geometry and post-it notes, lobsters ignorantly wander around in the ocean where it's really boring and, finally, Jabberjaw was just a cartoon.

Ever wonder what congressmen do for kicks? Congressman John Kasich attempted to force his way onto the stage during a Grateful Dead concert. While being ejected by concert organizers, Kasich, a republican, shouted his name and threatened to prevent the Grateful Dead from playing in Washington again. Mystified at Kasich's outburst, stodgy Deadheads remarked that "he must be smoking some sort of dope or something."

Saying "This isn't a mind-fool drug that makes you feel sober. This actually makes you sober," University of Georgia professor David Whitmire

veiled a drug which lowers blood alcohol levels, according to the *New York Times*.

an unrelated move, Chancellor Paul H. O'Neill proposed that fraternity rush be postponed until the spring semester. Maybe he thinks the sober pill will be it by then.

all seriousness, folks, the University of California (and our parents, if they're voting the bill) are incapable of deciding when to rush. Think about that. In their boundless wisdom, University administrators already decide how many hours we take (not less than 11 or more than 17), whether we take it pass/fail (no, only 1 hour of some sick joke called pass/D/fail), how much we spend on campus dining (at least \$100), and who gets an exclusive monopoly to feed us (Marriott). If we let them, they'll dress us in the morning and make us drink enough milk.

Washington Post editors recently endorsed a ban on malt liquors with an alcohol level of over four percent, because "...putting restrictions on what sort of mixtures can be sold to customers is far less objectionable than dictating what sort of messages people in certain selected neighborhoods see." Sure, let inner-city minorities see the ads, just don't let them buy the product. Sounds fair enough. Inner-city residents, besieged by gangs warring over banned crack with banned guns will no doubt find the *Post's* friendly paternalism reassuring.

According to the Florida Keys Keynoter, Peter Horton, head of county code enforcement, notified Dolphins Plus in a July 26 letter that keeping whales rescued after a stranding violates the area's Suburban Residential zoning." A similar statute in Chapel Hill resulted in Roseanne Barr's eviction from her swank Rosemary Street hideaway.

Competition in the service of consumers is the one and only sure way to produce a prosperity permanently spiraling upward. All political spending for purposes beyond the protection of life and property are a snare and a delusion." — Percy L. Greaves, Jr.

At a July hearing on wetlands regulation, Sen. John Chafee (R-R.I.) said that we can't protect the nation's environment "if we are going to give in to private property rights." In reality, the only environment that would be hurt by greater private property rights is the one in Capitol Hill.

The rich get richer, and...well, the poor

get slightly richer, too. U.S. Census reports defy popular notions that the rich prospered while the poor suffered during the tax-cutting Reagan years. It's true that mean family income (in constant 1989 dollars) among America's wealthiest fifth rose from \$74,419 in 1981 to \$92,663 in 1989. However, constant-dollar income among the poorest fifth also increased from \$8,906 to \$9,431 during the same period.

President's son Neil Bush was disqualified from a Denver tennis tournament in May for cheating, reports "News of the Weird." Apparently, he and his partner improperly signed up to play opponents far below their skill level in order to procure an easy win. Sadly, it seems America monitors its tennis tournaments better than its S&Ls.



CRITIC ALMANAC

Percentage of Americans who list "love" as their reason for marriage: 33

Projected number of personnel staffing federal regulatory agencies in 1992: 122,400

Increase, in percent, of time it takes for a first-class letter to reach its destination by U.S. Postal Service since 1969: 22

Percentage of welfare recipients who were black in 1969: 45

In 1987: 40

Percentage of time the U.S. Senate spends calling roll: 25

Number of classified ads in the Aug. 27 *Daily Tar Heel* seeking child care: 45

Number of lobbyists registered with congress in 1961: 365

In 1987: 23,011

Amount bank robbers managed to steal last year from federally insured financial institutions: \$50 million

Amount stolen through embezzlement and fraud: \$1 billion

Sources: Center for the Study of American Business, *Executive Alert* (7,8/91), *Daily Tar Heel* (8/27/91), *Washington Post* (8/1/91), Hedrick Smith, *The Power Game*; *Washington Post* (8/2/92), *News & Observer*, (4/29/91)

A Witness to History

Grant Thompson

When Mikhail Novikov's wife woke him Monday morning, the first thing he noticed was the "really good classical music" being played on T.V.—the kind usually played only when a Soviet leader dies. Then the telephone rang. "Do you hear that music?" asked Mikhail's friend from TASS, the Soviet news service, "It's the funeral music for perestroika."

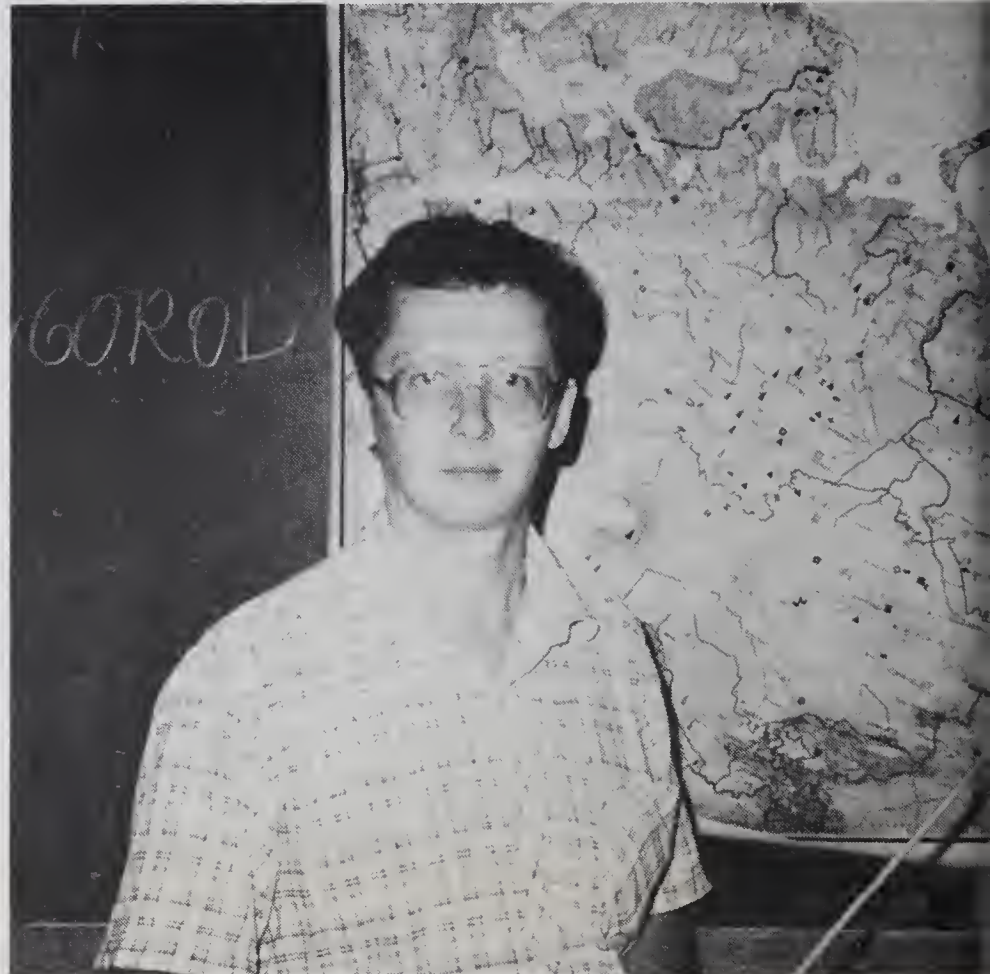
Sitting in his cramped Hamilton Hall cubicle, wearing sneakers, jeans and a green "I-zod" shirt, 29-year-old Dr. Novikov could easily pass as just another overworked graduate student. Just another graduate student who, in addition to his native Russian, speaks English, German, Italian, and French. Just another graduate student who rallied Soviet youth to the cause of democracy. Just another graduate student who witnessed firsthand the failed Soviet coup. Well, maybe not just another graduate student.

Novikov, the latest addition to Chapel Hill's sociology department, cultivated his tremendous linguistic ability while studying at Moscow's Institute of Foreign Languages. He then went on to complete his first dissertation, on the ethnic history of Switzerland, while at the

Institute of Ethnography of the prestigious Academy of Sciences, where he earned a doctorate in history. "It was interesting," Novikov recalled, because "many different nationalities and ethnic groups live in Switzerland and pursue a very peaceful life."

Novikov's fascination with ethnic and cultural interactions led him to work for three years at the Center for Ethnic Relations Studies of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. At the Center, Novikov helped resolve conflicts by working with groups such as the Communist Party Central Committee, legislatures of the republics, and nationalist independence groups. Like many of his colleagues, Novikov's interest in the nationality issue was more than an academic one. "Many of us belonged to the same ethnic group we studied. It was for us not just political, but a personal issue," Novikov remembered.

Novikov often traveled to outlying Soviet republics to speak to youth groups. "I told them to have respect for the cultures of other peoples, to place



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their own problems in the context of the problems of the whole country and to push forward democratic reforms in society as a whole." Novikov noted that "I often seemed radical to those who listened to me, but to make a change, sometimes you have to be a little more extreme."

Did Novikov feel personally endangered by the coup, because of his pro-democracy activism? "No, absolutely not," said Novikov. "I was absolutely sure perestroika was irreversible."

In between completing two dissertations, honing his multi-lingual abilities, and advocating democratic reform, Novikov found time to marry and raise a daughter. Novikov says sadly that both are still in Moscow. But he is quick to add, with more than a touch of pride, that his daughter "Nasta" (short for Anastasia), is now two years and seven months old.

Novikov credits his own parents for encouraging him to think for himself, saying "I was always taught to be independent-minded." Raising a child to be 'independent-minded' in pre-glasnost Russia is an achievement under any circumstances, but for Novikov's family

it represents an act of extraordinary courage. Novikov's grandfather was sent to a labor camp shortly after World War II, leaving behind a wife and six children.

Describing a chillingly familiar tale of Stalinist terror, Novikov said "the neighbor who lived next door to grandmother reported my grandfather to the NKVD [predecessor of the KGB]. He was immediately taken the next night. Of course, no reason was given to my family. My grandmother was then fired from her job."

When pressed on the subject of his grandfather, Novikov usually speaks evenly, without a trace of rancor or hatred. But when asked if the charges against his grandfather had any merit, Novikov's voice takes on a softly bitter edge—"absolutely not. He was a loyal citizen." Novikov's grandfather was not heard from again until 1956. On this date, he was released. He died shortly thereafter. In order to help support the family, Novikov's mother began working in a textile mill at age 14. She worked in the mill all her life, while Novikov's father made his living as a technical worker. Both are now retired.

11:00 am Wednesday, August 21, Mikhail Novikov's flight arrived in Chapel Hill. Less than 48 hours earlier Novikov had been in Moscow during the last of the failed coup. "When I first

"the neighbor who lived next door to my grandmother reported my grandfather to the NKVD. He was immediately taken the next night. Of course no reason was given to the family."

heard the coup on the radio I just didn't believe it. There was a Soviet writer who wrote a novel about three years ago predicting a coup in 1993. It was very famous among intellectuals. I thought someone was reading the novel." Although the coup was all too real, Novikov noted that he never thought it could last, "At 11:00 they issued their decree. I knew it wasn't really serious then because they worded it like

something 20 years ago. People don't take that seriously anymore." In fact, Novikov said most Muscovites "thought it was not serious at all because in order to stage a real one, they would have to have had troops everywhere and this was not the case."

The lack of support for the coup, even within the military, was evidenced by an encounter Novikov had with some troops. "I saw tanks and armored personnel carriers positioned on a bridge and went to ask the soldiers what was happening. They said they had received an order to come here, but pointed at the guns to show that they were capped. 'Just consider us a decoration' they said. 'We will never shoot.'"

Novikov related how one Moscow T.V. announcer revealed his opposition to the coup by intentionally mispronouncing 'latest.' Instead of "this is the latest news," he said "this is the last news." In defiance of the coup, one radio station, Echo of Moscow, played Soviet rock music until coup forces shut it down.

One of the most touching moments for Novikov came on his flight from London to New York. "I cried when I heard on the radio the support world leaders were giving to democracy in the Soviet Union, and especially the demonstrations in the streets of Berlin" Novikov said.

Although optimistic about the future of

the Soviet Union, Novikov has some harsh words for Gorbachev, saying "what Gorbachev needs now is very good advice, and a very good psychotherapist to help change some of his ideas about the role of the Communist Party." After a pause, Novikov adds, "He needs to understand that politics is not a

game for Soviet people. It's a matter of life and death. People are ready to die for democracy."

Editor's Note: This fall, Mikhail Novikov is teaching Sociology 152, Soviet Society.

Organizational Meeting

2nd Floor Bingham, 7 pm, Wednesday, September 11

The *Critic* is entirely student-run but completely independent of university funding. We need your help. If you have an interest in writing, drawing, photography, or any aspect of magazine production, stop by.

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8

Throwing Away the Key

Elliot Fus

"This country currently has the world's highest rate of incarceration, with 426 jail or prison inmates per 100,000 population."

Contestant #1, still clinging to his Cold War era education, thinks of the copy of *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* on his bookshelf. He immediately blurts out an answer.

Certainly, a low incarceration rate does not inherently denote a just society. If that were so, a country that simply shoots all of its criminals would be the epitome of justice.

"What is the Soviet Union?"

"No, I'm sorry. That is incorrect."

It must be that Saddam Hussein, Contestant #2 thinks to herself. He's a real bastard. With those Kurds and everything, it has to be him.

"I'm sorry, but Iraq is also incorrect."

Contestant #2's mouth makes like she's getting a molar filled, and her glasses slide down her nose. Discouraged, she pushes them up.

Finally, Contestant #3 buzzes in, visions of Nelson Mandela dancing in his head.

"Well, Alex, how about South Africa?"

Unfortunately, he was wrong, too. According to the Sentencing Project, an organization that promotes sentencing reform and the development of alternative sentencing programs, the correct "Jeopardy!" answer was "What is the United States?"

Though in 1979 the National

Council on Crime and Delinquency reported that the United States was the third highest incarcerator in the industrialized world (behind South Africa and the Soviet Union,) a 1991 Sentencing Project report says that things have changed.

"Americans Behind Bars: A Comparison of International Rates of Incarceration" reports "the incarcerated population in the United States has more than doubled in the past decade, rising from just over 500,000 in 1980 to more than one million today." The U.S. now leads the world with its incarceration rate.

With Western European rates generally between 35 and 120 per 100,000 and most Asian rates between 21 and 140, the prisoner might be as much of an American icon as hot dogs, Mom and TV evangelists.

In itself, this information is startling. But what is most crucial about America's top incarceration ranking is its consequences and implications.

Does this top ranking necessarily reflect bad policies? Perhaps not.

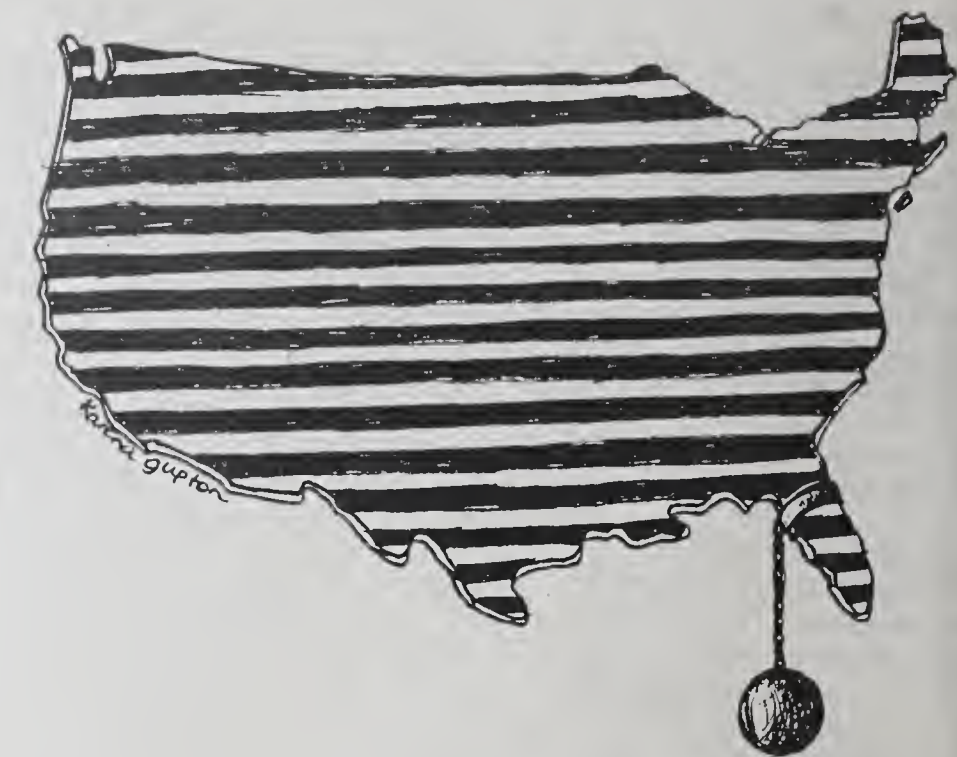
Certainly, a low incarceration rate does not inherently denote a just society. If that were so, a country that simply shoots all of its criminals would be the epitome of justice.

America's crime rates for many offenses are considerably greater than most other countries. For instance, an American is at least seven times more likely to be murdered than most Europeans. Therefore, it may be natural that high incarceration rates should parallel high crime rates.

Some may suggest that the huge incarceration increase over the last decade was beneficial to society. By increasing incarceration, we finally matched our punishment level to our crime level and taught criminals that "crime doesn't pay."

However, although those arguments may sound logical, "Americans Behind Bars" provides a distressing counterpoint. The report states:

Incarceration rates do not rise or fall directly with crime rates. Although the crime rate has dropped by 3.5 percent since 1980, the prison population has doubled in that period. Breaking down these figures further, we see first that crime dropped by 15 percent from 1980



to 1984, while the number of prisoners increased by 41 percent; then from 1984-1989 crime rates climbed by 14 percent, while the number of prisoners rose by 52 percent. Any cause and effect relationship is difficult to discern.

Apparently, this form of "getting tough on crime" cannot conclusively be linked to any noticeable decrease in criminal activity.

What makes this failure

The prisoner might be as much of an American icon as hot dogs, Mom and TV evangelists.

especially bad is its price tag. During the Reagan-Bush years, when cutting government spending was supposedly top priority, prisons and jails obviously weren't on the chopping block. On the contrary, their budgets were allowed to expand, as total incarceration costs now stand at \$16 billion a year.

It seems that major reforms in the U.S. criminal justice system are desperately needed. Appropriately,

Sentencing Project recommendations for public policy include several key ideas:

- **Repeal mandatory sentencing laws.** A 50-year-old Michigan grandmother with no previous criminal record is now serving life without parole for cocaine possession. Will it still be necessary to have her locked up when she turns 70? Without mandatory sentencing, judges can still hand down lengthy incarceration sentences when they feel appropriate. However, they are no longer obligated to apply incarceration in some circumstances where they may feel it is irrational.

- **Reduce the recidivism rate of prisoners by providing effective services.** Providing more counseling and educational services to inmates may be in the interest of society's safety and pocketbook when 62 percent of state prisoners are rearrested within three years of release.

- **Redirect the "war on drugs" to define drug abuse as a public health problem and not a criminal justice problem.** The "war on drugs" has possibly been the largest factor in incarceration increases during the last decade. If government must take our money, shift funding to drug education and treatment and away from incarceration. According to the Minnesota Citizens Council on Crime and Justice,

ee drug offenders can be treated in an
 atient treatment program or 16 in an
 patient program for every offender
 sentenced to prison. Perhaps more
 search investigating the reasons why
 g addiction is so widespread among
 underclass should also be commis-
 ned. Is our welfare system futile?
 ould schools and housing officials be
 owed more authority to eject drug
 icts?

xpand the use of alternatives to
 arceration. Although the report does
 fully tap the potential of this recom-
 ndation, it is perhaps the most
 ortant source for criminal justice
 orm today. Instead of prison (which a
 9 study calculated to cost \$17,761 a
 ar in Delaware,) a criminal who is not
 hly dangerous could opt for a less
 tly penalty ranging from work release
 1,556 per year) to house arrest
 332 per year) to regular probation
 69 per year.) In exchange for the
 son time excused, he would be
 uired to work and pay a portion of his
 ges to the state and to his victim, if

applicable, as penalty. This option could
 enable criminals to truly pay for their
 crimes rather than making the public pay
 for them.

Crime is a harsh reality, and
 U.S. policy makers are spending harsh
 sums fighting it with incarceration. If this
 spending substantially cuts crime rates, it
 may be justified. However, according to
 the Sentencing Project, the current
 incarceration system is not realizing its
 desired effect.

Tax dollars might be better
 spent on crime prevention studies and
 services than on new \$50,000 prison
 cells and \$20,000 yearly incarceration
 costs per prisoner. Some reforms may
 even be able to eliminate the need for
 these tax dollars altogether. No matter
 how the reforms come, the American
 public cannot continue paying so much
 for such small results.

Elliot is a prisoner in his own mind.

 (Clip and Mail)

So September is here, classes are moving into full swing and your brain is still addled from baking in the sun? Well, you're in luck. The *Critic's* Second Annual Post-Summer Cerebral Warm-Up is here to test your memory and hone your skills at writing the first few letters of the alphabet.

Just match the newsworthy names on the left with the descriptions on the right, and before you know it your head will be running like a well-oiled machine again. If you're lucky, you might win a fabulous prize.

Send your completed answer sheet to us by Sept. 15. All you need to do is stick it in an envelope and drop it in campus mail with our address: Carolina Critic Society, 01 Steele Building. It's that easy.

On Sept. 15, we'll pick entries at random, and the first one we pick with all correct answers will win a free lunch for two at Ham's compliments of the *Critic*.

Good luck.

Paul Reubens
 Jeffrey Dahmer
 Mikhail Gorbachev
 Bob
 Don Mattingly
 Rick James
 Clarence Thomas
 Frank Rizzo
 Thurgood Marshall
 Luke Perry
 Arnold Schwarzenegger
 Harry Reems
 Demi Moore

- A. Teenybopper stampede starter
- B. Milwaukee's worst
- C. Filmgoers find out why they call him "Pee-Wee"
- D. Former Philly mayor makes last campaign pledge
- E. Beefy cyborg appears in Gunz n Roses video
- F. "Superfreak" must be touchy about his drugs
- G. *Deep Throat* star serves as trustee to Methodist church in Utah
- H. Damn Yankee lets his hair grow
- I. Coup-stagers finally get fed up with that thing on his head
- J. Allegedly created \$50 million in improvements to New Jersey
- K. Founded the Black Student Union at Holy Cross
- L. Civil rights celebrity joins Florida Mall Walkers League
- M. Shows more than Harris Teeter can handle

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CIVIL FRIGHTS

Ernest Pasour

The "Civil Rights" bill now echoing in the halls of Congress is terribly -and typically- misnamed. Both Republicans and Democrats are operating on a premise that is irrational—that they can or should prescribe morals for the rest of us. Laws, however, have no business defending ideology. Government policies can only promote prejudice where none exists and buttress old fears.

"Civil rights" these days are not civil rights at all. They are instead a muddle of entitlements intended to help "oppressed" groups find the mainstream of American life. These laws place a strong emphasis on having "oppressed" groups represented adequately in schools, businesses, and country clubs. Businesses (which are the current bill's major target) have been collectively informed that they should hire more workers from these groups. Failure to do so is evidence of "racism."

Indeed, most Congressmen seem to agree that businesses accused of racial iniquity (or inequity, I suppose) are guilty until they somehow prove themselves innocent. Businesses, as might be expected, have gone to great lengths to prove their public spirit by hiring willy-nilly from the specified groups. Likewise, federal monies are earmarked for members of these groups in amounts not commensurate with their share of the population. These policies create many problems

First, some groups must be portrayed as evil oppressors. Members of these (unavoidably insensitive) groups resent having this label pasted on them by their elected officials. Most "oppressors" build up a reservoir of resentment that is unleashed in ugly incidents from time to time. After all, it is fairly natural to dislike being blamed for events that happened before you were born. Indeed, no matter how progressive an "oppressor" is, he can never escape his group stereotype.

Second, members of the favored groups are actually made worse off. They

are often hired, in quota-inspired haste, to jobs for which they are unqualified. When they fail, or realize why they were hired, they lose self-esteem. Members of these groups get used to being told that they are helpless pawns of a repressive majority and eventually come to believe that prejudice permeates society. Those who have been completely brainwashed begin to act as they have been stereotyped by their leaders—helpless and unproductive. In fact, the only beneficiaries of these policies are the

group leaders, who gain undeserved political prestige; in today's intellectual climate, it is profitable to be the leader of victims. The civil rights movement of the 1960's has degenerated into a pie-slicing exercise.

Returning to a sensible definition of civil rights would solve these problems in the long run. Civil rights (embodied in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments) are supposed to guarantee all citizens equal protection under the law. A law that encourages hiring of blacks is biased

(it offers more protection to blacks than to non-blacks) and cannot be considered a civil rights measure.

If government is to enforce civil rights, it must be blind to race, sex, and all the other factors. The civil rights bill that Congress should be amending would eliminate most current "civil rights" legislation and end government collection of demographic statistics.

In order to logically restore civil rights, the right of both individuals and businesses to discriminate based on any criteria must be recognized. To declare discrimination illegal is to make government the arbiter of morality and to destroy property rights. There is no property more sacred to an individual than his thoughts. Similarly, management decisions (including hiring and clientele) are the intellectual property of business.

We would scorn any law purporting to select our dinner guests. Why then should the restaurateur be required to open his doors to all comers? Law has the duty to uphold voluntary associations, but it lacks the right to foist contracts on the unwilling. But foisting contracts on the unwilling is exactly what current laws do. They require that not treat you "unfairly" and that I take some positive action on your behalf (such as hiring you or having you as my dinner guest). Those laws which make me a slave cannot be your right.

Since government action perpetuates and even creates prejudice, government inaction is the obvious ideal. For example slavery and Apartheid (as well as U.S. segregation) had to be enforced by legal machinery. During WWII, the German government sent Jews to the concentration camps while its U.S. counterparts imprisoned Americans of Japanese descent. These atrocities required the power of government to revoke the civil rights of whatever group was being tormented.

Endorsing civil rights in the U.S. means legally treating everyone as Americans, not as members of cultural



cial interest groups. No group should be able to manipulate government to its own or benefit any single group. This *laissez faire* approach to human relations is not only fair, but actually creates prejudice. Tensions stirred by government policies tend to die down when such unjust laws are repealed. There is no natural antipathy between the members of different cultural groups. Whites are understandably upset when an affirmative action law demands that companies hire more minorities

since government action perpetuates and even creates prejudice, government inaction is the obvious deal. For example, U.S. slavery and apartheid had to be enforced by legal machinery.

—by simple arithmetic—less whites. Making government blind to the fate of particular groups removes the possibility of institutionalized favoritism. Government decisions cannot be made on the basis of arbitrary political considerations. Additionally, the unregulated marketplace constantly erodes discrimination, because it emphasizes results by its very nature. Can the racist afford not to buy the superior goods offered by a Korean proprietor? If so, he punishes himself by providing the better product, while his more enlightened neighbors do not. If a business refuses to buy the labor of a qualified black, it foregoes the benefits that would have accrued.

In addition, the competitor that does not reward the black is rewarded for not being so. The marketplace encourages people to set aside their petty prejudices in the quest for material gain. Only through the free exchange of ideas can stereotypes be proven false and prejudices wither away.

At present, the future of civil rights in this country is very bleak, especially if we listen to the ideas of our lawmakers. And, unfortunately, too many people take their blathering seriously. The mass ignorance of the proper sphere of government has wildly contorted the state. The affirmative action policies currently in force have yet to be properly exposed as failures. Consequently, our society is becoming increasingly stultified. Only by abandoning these failed policies can we move on to true civil rights.

Parliament of Whores

Rolling Stone's O'Rourke goes inside the government.

Book review by Elliot Fus



"the party that says government can make you richer, smarter, taller and get the chickweed out of your lawn. Republicans are the party that says government doesn't work, and then they get elected and prove it."

He moves on to "The Three Branches of Government: Money, Television and Bullshit." P.J. watches

The government sticks its nose in our business more impolitely than the family dog nuzzles grandpa's crotch and, as a bonus, creates major social catastrophes.

congressmen rub elbows with volunteer firemen and praise their local high school basketball teams in the House chamber, a room "slightly more impressive than the set for the 'Here Comes the Judge' skit on the old 'Laugh-In' show." He also covers the President, the Supreme Court and the Bureaucracy.

The U.S. government is a massive and mysterious thing. In exchange for an ocean of cash (the federal government takes between a fifth and a quarter of our money each year—twice the tithe of the medieval church,) it sticks its nose in our business more impolitely than the family dog nuzzles grandpa's crotch and, as a bonus, creates major social catastrophes.

With more components than the average "some assembly required" Christmas gift, it has made Grand Canyon vacations obsolete for those who wish to feel miniscule in the face of grandeur.

To explain the whole sprawling system seems a crazy task. But fortunately a lone (and appropriately crazy) humorist has taken up the challenge.

P.J. O'Rourke, author of *Modern Manners* and *Holidays in Hell* and currently White House correspondent for *Rolling Stone*, writes in the tradition of gonzo journalist Hunter S. Thompson, if only Hunter rolled his marijuana cigarettes with pages from *Policy Review*. A conservative, but a lot funnier than Barry Goldwater ever was, O'Rourke is America's premiere Republican Party reptile.

His recent best-seller, *Parliament of Whores*, is possibly the best, and certainly the wittiest, citizens' guide to U.S. government ever assembled—a complete (or as close to complete as anyone could stand) owner's manual to the system we've all bought into.

In 1988, O'Rourke moved to Washington to research a long-pondered question about our government: What do those guys do all day, and why does it cost so much money? What he found there, and in other places ranging from a New Jersey housing project to a Panamanian nudie bar, was a government that burgeons with boondoggles and mocks our Founding Dads.

Unlike the album, which starts with the title track and ends with "I Am the Walrus" or something, P.J.'s Magical Mystery Tour begins at the 1988 presidential election. After taking in the hoopla, he concludes that Democrats are

Illustrating American bureaucracy, he goes inside the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. In 1989, the NHTSA produced a multi-million dollar study on the "unintended automobile acceleration" phenomenon that was hyped up on "60 Minutes"—cars taking off for no reason. Their results? "Pedal misapplications are the likely cause."

"The dumb buggers stepped on the gas instead of the break," P.J. laments. "Thus sudden-acceleration incidents, or SAs, closely resemble those sudden-unintelligence incidents, or SUIs...in our teens and early twenties. We'd be driving down the road at a reasonable and prudent 115 miles per hour and—all of a sudden, for no apparent reason—the car would suffer an SUI and roll over five times in a cornfield."

Investigating drug policy, *Parliament* takes P.J. cruising with the D.C. cops; for poverty policy, a tour of a housing project and a drug raid with the Guardian Angels, an amateur crimefighting group.

Foreign policy somehow brings him to an Afghan *buzkashi* match, a cross between rugby and polo that uses a decapitated calf as the ball. Defense policy merits a trip to post-Operation Just Cause Panama and a tour on a U.S. guided-missile cruiser.

Perhaps the best section of *Parliament of Whores* though is on special interest groups. After watching housing activists on the Mall in Washington, O'Rourke notes:

A government house-building orgy won't work because one third of the homeless are crazy and will jump out the windows and one third are screwed up on drink and drugs and will sell the plumbing. The rest have primarily economic problems, but we can keep giving them free housing forever, and it won't help. The law of supply and demand tells us that when the price of something is artificially set below market level there will soon be none of that thing left—as you may have noticed the last

time you tried to buy something for nothing.

He also draws a pithy conclusion on Earth Day 1990:

Big business is every kind of business except the kind from which the person who's complaining about business draws his pay. Thus the "Rock around the Rain Forest" crowd imagines record companies are a cottage industry. The Sheen family considers movie conglomerates to be a part of the arts-and-crafts movement, something like Morris dancers. And Ralph Nader thinks the wholesale lobbying of Congress through huge tax-exempt advocacy groups is similar to being a migrant farm laborer.

O'Rourke's analysis of the savings-and-loan crisis is much needed. Although America heard Dan Rather announce that everybody in the country would have to pay six oxen each to make up for some sort of bank screw-up, few of us really understand what happened.

Parliament gives a terse explanation: "The S&L bailout is just another case of government giving money to jerks." In other words, the federal deposit insurance guys—the FSLIC—enable S&L execs to lose money investing in fur-bearing trout farms and S&L-funded "market studies" of world-class French restaurants while the public picks up the tab.

Parliament of Whores is not only insightful, but interesting. And that's why every high school civics teacher in the country should toss their current bound boredomfest and make their students read *Parliament*. With any luck, we could make every elected official in the country go back to tenth grade, too. Then they finally might realize that "the mystery of government is not how Washington works but how to make it stop."

Elliot Fus is a senior journalism major.



PARLIAMENT OF WHORES P.J. O'ROURKE

School Daze

Reformer John Chubb takes on the educational establishment.

Interview by Grant Thompson

According to an Aug. 23 Gallup poll, 65 percent of Americans favor the idea of allowing parents to choose which public schools their children attend. John Chubb, a senior fellow at the country's leading liberal "think tank," the Brookings Institute, is probably the most ardent advocate of school choice. According to *Time*, "the current intellectual momentum [towards choice education] stems from the publication of *Politics, Markets, and America's Schools* by political scientists John Chubb and Terry Moe." The *Wall Street Journal* called Chubb and Moe's book "on-smashing," while the *New Republic* said Chubb and Moe's "extraordinary" book managed to both pick up with, and improve on popular wisdom.

In the past, Chubb has been an adviser, consultant, or speaker for the White House, several state governments and numerous public and private school systems. More recently, Chubb argued for choice in education as a contributor to the recently published *Liberating America's Schools*. In the following conversation with the *Critic*, Chubb discusses his educational views.

Critic: How would you assess the state of public education today?

I think that despite all the hype, it's still probably fair to give the country no better than a "C" in education. For many parts of American society, I think the educational situation is really quite desperate. There is a large drop-out problem that is especially pronounced in cities, where it's not uncommon to have a drop-out rate of 40 percent. The prospects of a life of poverty, drug abuse, criminal involvement and so forth are really quite high. That is a truly desperate situation.

I think, though, for the country as a whole the situation is really not quite so dire. The education system for the rest of the country I think is, with some exceptions, mediocre. The consequences of a mediocre educational system concretely



are... less-than-intelligent citizenry and a less-than-intelligent political process. I think it has depressed our growth rate and standard of living. We are behind other countries educationally, but there are many factors which affect standards of living. So the fact that we're behind in education doesn't mean that we'll automatically fall miles and miles behind economically.

Critic: Do you think countries like Japan, for example, could serve as a model in some ways for the United States?

No, although I think the Japanese educational system has several lessons for Americans, I don't think that the most obvious lesson is in the schools themselves. I think that one lesson is the importance of the role of family in education. The Japanese students outperform American students by quite a lot. In fact, at age 17 some studies

indicate that the median level of achievement in math and science in Japan is equivalent to the 94 percentile for the United States. That would say that the best 5 percent of American students are at the same level as the top 50 percent of the Japanese.

Much of that difference is due to the emphasis on education at home. Japanese society has traditionally placed much more value on education than American society. Apart from what we're able to do in this country to

improve our schools, it's vital that parents get on board because without the help of parents there's a limit to how much we can do.

The Japanese do not succeed educationally because of their schools. When you see their schools, the schools themselves are really not impressive. They have very large classes, virtually twice the size of our classes. They don't spend as much on their schools. They're fairly ordinary, often old, class rooms and the style of teaching is very didactic. But, they get good results through a tremendous amount of hard work on the part of the students.

The school system inspires this in a variety of ways. To begin with, educational results matter in Japan. If you want to go to a desirable high school, you must win a competition. There's a system of educational choice at the high school level.

The U.S., well, the U.S. has sort of a choice system—it's called "buy a house,

buy a school." They don't have that in Japan. Japan has a competitive system, so if you want to attend a desirable school you have to work very hard to get good scores and recommendations. That incentive really lights a fire under students.

There's a similar kind of competition to enter college. That same kind of process occurs to some extent for our high school graduates, but only those who are considering selective colleges. Japan, in contrast, has very strong incentives for non-college bound students to work hard.

There's a very close relationship between businesses and schools. Businesses are very likely to know where a student went to high school, what that school is like, and what the student has taken. Employers have a lot of concrete information which they use to decide who they are going to employ. Students,

"The U.S., well, the U.S. has sort of a choice system—it's called "buy a house, buy a school."

of course, are well aware of this.

In the United States, if you don't plan to go to college, in the minds of most students all you really need to do is get a diploma. What you take, your grades are, is really immaterial as far as your employment possibilities. So I think the Japanese system has much more incentive for students to work hard.

Critic: You brought up two interesting topics there. One of which is effectiveness of achievement tests. Would you support a national system of achievement tests, as President Bush has proposed?

I have mixed feelings about achieve-

ment tests. Achievement tests provide only a limited measure of what students know and what they're capable of doing. There are many aspects to a well-educated mind. There are people who are very successful in business, and in life, who posted low S.A.T. scores. The S.A.T. is the best predictor we have for performance in college. But it's not perfect—in fact, it's not even close to perfect.

I think UNC, for example, benefits from the existence of Duke.

There is market pressure created by the existence of private schools which improves public schools. This helps explain why American higher education remains the envy of the world.

So, achievement tests provide a very one-dimensional view of educational development. I think the lesson should be: let's be careful how we use achievement tests. However, achievement tests are very useful. They provide highly reliable measures of certain measurable dimensions of educational development. So, I do think we should have some tests which are geared to what schools actually teach, and which are universal. So, in this way, we can assess what's important in schools.

I also don't have any problem with employers using this information. I also think an employer would be foolish to higher on the basis of test scores alone. But, I think he would be foolish to ignore them. I think it would be quite unfortunate for the country if tests were outlawed because they're unrelated to future performance, or biased, and so forth.

The real question is how are these tests are to be utilized.

Critic: You also mentioned the fact that Japan spends less on education. Could you talk about that a little bit?

I think there have been a number of high profile claims that the U.S. is dead last in educational spending. The fact of the matter is, if you count from pre-school from college, I think we're right up there. But if you look just at K through twelve, what I would say is that we're right in the mainstream.

Critic: Are we getting our money's worth?

Well, it's ridiculous to argue that countries are beating us because they're spending more on education. The interesting thing about Sweden, the only country which clearly spends more than us, is that Sweden may be the only country whose test scores are worse than ours. I don't think a lack of funds is the essence of our problems, although I would say that some districts and states could use some more—but in general, that's not the main problem.

Critic: You're known as an advocate of vouchers, could you give a brief description of what a voucher system means?

We are sympathetic to vouchers, but the system we [Chubb and Moe] propose is not, strictly speaking, a voucher system. A voucher system would enable a parent that is dissatisfied with their public school to take some sum of money from the government, leave their assigned school, and go to a different school—probably a private school. The sum of money they receive from the government might or might not pay the full tuition at the private school.

The virtues of that system are many. It provides an incentive for schools to be responsive to parent's demands. It allows the prospect of rewarding good schools, driving out truly awful schools, and encouraging the ones in the middle to make improvements necessary to survive

It's ridiculous to argue that countries are beating us because they're spending more on education. The interesting thing about Sweden, the only country which clearly spends more than us, is that Sweden may be the only [industrialized] country whose test scores are worse than ours.

in the marketplace.

We like to call our system a system of educational choice. We use that terminology to distinguish it from voucher systems which tend to leave the public system untouched. We believe that, for a

These universities are represented by powerful interest groups, and want money to be funnelled to them directly, and not sent to parents as part of a choice system.

true market to be established in education, it's necessary to do more than just make an adjustment on the demand side. That is, it's necessary to do more than give parents the freedom to choose. We think it's also absolutely critical to make a change on the supply sides—to allow schools the opportunity to compete. If you give parents the freedom to choose but you don't give schools the freedom to compete, then parents are not going to have a real choice

For example, in many parts of the country, private schools are few and far between. And public schools, being highly regulated and subject to uniform union contracts, are all pretty much the same and often are all not very good. So if you give people a voucher system—well, you're saying: "the good news is you can go to any school you like, the bad news is they're all pretty much the same and none of them are very good."

So its crucial that public schools, which 88 percent of kids attend, have to be radically deregulated.

Critic: To what extent do you think we have choice in higher education? In all state universities, each student is subsidized with thousands of dollars, provided he attends the state school.

While higher education is a mixed system, I think it does illustrate some of the benefits of a marketplace. I think that public schools are encouraged to provide a good academic environment by the existence of private schools in the market place. If high education was entirely run by state-subsidized and run schools, it would be an inferior system. I think UNC, for example, benefits from the existence of Duke.

There is market pressure created by the existence of private schools which improves public schools. This helps explain why American higher education remains the envy of the world.

Critic: You're saying a little competition is good. Would a lot be better? What is the basis for subsidizing the school,

instead of say giving someone a voucher or scholarship, out of high school?

The political incentives in higher education are much like the political incentives in K through 12. The legislatures have an option. They can provide scholarships, or create schools that are accountable to them. The market argument would be in favor of letting market competition determine which schools are good and which are bad; letting your scholarship money follow you to whatever school you decide to attend.

Critics of markets say, well that's true but there are a lot of disreputable operators out there who will rip off students with inferior education—of course, there are lots of examples of that. So they think, "let's create our own institution, which we can control."

In any case, what you've got today is public universities. These universities are represented by powerful interest groups and want money to be funnelled to them directly, and not sent to parents as part of a choice system. So once you establish public institutions they become lobbyists for their own perpetuation.

Critic: Aside from the political difficulties, do you think it would be a good idea on a theoretical level?

I do think it's healthy for state legislatures to do as the federal government does, which is to provide students with scholarships and let the markets decide which schools are the best. It's certainly within the rights of the legislature to create its own school. But if the state legislature is really concerned with having the best school possible, and also with not wasting taxpayer money, then they should be willing to have that school face some competition.

Critic: For the past couple of years, UNC-Chapel Hill, along with many other state universities, has been faced with harsh budget cuts. Do you have any comments on this situation?

Higher education is not my speciality. But it's clear that because of a slow down in enrollment and a corresponding decline in tuition revenues, there has been increasing pressure on schools all across the United States to make ends meet. A lot of small private colleges have in fact gone under.

The CAROLINA CRITIC

September 20, 1991

Volume 5, Number 3



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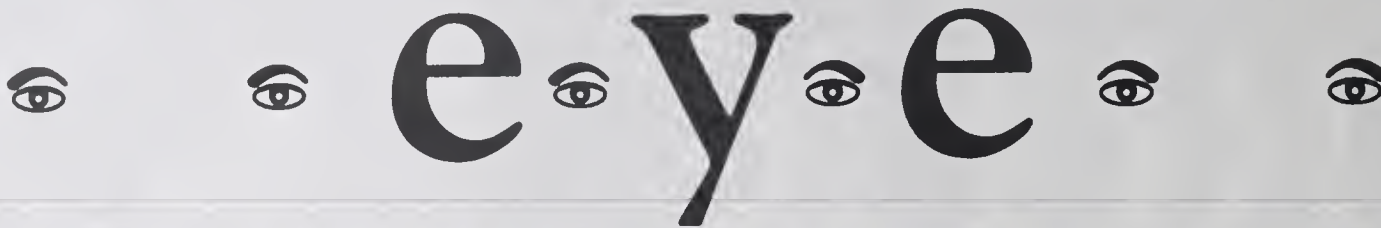
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UNC UNDERGOES STATE AUDIT

THE CRITICAL



Feed your head

Critical Eye Ground Rules:

For those of you new to the *Critic*, here's a few things to remember.

- 1) Yes, it's all true.
- 2) Well, not exactly.
- 3) If we use words like "reportedly" or "it's rumored," and then mention Chancellor Hardin's alien lover, use your best judgment.

• A recent *Newsweek* reports that "in August, Cuba inaugurated carrier-pigeon mail service to replace postal trucks." As the rest of the world signs communism off to history, Cuba takes communism back in history.

• According to the *Wall Street Journal*, recent studies indicate that two daily drinks reduce a man's chance of getting heart disease by 26 percent, while they reduce a woman's chance of heart disease by 40 percent. Which brings up the obvious question: will 14 drinks every Thursday night bring about the same effect?

• Port Hueneme, Calif., has imposed a "view tax" on residents living close to the beach, *Newsweek* reports. With cities across the country in dire financial straits, creative new taxes are reportedly popping up elsewhere. North Carolina, for example, is considering a special tax on naive poor people, mistakenly referred to as a lottery.

• What can you do with \$1,500? Find out. The Foundation for Economic Education is sponsoring an essay contest, "The Market and Mother Nature," on the responses of a free society to environmental concerns. For more info, write to FEE, 30 South Broadway, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, NY 10533.

• Even New York's upscale E.A.T. gourmet store has suffered from the recession, slashing the price of beluga caviar from \$695 to \$395. In Hinsdale, Ill., matters are even worse—\$300,000 Ferraris now go for \$150,000.

• While the rest of us were tightening belts, state government employment in South Carolina rose by 6.8 percent during the year ending in June, according to the *Wall Street Journal*. Apparently, it takes more people to figure out what to do during a recession.

• The *Los Angeles Times* reports that Brazilian laborer Joao Lopes, who confessed to stabbing his wife and her lover to death, was acquitted of the murder on the grounds that he was legitimately defending his honor.

• Meanwhile, rapper Joseph Simmons of Run-DMC plead innocent to charges of rape. Maybe Simmons would have accepted a guilty plea if he could have gotten a Brazilian judge.

• In the spirit of the recently proposed town bicycle helmet law, a group of activists is reportedly lobbying to require safety ropes in all local shower tubs. "The tragedy of slipping on soap cannot continue," one advocate claimed.

• Our moral responsibilities are distorted the moment they are made the object of law. A legally enforced moral responsibility isn't freely carried out by a person, but amounts to regimented personal conduct. No moral credit can be gained in that fashion. No one is morally improved by being forced to be responsible. Indeed, such farce simply robs a person of his or her moral nature.

—Tibor R. Machan

• "Socialism is not an annual; it is a perennial," 80-year-old U.S. Communist Party leader Gus Hall recently said. Yeah Gus—a perennial disaster.

• "If you want a nice vacation," Hall added, "take it in North Korea." Stay tuned for Martha Quinn's "MTV Spring Break Orgy in Pyongyang."

APHORISMS

Rebuke a wise man, and he will love you.

—Proverbs 9:8

An ordinary person who has dyed his hair purple or orange is nothing more than the same nonentity with a funny-looking head.

—Donald G. Smith

I assure you, they'll jump into water and even fire if I reproach them for simply not being really liberal.

—Fedor M. Dostoevskii

The very spring and root of honesty and virtue lie in good education.

—Plutarch

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Ask About Our
Weekly Specials

POLICE ROUNDUP

In honor of their regular contributions to the "Critical Eye," we've decided to award the boys in blue their own special section. Read it and weep.

Town:

- Fitzhugh Huff, the unfortunate victim of a mistaken police raid, claims the raid is evidence of discrimination. According to the *DTH*, "his charge is valid—but only because the police spend more time raiding high crime areas than quieter neighborhoods." What's the world coming to when police start discriminating on the basis of crime?

Nation:

- In an effort to improve public relations, Santa Barbara police cruise along the main drag in a customized police sedan painted metallic blue, decorated with murals, and equipped with mag wheels and a booming stereo, *Time* reports. Inspired, Chapel Hill cops will reportedly be adding neon streamers, flowered baskets, and "Toucan Sam" stickers to their new bikes.

- *National Review* reports that: "A young man in Florida tried to steal some gas from a motor home but by mistake put his siphon in the sewage tank. Police had no trouble following his trail and finding him nearby, very ill. The owner declined to press charges, saying it was the best laugh he'd had in ages."

- *Reason* magazine reports that Hudson, Fla., police recently busted retirees playing penny-ante pinochle on the beach. The men, who sometimes bet as much as \$2 a week, each face \$500 fines.

- Also from *Reason*: Washington, D.C., cops "ticketed a car at least once and perhaps as many as three times during a 15-hour period. That's not unusual; the car was in a no-parking zone. What was unusual is that the car's engine was idling and a corpse shot in the head was in the rear seat. Only after a passerby noticed the corpse and notified police did officers suspect anything was wrong."

1-900-NAGG

Apparently, reporting on the bicycle helmet controversy, various local charity drives and the latest changes in the grievance procedure has left the *Daily Tar Heel* a little bored. Not to mention the rest of us.

While we ignorant "Regular Joe" types just skip to Calvin and Hobbes to pass away the time, *DTH* staffers have busied themselves with a new role—a terrible hybrid of oracle, parent, counselor and all-purpose nag.

On Sept. 10, "APATHY KEEPS STUDENTS FROM TAKING PART IN TOWN GOVERNMENT" was blazoned across the front page. Two front page articles detailed the disgraceful sloth of us "ignorant masses" types. No doubt, *DTH* staffers are above wasting time on petty, mundane matters like classes, jobs, parties, clubs and (on a good day) a little sleep. The *DTH* was so busy lecturing that, between the two front page articles, it misspelled Mark Chilton's name no less

than six times.

On the same day, the ever-helpful *DTH* editors graced the back page with two more harangues. The first concerned the removal of the free telephone lines in Davis Library. Apparently, someone had obtained the telephone's number and used it to charge over \$300 in long distance calls (the original headline said \$1,000, but it's hard to get the facts straight when your busy interpreting them).

Confronted with the headline "KIDS, DON'T PLAY WITH PHONES," guilt-ridden non-*DTH* ers were informed: "Being an adult has nothing to do with age; it is something you earn. Hopefully, when the phones are reinstalled, we will finally start acting like adults." First of all, most students know what being an adult is all about—and it's unrelated to having your nose stuck firmly in the air. And no mystical, all-encompassing "we" improperly charged over \$300 in long distance calls to library phones. "We" are not guilty—one or two jerks is. So "we"

don't need to be lectured.

For anyone who missed the two front page articles, the second editorial again encouraged students to attend a town council meeting. But as Tanya Kennedy pointed out in a letter to the editor, neither it nor the two front page stories bothered to tell students *when* the meeting was.

The *DTH*'s inability to editorialize and simultaneously get the facts straight, is lamentable. But this is beside the point. Although *DTH* editors are certainly entitled to an opinion, advocacy should stay on the editorial page. And even on the editorial page, a constant stream of condescending lectures does nothing but insult the student body.

DTH staffers put in long hours making the *DTH* one of the best student dailies around. It's a shame to let unprofessional work stain such a reputation. The *DTH* should leave the nagging to our parents and get back to reporting the news.

—Grant Thompson

CRITIC ALMANAC

U.S. ranking as supplier of arms to the Third World: 1

Total amount of U.S. arms sales in 1989: \$8 billion

In 1990: \$18.5 billion

Amount appropriated by Congress to upgrade the Senate subway system, which runs two blocks to the Capitol: \$6 million

Percentage of primary-care doctors who said they had taken clinical actions, at the request of the patient, to directly cause a patient's death: 10

Soviets who thought their living standards in the year 2000 would be on par with "the least developed countries of Asia and Africa": 20%

Number of parking tickets issued by Town of Chapel Hill in fiscal year 1989-1990: 20,000

Percentage of violators who never pay their fines: 23

Total value of state-owned enterprises sold in 1985: \$8 billion

In 1990: \$210 billion

Sources: *Wilmington Morning Star* (8/10/91), Reason Foundation, *Chapel Hill Newspaper* (9/15/91), *Moscow News*, *Physician's Management* (7/91), Citizens Against Government Waste.

Audit: Finding Waste or Excreting It?

Jim Copland

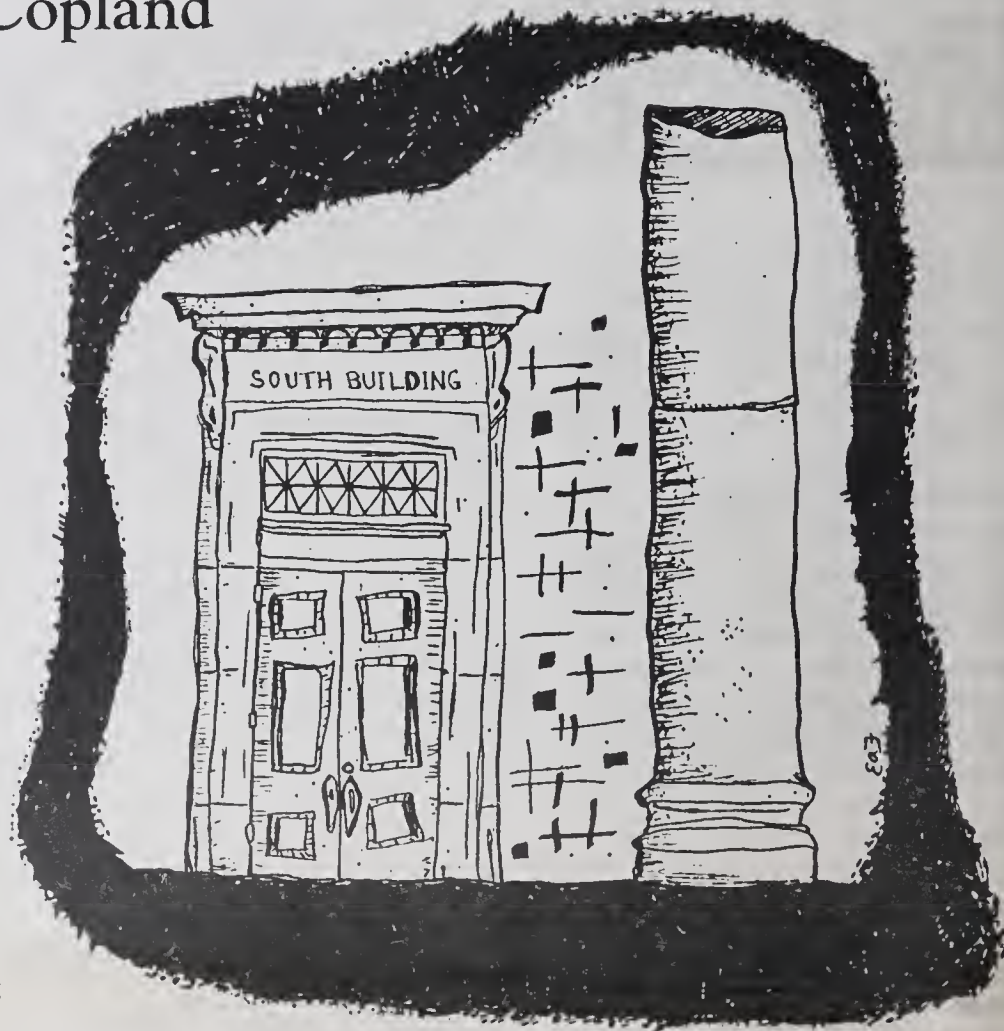
This spring, while serving as Student Government Coordinator for Budget Crisis Lobbying, I heard a variety of misconceptions about the University. Many of our representatives in Raleigh think that money is being wasted in Chapel Hill; consequently, they feel any cuts they make can be absorbed with minimal damage. Thus, I was initially glad to hear that a faculty audit would be conducted this summer. If nothing else, the study would give us concrete evidence to support our claims when going back to Raleigh next spring. Chancellor Hardin has his long sought flexibility, and with university autonomy must come accountability as well. My feeling was, if waste is to be found by an audit, then so be it, all the better. Let the legislative scalpel fall there next, not upon the necks of students.

As I read back issues of the *New York Times* and *News and Observer* and talked to professors, legislators, and people in the auditor's office, however, I began to see a muddled picture. The audit began in the summer, when classes were not in session. No faculty seemed to have spoken to the auditors or have a vague clue about what was going on. Many felt

that the auditor's office did not know enough about higher education to make an informed assessment. Then there was the persistent question of the election next year. State Auditor Ed Renfrow is openly running for lieutenant governor, and more than a few people have tied the UNC faculty audit to his political aspirations.

According to John Sanders, director of the Institute of Government, the "performance audit" is a relatively new creation. Until 10 or 15 years ago, the state auditor merely looked at financial transactions and expenditures, not the prudence or wisdom of those expenditures. Their authority was then broadened by statute to examine efficiency, and the performance audit was born. Past performance audits have hardly won glowing reviews. One state legislator commented that while the auditor does an excellent job with financial audits, past performance audits such as that done of the state's judicial system have shown a fundamental misunderstanding of the institution being examined.

The audit was announced in May for four UNC system schools,



Chapel Hill, Appalachian State, Fayetteville State, and Western Carolina. Renfrow has claimed that the university audit was the idea of senior supervisor Norman Earl Davis four years ago, that it was scheduled for last year, and that it was delayed for one year at UNC system president C. D. Spangler's request.

Some faculty, such as Richard Soloway of the history department, have objected to the fact that UNC-CH is the only research university among the four being audited. "We all have very different missions and different workloads," he said.

According to Bill Billings of the auditor's office, that sort of difference is what the audit was targeted to discern: "We tried to sample each of the different types of universities in the system. There is a pretty major difference involved. We are finding major differences in policies and procedures."

Just what does that mean? That UNC-CH will be accurately portrayed as a research institution distinguished from the other universities? Or that Renfrow's report will pick out a few obscure topics being researched and ridicule the entire research function of the university? There are certainly some things being researched on this campus right now that could be turned into nice 30-second

television spots blasting Chapel Hill and lauding Renfrow as the enemy of waste as he tries to climb the political ladder in '92.

Question #1: Just how is this audit being conducted? That's the question everyone seems to be asking and no one seems to know the answer to. Wesley Ray, audit supervisor: "I am unable to give out information about the performance audit. You may have to talk to the audit manager."

Steve Birdsall, standing Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences: "I don't know aside from some general things...I haven't heard since late May."

Dick Richardson, Political Science Department: "I don't know at all. It was proposed at one General Administration meeting. A representative from the Auditor's Office informed us that they were doing it and that it started the last day of class."

Finally, however, I was able to obtain some real answers. Pat Poteat, Associate Vice Chancellor in the Office of the Provost, has been coordinating interactions with the people in the auditor's office. Bill Billings, who works under the State Auditor, also volunteered

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information readily about auditing procedures. The two provided a good framework of understanding, even if consistent answers could not be obtained.

When asked how many faculty have been contacted, Billings asserted, "I'm not sure we have that information at this point in time. There are different audit teams for each university. A ballpark figure would be 30 to 40 faculty per location."

Yet according to Poteat, "No individual faculty have been contacted to date. Originally, they wanted to interview. Now, they are sending a questionnaire. They have spent one and a half or two hours with each dean or each dean's designee."

According to Billings, departments to examine were randomly chosen by computer, and faculty within those departments were likewise randomly selected. Poteat said that three department chairs had been interviewed. In Academic Affairs, Larry Gilbert, chair of the biology department, had been contacted, and in Health Affairs, the auditors had talked with Fred Sparling, chair of the Department of Medicine and Bill Glaze, chair of environmental science and engineering in the School of Public Health.

What were the auditors looking for? One faculty member had heard that the auditors were looking for conflicts of interest among faculty and examples of people supposed to be teaching who were not, such as professors on leave. According to Dr. Poteat, "they wanted to know, for example, how department chairs and deans apportion work among faculty for teaching, administrative work, and research."

Complications with the questioning arose. "I think they were hoping to find an across the board policy to define faculty workload," Poteat said. "But there is a tremendous amount of variety even within department, never mind from department to department."

Question #2: Just why was the audit done in the summer? According to Billings, "there was not a particular reason for the time, but we did not see a particular problem with it. It's just when it came up on our schedule."

Renfrow elaborated, saying, "We're doing it when the professional auditors decided it was the best time to do it."

Richard Soloway, though, sees the timing in a different light: "It's like trying to do an audit of how the state's General Assembly spends its time when the General Assembly is not in session."

Says another faculty member, "It's like scheduling Christmas for November because something else is

going on."

Indeed, it does seem rather strange to conduct an audit during summer months. 2,295 full and part-time faculty teach during the year, according to the institutional research office of the university. In summer session one 190 teach, and 150 in session two.

Question #3: Is the auditing posture confrontational or conciliatory? Billings asserts, "Once we had an opportunity to describe what we were doing, we've had very, very good cooperation, especially with the deans."

Yet his superior, Renfrow, told the *News and Observer*, "I will not be intimidated or jerked around by any two-bit professors. They're trying to undermine the process... They're casting aspersions."

It's really hard to tell, but let's hope that Billings is painting the truer picture. Threats or arguments will undermine any objectivity the audit has.

I walked briskly up the nondescript stairwell, being young of heart and not having the patience to wait for the elevator. I reached the sixth floor, hurried out, rounded one corner, then another, and entered Room 622 of the Legislative Office Building, the office of Marvin Ward, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for Education. We had a long and beneficial conversation, although I did not really tell him anything he did not already know. He had, of course, studied our university's situation, and having been a long-time superintendent and a proponent of the community college system, he was a staunch advocate of education. Yet Senator Ward kept saying the same thing. College professors, on the average, teach two classes each semester, while high school teachers work a seven to eight hour day not including out of class activities or preparations.

After my conversation with Senator Ward, I walked downstairs to Room 525, the office of Senator Conder. Senator Conder, Vice-Chairman of the Appropriations Education Subcommittee, is another strong fighter for education. But he complained that too much university money is tied in administration, that professors spend too little time teaching, that tuition (especially for out-of-staters) is too low, and that many faculty spend all day on the golf course.

That's the kind of frustration I was faced with last spring. There is a fundamental misunderstanding of the university and its mission. State Representative Josephus Mavretic told the *News and Observer*, "The universities

have lost focus of their relationship to the fabric of this state." (Now, I don't know, but maybe old Joe wasn't in the same room as I was when the Joint Economic Futures Commission gave its report to the joint Appropriations and Finance Session, detailing the tremendous positive impact of UNC, Duke, and State concerning Research Triangle Park development.)

Remedying this lack of understanding is what everyone at UNC is hoping will come out of the audit. Poteat is cautiously optimistic. "I certainly hope that something good will come of this. I think some of us in the university don't do a good job of explaining what we do to others." Of course, it is important that auditors have a good understanding of university mission and workings. Says Poteat, "A lot of people who are not a part of the academic community make a lot of assumptions that do not necessarily apply...The university has to be willing to communicate. But it goes both ways. People cannot make us adhere to standards which are not appropriate and which, if applied, would undermine the academic process."

Sanders thinks that if the returns are made responsibly, they will show that university people work as hard as others. "One thing to take into account is that professors do not work on the same regimen as public school teachers or employees at Westinghouse."

Billings does have a point when he says, "Everyone who's subject to an audit is a little apprehensive about what the results would be."

But will the audit be objective? Will it be fair? One state representative commented, "Nothing good can come of it." One reason to be less skeptical is the performance audit ordered by the General Assembly. According to Senator George Daniel, three million dollars of state money was earmarked for an outside audit. The reasoning behind this move was to insure objectivity. Renfrow knows that this other study will be released, and if his differs greatly from the results of the outside audit, he might do himself more harm than good.

Really, though, there is just no way to pass judgment on the audit until it is released. From what Billings said, by the time this article reaches print, the information gathering will be complete. Then, the audit report goes through internal quality control. The law requires the Auditor's Office to send a draft to the auditee, with a response period of thirty days. Billings was not sure if the draft will be sent to General Administration or to each individual school. And then the audit will be released to the public. Only then will we know if Renfrow is finding waste, or if he's excreting it.

Jim Copland is a sophomore economics major.

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Too Many Lawyers...or Too Many Quayles?

Brad Torgan

"Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil..."
—23rd Psalm

The valley in this particular instance was last month's annual meeting of the American Bar Association. Into the valley strode Vice-President Quayle, telling assembled lawyers that not only were there too many of them, but the litigation they fostered was draining America's competitive edge. Talk about chutzpah.

Poor Danny. He means well, but he's missed the boat again. It may sound self-serving coming from a law student, but an excess of lawyers is not the problem. The Vice-President is too busy looking at symptoms. Americans want a litigation driven society, protests to the contrary notwithstanding. Exiling lawyers and shutting down law schools will not regain the competitive edge the

obviously there has to be someone else out there to blame and sue.

Smug though they may be, anti-regulation conservatives of the Reagan era do not escape some of the blame for creating a litigation-happy society. In an era of knee jerk hostility to regulations, the legal system is often the last bastion of corporate accountability. A lawsuit may be the only recourse against corporations that shirk corporate responsibility or seek to force excessive externalities on an unsuspecting public.

That does not necessarily, though, indict deregulation.

Corporate America has some social responsibility to consumers and the communities in which they operate. Deregulation is not a license to loot and pillage, something lost on some corporate executives. If not accountable to the government through regulation, some other form of accountability is necessary to keep corporate abuses in check.

Corporate unwillingness to be accountable extends to the professions as

well. The medical community has screamed long and loud about the need for medical malpractice tort reform that would reduce litigation and the financial drain it causes. As long as the medical profession remains inept at policing its own, though, and refuses to be accountable to anyone but itself, no meaningful reform will occur. Without a process with teeth in it to weed out incompetent doctors, malpractice lawsuits and no caps on damages may be the only way to force accountability onto the profession
Just because the Vice-President

Last year, 94,000 people applied to law school, hoping to join the 800,000 already licensed to practice.

The rise in lawsuits parallels the rise of the American welfare state. Federal district court filings have nearly tripled in the last 30 years, topping out at 251,113 in 1990.

Vice-President frets we've lost. That will take reviving a culture of personal and societal accountability trashed during the Great Society, America's heyday of social engineering.

It has become a cliché that America is a litigious society. The rise in lawsuits, though, parallels the rise of the American welfare state. Federal district court filings have nearly tripled in the last 30 years, topping out at 251,113 in 1990.

One of the underpinnings of the welfare state is that individuals don't have to accept responsibility for their actions. There are no bad children, only bad environments. This mindset carries over into the civil legal system. Since one obviously is not responsible for the predicament in which he finds himself,



could not figure out that the horse comes before the cart does not leave the legal profession blameless. The problem, though, is not too many lawyers. It is too many lawyers who are in the profession for the wrong reasons. Last year, 94,000 people applied to law school, hoping to join the 800,000 already licensed to practice. Too many of these applicants probably do so without a clue as to why. Many do so because they couldn't think of any better to do with a political science degree. Worse, many are in it only for the money. For those of the Vice-President's generation, law school was often a way to avoid the draft. Without a clear view of the importance of law in protecting all, lawyers with no moral compass add fuel to the litigation fire.

Too many lawyers are not the problem. For those espousing unpopular ideas or asserting constitutional rights not in favor these days, the problem may be too few. Until individuals and institutions are willing to accept greater responsibility for their own actions, no amount of lawyer-bashing will bring back lost competitiveness.

Brad is a third year law student from Chapel Hill.

Why Americans Hate Politics

Book Review by Joe Lanier

Anyone who has discussed campus issues is well aware that most students feel apathetic or, more often, contemptuous, toward campus politics. This is not only forgivable, but wise. The most highly publicized campus political organizations, such as the College Republicans or the Black Student Movement, seem more interested in

Americans believe in a rich and not necessarily contradictory mix of liberal instincts and conservative values.

osturing and game playing than in serious discussion of problems and solutions.

The *Daily Tar Heel* finds it stimulating to foster debate over such manias as water balloon attacks on "peaceniks" or little bronze statues, while ignoring the interests and needs of the majority of the University community. In these and many other ways, the University serves as a microcosm of state and national politics, as well as the political media.

In *Why Americans Hate Politics*, E. J. Dionne examines our national methods of political debate and shows how the American approach to politics cheapens debate, creating "false choices" that serve the needs of the ideological rigid, but fail the general electorate, making it impossible to solve or even define the most important issues facing our country.

In his introduction, Dionne predicts that the political debate of the next decade will be the "permissiveness" of the 1960s and the "greed" of the 1980s. Dionne believes that although the excesses of both eras have been discredited, they continue to be used as a framework for political discourse. His appeal to common sense over ideology rings remarkably simple and true.

For example, he notes that

"America's values are a rich and not necessarily contradictory mix of liberal instincts and conservative values." He goes on to note how many of these values coexist. The majority of Americans believe in "liberal" values such as helping the disadvantaged, equal opportunity, and providing services like education and health care for all citizens, while at the same time cherishing "conservative" values like the work ethic, the business community, traditional two-parent families and personal morality. Dionne believes that these beliefs should interact in American politics, with "both/and" policies that incorporate the majority's shared values replacing the "either/or" choices we receive from both conservatives and liberals.

Dionne gives a lucid, educational and readable history of the major political movements of the last 30 years. The middle sections of *Why Americans Hate Politics* introduce the most important (but, for most Americans, relatively obscure) political ideas of the last several decades. Dionne traces the importance of the New Left, the neoconservatives, and the feminist movement. He also points out the success of *National Review*, and its founder, William F. Buckley, Jr., in fusing the entrepreneurs of the Republican Party with the emergence of the so-called "New Right," and thereby creating a potent conservative political force. In the process, Dionne points out chinks in the armor of both conservatives and liberals, strengthening his original argument.

Although Dionne's analysis is original and provocative, he falls flat in his conclusion. He attempts to present a solution to the problems he so eloquently defines. But in the end, Dionne, like so many, asks "'How should government act?'"

instead of "When should government act?"

Though Dionne pays close attention to the libertarian movement (shrewdly noting that both liberals and conservatives tend to fall back on libertarian rhetoric to attack the other), he has learned little from its lessons. This is an unfortunate error. Dionne has backed himself into a "false choice" by taking the desirability of government as a given.

Because of this predisposition toward government, several prominent conservative critics have attacked Dionne as a closet liberal who is attempt-

ing to promote big government under the cloak of moral rhetoric. But Dionne's motives are not devious, as these critics suggest, only a bit naive.

To use his own words in criticizing liberals and conservatives, Dionne "expects too much from politics," and by extension, government. This is a trap our politicians fall into all too willingly. Still, in spite of this weakness, however, *Why Americans Hate Politics* remains a thought-provoking essay that public servants on national, state, local and, indeed, university levels have much to learn from.

Joe Lanier is a senior English and political science major.



Standing on the Beach

Roland Hartwig

Recently, dorm government officers of Henderson Residence College took the weekend off to experience the sunny pleasures of Ocean Isle—free of charge. The main purpose of this usually annual outing was to discuss HRC's plans and goals for the coming year. While according to Jennifer Davis, HRC Governess, the meeting was a great success in creating greater comradere among the members of dorm government, one must still wonder where the funds for this expense paid trip originated, especially in light of recent failed Spring Fest attempts.

Twenty-four officers spent the weekend at the beach for a cost of \$696. Where does a dorm government that lost \$8,000 during the 1991 Spring Fest (Henderson Residence College's annual all-campus band party) come up with that kind of money to spend on themselves? It almost seems like Capitol Hill voting itself a pay raise the year that the budget deficit doubled.

Every year Henderson Residence College gets \$9.25 per resident from the housing department, of which \$3.25 go to predetermined funds and \$6 are left to be spent at the discretion of the dorm government. Half of the cost of last weekend's beach trip was paid from funds that the dorm government received from the Housing Department, and the other half was paid for by the Residence Hall Association. Since RHA receives its funds from students' housing bills, the trip was indirectly fully funded by students.

On another note, it is ironic that housing rates at Henderson Residence College have increased by more than 8

percent from last year. Maybe one shouldn't stoop to examining how every penny of those 70 extra dollars supplies an increased amount of satisfaction to each resident. Henderson Residence College, however, is not an exclusive example of rate increases or beach trips. Just about every dorm area on campus increased its housing rates over the summer months and almost all dorm government areas took expense paid trips to the beach to discuss future plans and get organizational work done—work that could probably have been accomplished just as well in a conference room at the Union.

In today's world of congressional pork-barreling, where Congressmen fund unnecessary projects to support their exclusive constituencies and where Congressmen decide how well they are doing their own jobs by increasing their own perks and benefits at the expense of everyone, one does not have to wander far to find where such processes originate.

It is here at the University, in the organizations that exist to provide students with initial leadership experiences, that officers begin to fund projects for the few exclusive constituencies that matter to them. It is here that officers decide to reward themselves with trips to the beach, regardless of their performance or resident's opinions. Although dorm government students work hard and deserve credit for their efforts, it is a shame to see potential future leaders already succumbing to political temptations.

Roland is a sophomore economics major.

Drumroll Please...

The Carolina Critic Society would like to congratulate Erica Glover, winner of our Second Annual Post-Summer Cerebral Warm-up. Erica correctly matched all 13 of the summer news makers with their elusive descriptions.

For those of you who sent in your entries, but didn't win, your efforts weren't in vain. At very least, we got some good chuckles out of some of your more creative answers.

Although we wish it were true, former mayor of Philadelphia Frank Rizzo wasn't the *Deep Throat* star who served as trustee to a Methodist church in Utah. Neither was "Bob," the hurricane that "allegedly created \$50 million in improvements to New Jersey." It was Harry Reems.

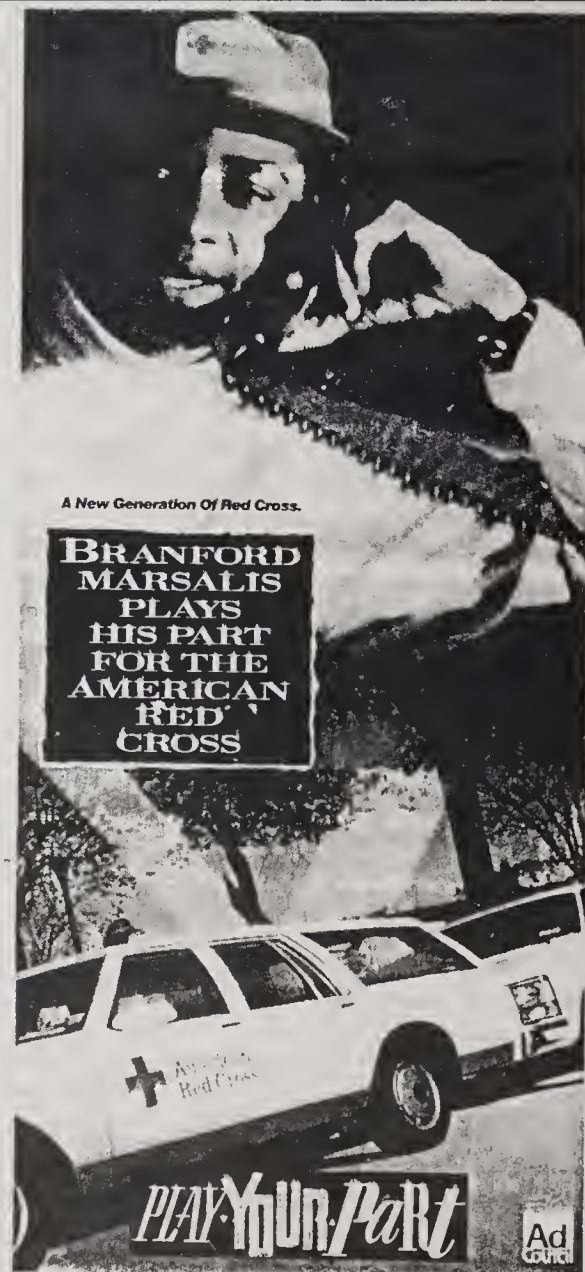
Don't be too angry if you missed a few (or even forgot to send your entry in) because we'll do cerebral sit-ups for the third time next year. Look for another surprise contest in our next issue, too. Until then, enjoy your free lunch, Erica.

The Carolina Critic Organizational Meeting


2nd Floor Bingham Hall
7:00 pm Tuesday, October 1

If you're interested in writing, drawing, photography or any other aspect of magazine production, stop by.

Or call Grant at 932-1567, or Elliot at 933-9493.



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The CAROLINA CRITIC

October 15, 1991

Volume 5, Number 4



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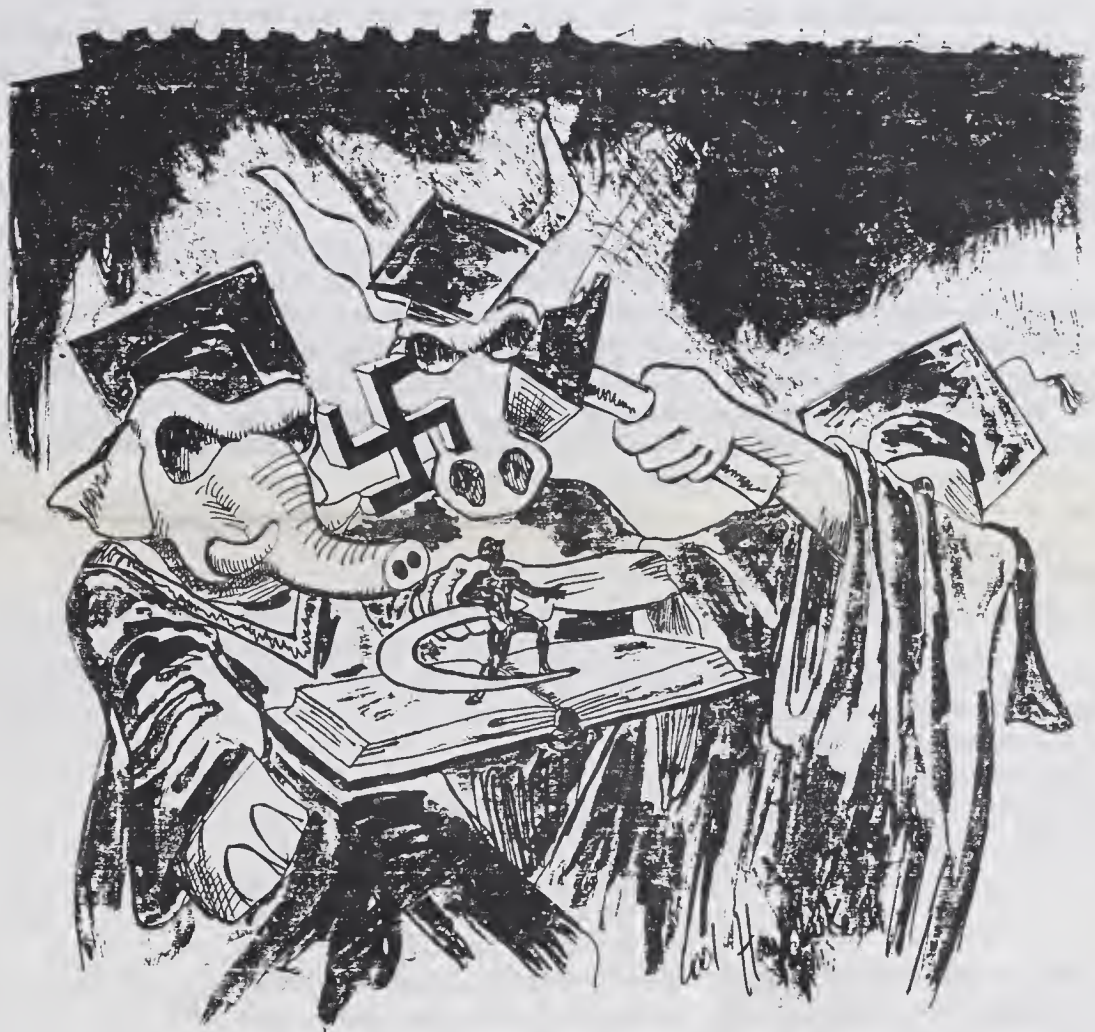
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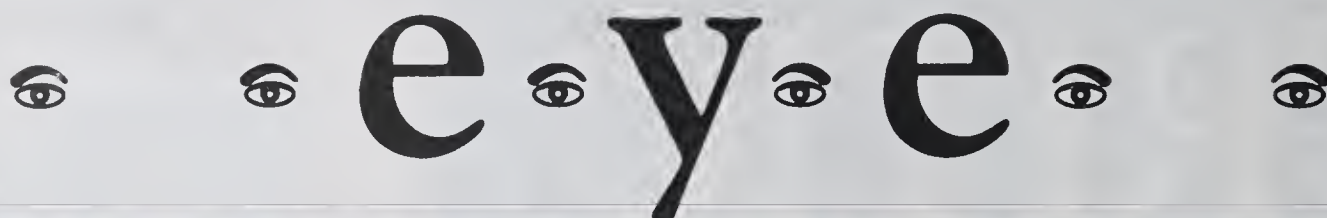
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EDUCATION OR INDOCTRINATION?

THE CRITICAL



• When asked why the U.S. refuses to release videos of Iraqi soldiers being sliced in half by helicopter cannon fire, a senior Pentagon official told *The New Republic*, "If we let people see that kind of thing, there would never again be any war." Gee, we wouldn't want that to happen.

• The General Accounting Office reports that congressional representatives bounced 4,325 personal checks during the first half of 1990. More than 130 members bounced 581 checks worth at least \$1,000. Maybe Congress should learn how to balance its own checkbook before trying to balance ours.

• A less obnoxious elephant: "This party will not become the majority party of this state railing against lesbians and liberals," said GOP nominee for U.S. Senate Gene Johnston at a Wake County Republican Men's Club breakfast. "We've got to come up with a positive program. We've got to be for something. We have to show the people that more taxation, more government programs are not the answer."

• Michigan's 17-year-old Michelle LaBruzzy is suing Nintendo after developing an inflamed thumb from playing the home video game too much, *Insight* reports. Unable to write, LaBruzzy claims her "Nintendinitis" interferes with her schoolwork.

• Meanwhile, scores of angry N.C. State men are planning a lawsuit against *Bovine Divine* magazine. Since their racy photographs of "nearly naked" sheared sheep appeared this summer, an epidemic of chaffed palms has reportedly sprung up in Raleigh.

• The federal government has released an eight-page report defining the correct specifications of a pickle, according to the *Wall Street Journal*. One section explains, "the diameter in whole style means the shortest diameter measured transversely to

the longitudinal axis at the greatest circumference of the pickle." In a related study, *Critic* number crunchers determined that: "the inanity in whole form of a bureaucrat exceeds the sum of said subject's multitudinous cerebral deficiencies."

• "You know the government just does these things to make more work," responded Milton Parker, owner of New York's Carnegie Delicatessen. Now if we could only get more deli men to run for Congress...

• An Illinois mother has filed a \$225,000 suit against a local school for strip searching her 16-year-old son, *Reason* reports. After noticing an unusually large bulge in his crotch, school officials, suspecting drugs, had the boy drop his pants. No drugs were found, however, and after hours of combing federal documents, officials concluded that he wasn't stashing a pickle either.

• In an attempt to explain the incident, *Reason* reports, one teacher asked the mother, "Have you ever heard of John Holmes?"

• We know better than anyone that copy editing is harder than it looks, but the Sept. 17 *Daily Tar Heel* really blundered a big one. Over a story on Clarence Thomas was the headline, "Testimonials to begin in Brown hearing." Confused Tar Heels wondered all day whether Mack Brown could really run the Supreme Court better than a football team.

• Tax the rich, smash the working class: Last year's tax on luxuries cost the federal treasury nearly \$5 for every dollar it collected, a study prepared by Senators Connie Mack and Olympia Stowe says. Lower sales of boats, airplanes and jewelry cut 9,400 manufacturing jobs, costing \$19 million in lost income taxes and extra unemployment benefits.

A P H O R I S M S

Every dog has his day, and a good dog just might have two days.

Johnny Copeland

We should recognize differences among us, but the differences should not make a difference.

Chuck Stone

To me, any dependence, any thing which destroys the complete selfhood of the individual, is in the line of slavery.

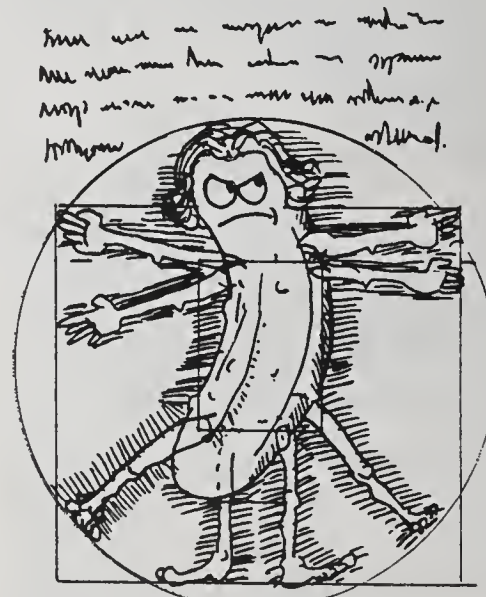
Voltaire de Cleyre

I hold that a little rebellion now and then is a good thing.

Thomas Jefferson

Grant me chastity and continence, but not yet.

St. Augustine



Handwritten notes below the cartoon:

Handwritten notes above the cartoon:

- “Liberty without intelligence rushes toward its own extinction continually, and continually rescues itself by the knowledge born of its pain.

Intelligence without liberty is a mere potentiality, a nest-full of unhatched eggs.

Progress, therefore, presupposes the union of intelligence and liberty: Freedom to act, wisdom to guide the action.”

—Clara Dixon Davidson

- Three Soviet republics—Russia, the Ukraine, and Kazakhstan—recently hosted IRS representatives who gave three-day seminars on tax administration to Soviet officials. Presumably, they thought they could teach an “Evil Empire” new tricks.

- Average Russians wait three years for a refrigerator; 10 years for a car. A popular Soviet joke tells of a man who is informed his car will be delivered on May 15, 2003. “Could you make it in the afternoon?” he replies. “I have the plumber coming that morning.”

- “The only limit to the money supply in the Soviet Union is the capacity of the money presses.” —managing director of the money-supply department, State Bank of the Soviet Union

- The U.S. Forest Service is selling 100-year-old, 65-foot pines in Idaho’s Targhee National Forest to timber companies for \$1 each, *Insight* reports. Adding to the stupidity, taxpayers foot the bill to build roads to the trees, survey the land and draw legal documents for the sale. Mother Earth and Uncle Sam: a match made in Hell.

- Two states are trying to regulate Bungee jumping, in light of its steadily increasing popularity, the *Wall Street Journal* reports. Florida is now licensing jump operators, and Georgia is publishing a 27-page book of operating rules. Apparently, states tolerate “going completely crazy” as long as it’s done with total prudence.

- Fortunately for potential law violators, however, Bungee jumpers by definition can plead temporary insanity.

- Sexy. Sassy. Fresh... For those of you bored with the same old “976” encounters every night, the California Iceberg Lettuce Commission has announced its new hotline, 1-800-266-6450. Just remember, kids—this is *not* an excuse to neglect your schoolwork.

- In an attempt to draw more customers, Huntington National Bank is now offering bank services at several churches in Ohio. Apparently, St. Polycarp’s-by-the-Mall

will now offer more than just the saving of souls.

- *Newsweek* reports that Faxe Jyske Breweries is successfully marketing a coin-operated beer machine. Here in the good ol’ U.S. of A, a company is marketing a similar machine. The catch being that you have to show your I.D. to an attendant before using it. Progress, American style—a human and a machine doing the same work as...well, a single human used to do.

- Justice or just sick? Houston’s State District Judge Michael McSpadden was swamped with calls after he proposed castrating violent criminals, *Newsweek* reports. Of 200 callers, however, only two opposed the measure—eight said he should be president.

- A barber, to Rep. Paul Henry: “You’re not going to pay by check, are you?”



CRITIC ALMANAC

Percentage increase in marijuana plants seized in North Carolina in last five years: 17

Percentage increase in law enforcement spending during same period: 1050

In the last 18 months, percentage increase in the Office of Budget and Management’s 5-year deficit forecast: 1,644 (no, it’s not a typo)

Number of muscles in a caterpillar: 4041

Percentage of whites who think that a legal abortion should be possible for any woman who wants one: 39

Percentage of blacks: 36

Tuition of the University of North Carolina in 1891: \$30

Federal honey subsidies, per bee keeper: \$47,000

Number of pregnant crew members returning from the Gulf War aboard the U.S.S. Acadia: 36

Number of female crew members on the Acadia: 360

Sources: *National Review* (10/7/91), *The American Enterprise* (9,10/91), *The Chapel Hillian* (3/28/1891), *Wall Street Journal* (9/20/91), *Wilmington Morning Star*

Politics in the Classroom

Jim Riley

In recent years at American universities, political activism has enjoyed a reincarnation of its heyday in the 1960s. And while the socially conscious among the student body can once again be found sitting in, sleeping out, or just making a lot of noise for their cause (the environment or animal rights will do in a pinch), there is another breed of activist that has found an outlet for its opinions—the college instructor in the classroom.

The current trend in the politicization of the classroom has its roots in the student protest movements of the sixties. Many of the radical activists of that period have since pursued careers in the academy and acquired the tenure that gives them the liberty to teach as they see fit. Some of these professors do not check all their ideological baggage at the classroom door.

Leonard Jeffries, Chairman of Black Studies at the City University of New York, provides a notable recent example of resulting abuses of freedom. In his lectures he puts forth a half-baked black-supremacy

theory which holds that whites are cold, imperialistic “Ice People” and blacks are warm, loving “Sun People.” While Professor Jeffries is certainly entitled to his opinion, he should not use his position to put forth such unsubstantiated drivel on his students’ time.

The issue in this case and countless others like it around the country is not whether instructors should be able to espouse any opinions at all while teaching—obviously they should. It would be a terrible waste for a person to go through the rigors of earning a doctorate only to be restricted from offering undergraduates any insights in a classroom discussion. A problem arises, however, when a professor sacrifices his objectivity and allows a personal agenda to become the substance of his course.

Fortunately, UNC has been spared (for the most part) from gross abuses like those mentioned above. That is not to say, however, that instructors do not teach their classes with an ideological slant. Professor

Tom Orsagh teaches his microeconomic theory course with an obvious libertarian twist. In his class he unapologetically demonstrates the inefficiency of minimum wage laws, rent control, and other forms of economic regulation.

Orsagh justifies taking these political positions through the use of economics as a tool in reaching them. “Though the opinion is political,” he explains, “the process used to reach that opinion is apolitical. For example, to say that if government sets the price of a good below the market price there will be excess demand for that good is not a political opinion but an economic reality.” Furthermore, he believes it is not only acceptable but inevitable that a professor will bring his own ideology into the classroom. “It’s impossible not to,” he says. “Either explicitly or implicitly a teacher is always carrying a message.”

In the social sciences such as economics, political considerations can be considered part of the territory. It is the infusion of politics into the humanities, particularly in English and Comparative Literature, that has brought the strongest criticism from authors such as Charles Sykes and, most recently, Dinesh D’Souza.

The comparative literature department at UNC provides a curious example of the rise of politics in the literary arena. A year ago, teaching assistants for Comp Lit 21 (an introductory level “Great Books” course) suspended their respective sections so the classes could meet collectively for one period. Their purpose: to have a mock forum in which the Renaissance author Rabalais would seek funding from the National Endowment of the Arts for his satire *Gargantua and Pantagruel*.

Most of the current criticism of the politicization of literature concerns how the works are broken down (deconstructed) along lines of class, race and gender. What the comp lit TA’s did is entirely different; the forum barely touched on the work itself. Instead, the debate centered around the issue of censorship and whether or not the government should fund the arts at all. While these are viable issues in themselves, it should be called to question whether it is pedagogically suitable to reduce the evaluation of serious literature to whether it is artistically comparable to the

Piss Christ. Wrapping a work in such a grossly political issue as arts funding merely clouds the reader’s ability to judge the book entirely on its own merits.

With the exception of this incident, instances at UNC in which an instructor’s politics actually get in the way of learning course material are not epidemic, however. This is due in part to an eclecticism within several departments here that is rare among universities of UNC’s caliber. The economics department has its share of both Keynesians and Rational-Expectations advocates. There are divisions in the comparative literature faculty about the current trend of deconstructionist theory. In sociology, a typically leftist field, UNC has a reputation for a fairly conservative department.

This division is healthy because it not only produces debate within the faculty but it keeps faculty members from identifying themselves within a particular departmental agenda. Thus, professors who do not feel the need to carry out their department’s “mission” every time they enter a class-

room would be more likely to lay their views aside and simply teach their subject. This is particularly beneficial when tenure is at stake.

Aside from the demands to research and publish, junior faculty at more political institutions often feel great pressure to teach with a slant that corresponds to their department’s position. In the academy corrupted with politics, it is not even lofty egalitarian ideals to which objectivity and truth are sacrificed, but a job.

Jim Riley is a senior economics major from Thomasville.

The CAROLINA CRITIC

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Some of these professors do not check all their ideological baggage at the classroom door.

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Kangaroo Court at Wake Forest

Timothy A. Lawrie

Editor's Note: Timothy Lawrie is a staff member of the *Wake Forest Critic*, *The Carolina Critic's* sister publication at Wake Forest University.

As part of a continuing pattern, Wake Forest University is cutting off open debate on important issues. The most recent example of this trend is the prosecution of John Meroney, a junior, and editor of *The Wake Forest Critic*. Meroney is being accused of disorderly conduct and lying after attempting to attend a publicly announced emergency meeting of the Black Student Alliance.

Last spring the BSA organization had announced an "emergency meeting concerning additional racial incidents on campus." Anyone with even a fleeting interest in race-relations would have his interest piqued by such an event. *The Critic* had done a cover story on race relations the preceding semester, so Meroney was naturally interested and decided to attend the meeting. He arrived alone and was met by approximately 60 to 75 members of the BSA in a classroom that had been unreserved by the group.

Minutes before the meeting started, BSA President Marc Dalton told Meroney that he could not stay and that Dalton did not want him covering the meeting for *The Critic*. Saying "If you don't move, I'm going to move you," Dalton threatened Meroney. When Meroney asked why, Dalton shoved him out the door.

Two members of the BSA then confronted Meroney in the hallway and informed him he could not remain there. The BSA members threatened to call campus security if he did not leave. Wanting to discuss the problem with security, Meroney told them to do so. When security arrived, Meroney explained the incident and asked that he be allowed to telephone Ernie Wade, director of minority affairs. The meeting announcement had originated from Wade's office. Meroney telephoned Wade's home and was informed by his wife he was not there.

Security left Meroney in the lobby of the building where the meeting was being conducted (The security guard, who witnessed Meroney's demeanor, left the scene to answer another call and, apparently forgetting all about Meroney, never returned.

This fact contradicts the picture of Meroney that the University has attempted to portray — that of a disorderly and disruptive student, attempting to force himself where he did not belong, and provoking mayhem in the process.)

The next morning, Meroney submitted a detailed 8-page summary of the previous evening's events to campus security and the academic dean's office. The University neglected to act on the matter for almost an entire week. The security officer, saying that the whole situation "puts me in a spot," did not want to get involved. Interestingly the officer had been involved in a racially-charged incident a year before while patrolling the gymnasium. Among a group of black and white law students, he had singled out blacks to check the validity of their student identification cards. He subsequently went through a University-managed "sensitivity training program."

At the suggestion of the academic dean, Meroney contacted the administrator in charge of disciplinary matters, Harry Holmes. After meeting with Meroney and reviewing his report, Holmes contacted him several days later. Holmes told Meroney that Dalton had potentially violated the *Student Handbook* by physically abusing Meroney and threatening him with physical abuse. There was, however, a surprise. In the absence of any complaint against Meroney, Holmes told him, happily, "And there's a potential charge here for you too, John...that of 'disorderly conduct.'" That was the beginning of what has proven to be one of the most blatant attempts at enforcing PC standards on the community.

Over a week after the potential violations were filed by Holmes, the Wake Forest Case Referral Panel (CRP), a small judicial body composed of faculty and administrators, based on unexamined testimony, dismissed the potential threat and assault violations against Dalton for shoving Meroney out the door. The CRP, however, supported

the allegations of "disorderly conduct" made against Meroney. The University could never determine exactly what constituted "disorderly conduct," and have remained silent on this point since the outset.

David Stradley, Meroney's student defender (the *Student Handbook* says students may be represented only by fellow

undergraduates in judicial proceedings), was outraged by the CRP. "It is ridiculous that such momentous decisions of guilt and innocence should be handed down based on the word of biased witnesses left unchallenged by the presiding council and unexamined by the defense," he stated.

In late September, almost six months after Meroney had attempted to attend the BSA meeting, Wake Forest's Judicial Board declared him innocent of the charges. A faculty advisory

panel cited "concern for the rights of the accused" in agreeing to Meroney's arguments for a mistrial. This was the second mistrial in the case; the first had been declared at the beginning of May when one of the prosecution's witnesses, the "sensitivity-trained" security officer, refused to appear at the trial. The basis for the second mistrial was the absence of three witnesses crucial to the defense.

Unfortunately, along with Dalton, noted professor and black activist Beverly Wright filed new charges against Meroney for lying. These charges are still pending.

Concern over the University's conduct in this case has been widespread, leading L. Gordon Crovitz, author of the "Rule of Law" column in the *Wall Street Journal* to comment, "I didn't think Wake Forest was capable of such PCness."

The University's response to this incident is a telling comment on the move towards political correctness on the Wake Forest campus and on others across the country. In a comment recorded in the *Greensboro News and Record*, Dalton stated that his perception that "*The Critic* hadn't been kind to us in the past" drove his decision to push Meroney through the doorway at the publicly announced meeting. Dalton was thus saying that the *The Critic* was singled out for removal from the meeting because it had offered critical coverage of civil rights policy issues that did not conform to his own views.

This response is one typical of the PC left at Wake Forest and elsewhere. When alternative solutions are offered to left-liberal policies, the proponents of these alternatives are shouted down as being racist, sexist, etc. in an attempt to exclude their ideas from consideration. How convenient a tack for those who realize the

truly bankrupt nature of their arguments!

So just what was Dalton afraid *The Critic's* coverage would bring to light? Is he not willing to defend his opinions in the arena of public debate?

How has Wake Forest University responded to this effort to stifle debate? Surely the academy, once the champion of public

debate, would actively seek to discourage such attempts to stomp out rational discussion. Sadly, Wake Forest has instead de-

cided to prosecute Meroney. Wake Forest has enshrined the far-left elite as our supposed bulwark against racism and crowned these people with absolute and exclusive power to speak authoritatively on racial issues.

Wake Forest is sending a message through its handling of this case that they support the suppression of truly open debate. Their actions teach students that physical violence and vengeful charges are acceptable recourses for silencing those with whom you disagree and that the press will be punished for attempting to fulfill its responsibility to inform the public. Such lessons are the antithesis of the liberal education Wake Forest has such a proud tradition of upholding.

Wake Forest took a positive step in declining to prosecute Meroney last spring on the first round of honor charges, in the absence of any complaint by a student. Those accusations were filed by Holmes, not Dalton, in response to Meroney's written statement on the incident. Meroney's counsel argued successfully that the initial charges were filed past the deadline given in the *Student Handbook* and that those charges were a spurious response to Meroney's report about what happened.

Unfortunately, Wake Forest has reversed this positive response in allowing Dalton and Wright to file further honor charges against Meroney, claiming he lied

That was the beginning of what has proven to be one of the most blatant attempts at enforcing PC standards on the community.

If you don't move, I'm going to move you.

"I didn't think Wake Forest was capable of such PCness."

-Wall Street Journal

in his CRP testimony. These charges deal with testimony given weeks previously by Meroney, which he consistently reiterated during the CRP. As such, these additional charges constitute double jeopardy — trying a person twice for the same supposed crime. When will it stop? As each charge is overturned, will new charges be filed every time Meroney reiterates what happened over six months ago?

Further, the University has refused to allow graduated student Stradley to continue to represent Meroney. Through the University's delay, the trial has been held over from last semester, yet now they claim that Meroney must familiarize another stu-

dent with the intricacies of this case in a short period of time.

An interview with a possible student defender has indicated that members of both the Honor Council and the Judicial Board have attempted to intimidate student defenders into offering a less than full defense of Meroney's case. These same judicial branch members have stated that they were upset that Meroney chose to allow Stradley to defend him and that he requested an open trial. A potential student defender has also suggested that statements by judicial officials have indicated that if Stradley represented Meroney in an open trial, less complete consideration would be

given Meroney's defense than if he were tried in a closed trial with a defender of their own choosing.

There has even been a question raised by the University about the interpretation of the open trial right given to defendants in the Student Handbook. The Wake Forest office of "public affairs" decided not to be so "public" last semester and restricted the trial to only those with Wake Forest identification cards. There was even some question as to whether Meroney's father would be able to attend his son's open trial! Said University public relations hack Brian Beckert, in a typically unbiased fashion, "I don't imagine what [Meroney's] defense

could possibly be. It's open and shut — he shouldn't have been there."

These abuses and many others have become the hallmark of the case against Meroney. It is saddening to see Wake Forest grovel to the demands of the militant, parochial left. One can only hope the University will steer a course back to the true liberal ideals upon which it was founded, giving Meroney a fair trial.

Timothy A. Lawrie is a student at Wake Forest.

Entrepreneurs Get Down to Business

Louise Creech

Entrepreneurship is alive and well in Chapel Hill. The UNC Entrepreneur Club, formerly the Young Entrepreneurs, have been active on campus for six years.

"The purpose of the club is to promote entrepreneurship on campus," said Michael Barnes, UNC Entrepreneurs Club president. The club is not exclusively made up of business majors, he said, but includes history, economics and English majors as well—about 25 percent of them women. "Economic majors exhibit the most interest, then second is business majors," Barnes said.

Barnes, a junior history major, has big plans for the future. "I am trying to learn how to be prepared to go into my own businesses after school," he said. "By coordinating the activities in our chapter and by bringing in people who run their own business, I should get a working knowledge of how I can better run my future businesses."

Local businesspeople speak at club meetings and offer advice to students interested in entrepreneurship. At a Sept. 10 meeting, Scott Daugherty, of the UNC Business and Technology Extension Services, outlined some points to consider before starting a business.

He emphasized thinking independently, exercising common sense, learning from mistakes, developing responsibility, having self-confidence and persevering. Daugherty said starting a business is often highly risky as well as frustrating and that the primary reason businesses fail is lack of proper planning by management.

Eighty-five percent of small businesses

are financed out of personal resources, Daugherty also said, adding that there is little chance of getting a loan to finance a business without cash, collateral or co-signers.

A more recent speaker, Walter Daniels, an attorney with Research Triangle Park's Daniels and Daniels firm, discussed the

legal considerations of entrepreneurship. He stressed the importance of following the proper procedures when setting up a corporation and also pointed out the major components of a business. "The business itself is an entity. There are the board of directors and the corporation. Finally, you have the shareholders and employees."



Club members all have the same goal—to successfully run their own businesses. Nicole Fatseas, a freshman who plans to major in operations research and economics expressed her reason for joining: "It's my ultimate goal to be an entrepreneur. I want a technically-based business in research and development."

Some club members join to pick up information that is not found in the classroom. "I didn't have a clue as to how to start a business," said Chris Trulove, a junior business major. "I wanted to learn more about starting a business or find out if I wanted to. I don't think I'll start one out of college, but maybe later down the road after I have some capital."

Club members have the opportunity to attend the National Convention, which will be held Feb. 27 to Feb. 29 in Dallas. Fundraising for the trip gives members good experience in money-making. Ideas so far include a T-shirt sale, a raffle ticket party and selling a video entitled "Success Kit for Entrepreneurs of the 90's".

Rollie Tillman, Professor of Marketing and Chairman of the Board of the Kenan Institute, the chapter's sponsor, is the club advisor.

Whether you plan a career in business, or only want to make a few quick bills selling rotten tomatoes outside Lenoir next time you see a particularly annoying pit preacher, the UNC Entrepreneurs Club may be for you.

Louise swears to thank the Critic once she makes it big in journalism.

State Auditor Ed Renfrow responds, but picture is still unclear.

A Second Look at the Audit

Jim Copland

In the last *Critic*, I wrote a detailed summary of the faculty workload audit that is occurring at UNC. In it, I expressed initial optimism about the audit's prospects. At the same time, I had several reservations, which were related to the onset of the audit in the summer, some comments that had been made, general misconceptions about university responsibilities and State Auditor Renfrow's political aspirations.

About a week ago, I had a lengthy phone conversation with Renfrow. He cleared up some misconceptions I had had about the audit and said a lot of things I really liked. At the same time, he did little to ease some of my primary apprehensions about the audit, and I still feel that I should withhold judgement until the results come out.

Several things Renfrow said made sense. He confirmed that 35 to 40 professors were interviewed at each of the universities audited. The professors were randomly sampled through a computer process. A direct access interview was conducted without any fear of the information they supplied being divulged if they criticized their boss. Renfrow likes "to have unfiltered information when people can honestly speak their minds." I cannot argue with what the auditor said here. An audit should be conducted no other way.

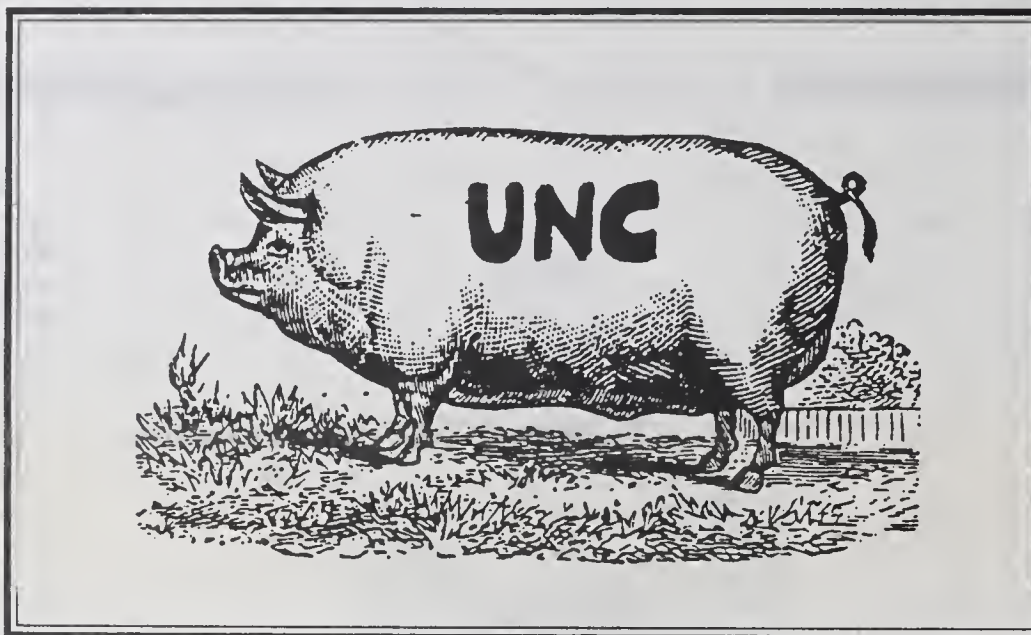
Renfrow also clarified some of the other things the auditors were looking for. He said, for instance, that the audit would examine "secretary employment at the University...are they entitled to make more than in the private sector?" My answer to that question would be a resounding no, and in targeting such areas the audit is totally in line.

"This is a golden opportunity for the system to demonstrate," Renfrow said, "are they crying wolf when they complain about cuts, or do they really have an axe to grind with the system." Renfrow's words seem to echo my own. I, of course, tend somewhat more toward the axe hypothesis. For his words to hold true, however, the audit must be objective and founded in understanding. And I am still not persuaded that the review will be fair, nor that the auditor's office necessarily has a good understanding of what a university's function should be.

To his credit, Renfrow apologized for

some of the inflammatory statements he had made to the press. "I let it get under my skin initially, and I overreacted. I gave a public apology."

Renfrow noted that those people who will be affected by an audit are usually overly nice in trying to accommodate those conducting the review. Naturally, they would not want to offend those whose published study could affect their livelihood. When Chapel Hill was announced as an audit target, professors immediately attacked the auditor's office in the press. This situation was certainly quite different from that usually encountered by Renfrow,



a fact that makes his statements, while not excusable, at least understandable.

Renfrow did clarify some misconceptions I had had about the \$3 million performance audit. He said that the auditor's office had in fact suggested the performance audit. The audit will consist of a Legislative Service Commission, chaired by House Speaker Dan Blue and Senate President Pro Tempore Henson Barnes. Also, there will be an appointed Scoping Committee. The state auditor's office will play an integral role in the performance audit, but lacks the necessary staff to conduct it completely on its own.

Since the performance audit will not be conducted totally outside of the auditor's office, I again question how the faculty workload audit can be held accountable. Renfrow said that the State Auditor's Office undergoes an outside peer review every three years. He disregards quotes made

by professors about the audit's possible political connections. "If they had to report to the public the way we report to the public, they'd have strokes."

As I see it, the professors' accountability has little to do with whether or not Renfrow can conceivably have political motivations that would influence the audit. Since the peer review occurs openly once every three years, Renfrow could use audit results in his campaign for lieutenant governor without any fears of being held accountable until he were already in office. The State Auditor assured me that no political considerations would affect the au-

dit, but I have known enough politicians to remain skeptical.

Other things Renfrow said disturbed me. He noted that the public does not understand what research means. Very true. He said research includes attending seminars and writing books, which are quite different from looking for a cure for cancer. Again, quite true.

But when I asked Renfrow what impact he thought taking an anti-research stance pertaining to UNC would have, given that many faculty want to conduct research and that we are already losing professors to the University of Virginia and Duke University due to pay differentials, his response was troublesome. Renfrow said that while Duke or Wake Forest University professors might spend as little time in the classroom as those at UNC, your average, run-of-the-mill private college in the state would have faculty that spend far more time

teaching than those at Chapel Hill.

Come to think of it, Ed, the *only* private research universities in the state are Duke and Wake Forest. And I would hate to think that one of our state leaders would want UNC to become a "run-of-the-mill university." As we, the oldest public university in the nation, take pride in the upcoming bicentennial, we are looking forward to continuing as one of the foremost centers of education in the country. The Economic Futures Commission Report last May detailed the impact UNC, Duke and N.C. State University, as premier research institutions, have on technological development and industrial settlement in the Research Triangle Park and the state as a whole. UNC spends more money than any public university in the nation on the services to its state. I would hate to see us become "run-of-the-mill."

Renfrow noted that the University has 30 days to respond and try to refute any part of the report. Let us hope that the University takes this opportunity seriously and does not fail to respond (as the College of Arts and Sciences failed to react to the mission statement when it had the chance last winter).

Ed Renfrow cleared up some misconceptions I had had about the audit and eased some apprehensions. But other points of worry he either exacerbated or left unresolved. So, as I see it, the jury is still out...is Renfrow

finding waste, or is he excreting it?

Jim Copland is a sophomore economics major from Burlington.

The Carolina Critic will be holding an organizational meeting on...

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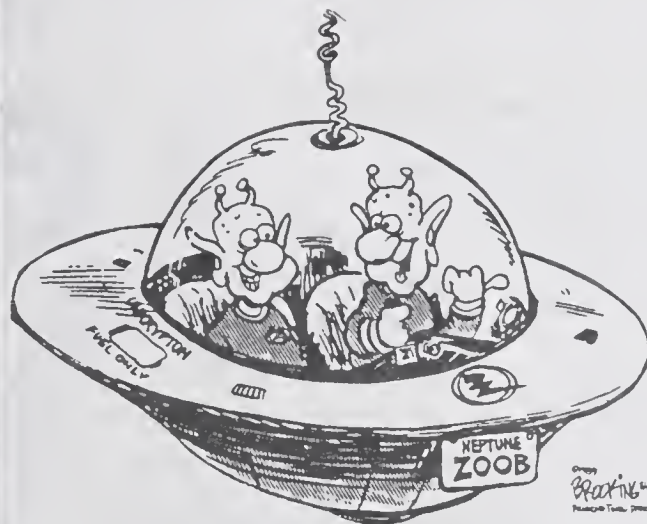
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The CAROLINA CRITIC

November 1, 1991

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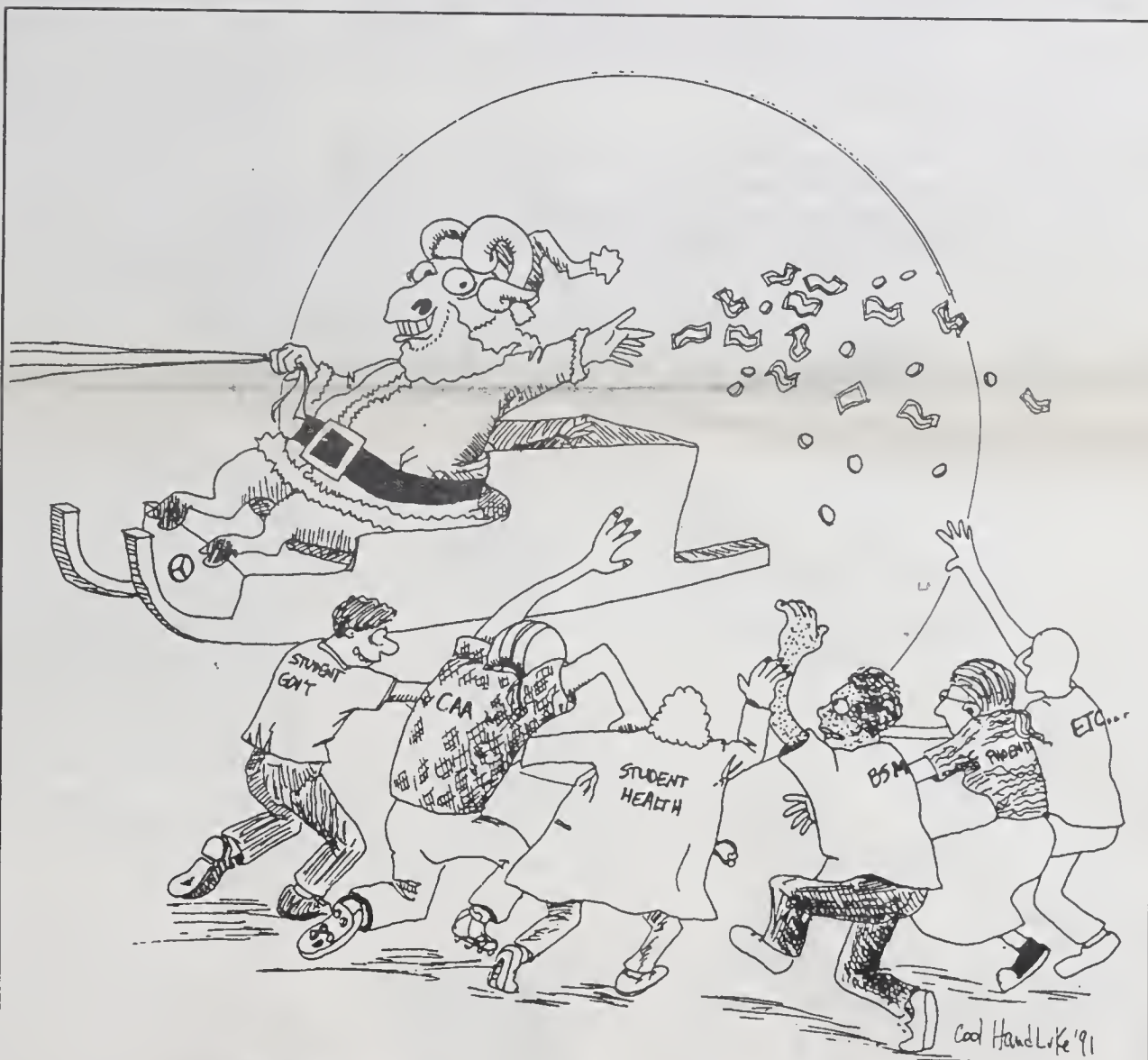
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WHERE ARE YOUR FEES GOING?

THE CRITICAL

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Now it can be told

• Hikers in Austria found the body of a man who dressed in leather, had tattoos and carried a knife, *National Review* reports. Although scientists think that he died 4,000 years ago, we have the hunch that the unlucky guy just took a few too many wrong turns on his way to the Cat's Cradle.

• Libertarian presidential candidate Andre Marrou sizes up the war on drugs: "According to Everett Koop, 71 percent of drug-related deaths in America are caused by tobacco. What do the Democrats and Republicans do about tobacco? They subsidize it. Twenty-eight percent of drug-related deaths are due to alcohol. Bush is spending billions to get rid of 1 percent of the drug problem."

• When your best friends turn against you:

Ironically, Democratic Gov. Cecil Andrus of Idaho was recently cut on the nose after a mule kicked him during a hunting trip, *USA Today* reports.

• Spooked out by the occurrence, a superstitious Jesse Helms has since been consciously avoiding the rear end of elephants, rumor has it.

• "I never lack material for my humor column when Congress is in session...every time Congress makes a joke, it's a law. And every time they make a law, it's a joke." — Will Rogers

• Impressed with Ben & Jerry's ice cream's "rain forest crunchy" green image? Think again. The *New York Times* reports that for the last two years the B & J plant in



A P H O R I S M S

That which is common to the greatest number has the least care bestowed upon it.

Aristotle

That is what war is all about: compelling a choice on someone who would not otherwise make it.

J.M. Coetzee

To compel a man to furnish funds for the propagation of ideas he disbelieves and abhors is sinful and tyrannical.

Thomas Jefferson

Cigars have always been the sign of a cultured man.

Winston Churchill

Life is not a race to win, but a school for your higher education.

Vernon Howard

Practical men, who believe themselves to be quite exempt from any intellectual influences, are usually the slaves of some defunct economist.

J.M. Keynes

Waterbury, Vt., has been fined by the Vermont environmental agency for exceeding its permit to dump waste into a local treatment plant.

• Capitalism Bound: The Satellite Beach, Fla., health department closed an 11-year-old boy's sidewalk lemonade stand a few months ago for failing to provide rest rooms, the Competitive Enterprise Institute reports. "We're just trying to protect the health of the public," one official explained.

• According to an odd announcement in the *Daily Tar Heel*, the Luce Scholars Asian internship program "is intended for young Americans from a variety of professional backgrounds who have had no prior experience in Asia and have no specific interest in Asian affairs."

• Meanwhile, a similar announcement for the student journal *the catalyst* reportedly called out for writers "with no prior skills in journalism and no specific interest in being read."

• Sensitivity from Eazy-E of the rap group N.W.A.: "We don't dis women. My mother is a woman. We dis bitches. They know who they are."

• Lobster at Len-wa? A 1964 *News and Observer* feature on Lenoir Hall reports: "A ten-cent oversized frankfurter is the biggest drawing card. Many students who can pay more and want to splurge don't flinch at a higher price for lobster tails."

• President Bush's new crime bill imposes the death penalty for crimes including

assassinating the president and murdering a federal poultry inspector, *Reason* reports. A government without a leader or a farm without an inspector...either way, we wouldn't want a bunch of turkeys with no one to look up to.

• Also from *Reason*, an animal rights activist at a Des Moines fair threw a pie in the face of the Iowa Pork Queen. Reportedly, he realized his protest of America's "meat addiction" wasn't taken seriously after the hefty monarch remarked that it was "delicious."

• "Much has been said about blacks and conservatism. Those on the Left smugly assume blacks are monolithic and will by force of circumstances always huddle to the left of the political spectrum. The political Right watches this herd mentality in action, concedes that blacks are monolithic, picks up a few dissidents, and wistfully shrugs at the seemingly unbreakable hold of the liberal Left on black Americans."

—Clarence Thomas, June 1987

• Is America underfed? According to *Policy Review*, households among America's poorest 20 percent consume meat, poultry and fish at rates "nearly 70 percent greater than the average per-capita consumption of these items in urban households in 1948." Meanwhile, low-income consumption of "frivolous" items such as soft drinks is 100 percent greater than general consumption in the mid-1950s. Social welfare analyst Robert Rector concludes, "the top nutrition-related health problem among poor Americans is not hunger and undernutrition—but obesity."

• "Advocates of interventionist foreign policy have advanced many lofty justifications for their policy: To promote democracy. To ensure stability. To protect human rights. To stop aggression...but we should have no illusions about the ability of the U.S. government to promote, let alone impose them....Policy makers in Washington regularly proclaim their love of democracy and the free market, but their is little sign of reform in Kuwait City; American troops have fought to keep the Middle East safe for a monarchy that has so far sought to evade its promises of greater domestic freedom."

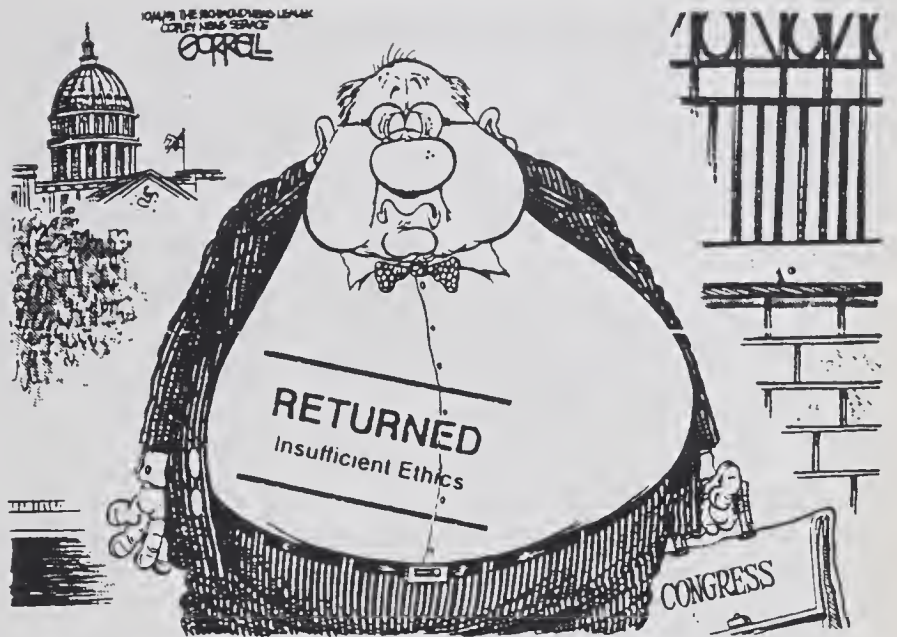
—Doug Bandow in *Orbis*

• In just nine months, the student senate chairman for City University of New York spent nearly \$500,000 of student funds on expenses such as limousines, massive hotel bills and trips to Africa for his friends, the Student Leader News Service reports. In response to his spending spree, chair-

man Jean LaMarre explained, "I guess people are just not used to our pattern of spending. It's a little different from our predecessors."

• Meanwhile, Student Congress Speaker Tim Moore was reportedly spotted at He's Not Here sporting four diamond rings, a 6-lb. gold chain and a slick new pair of Nikes. Go figure.

• A neurologist in the *New England Journal of Medicine* reported last summer about a woman whose epileptic seizures were caused by the voice of *Entertainment Tonight* co-host Mary Hart. "It was very dramatic," Dr. Venkat Ramani commented, "the expression in her eyes—she looked like she was far away and out of it." Maybe she should've watched *Wheel of Fortune* instead.



THE CRITIC ALMANAC

Number of Pizza Hut pizzas delivered to Boris Yeltsin's group in the Russian Parliament during the Soviet coup attempt: 260

Number of cases of Pepsi delivered: 20

Children who needed emergency room treatment due to monkey bar accidents in 1990: 69,726

Due to seesaw accidents: 11,570

Percentage of blacks who supported the Thomas confirmation: 63

Percentage who opposed: 18

Taco Bell's estimated 1991 sales: \$2.6 billion

Number of students who test positive for pregnancy each year at Student Health: 180

Percentage who continue their pregnancy: 30

Sources: *National Review* (10/21/91), *USA Today* (10/16/91), *Business Week* (10/21/91), *Phoenix* (10/24/91)

Library Fund, a Wise Use of Student Fees

Mark Shelburne

Editor's Note: Mark Shelburne is the Speaker Pro-Tempore of the 73rd Student Congress. He plans to present a bill calling for the student endowed library fund referendum.

Readers may be surprised to find an article calling for bigger government in the CRITIC. However, the following proposal is one that even a fiscal conservative can support. The plan is to raise student fees by \$2.50 a semester, which would amount to roughly \$100,000 a year. This money would then be directed to an endowment fund. The interest from this fund would then be spent on the academic affairs libraries. Although I generally feel government should be smaller, I believe the Student Endowed Library Fund (S.E.L.F.) is an exception for several reasons.

Who ever heard of a tax giving back to it's constituents more than was collected? This is exactly what the library fee would

do. With a 10 percent rate of return, of which half would be spent and half reinvested, the libraries would receive over \$100,000 after 15 years. To assume that rate of return is a conservative estimate. The beauty of this type of endowment is that it keeps growing. To spend more than is taxed without running a deficit might seem a fantasy, but it is the reality of the S.E.L.F. proposal.

Americans fought a war over the the problem of taxation without representation, and many are angered today over where our money goes. Neither of these will be an issue with the library fee, since students will be in control every step of the way. The legislation will need a two-thirds

vote of the Student Congress before it can be put to a referendum. Once in that form, the increase will need

to be approved by the student body in the regular spring elections. Once in place, the annual interest from the fund will be allocated by the following committee:

• An appointee of the Graduate and Professional Student Federation President

• Two undergraduate appointees of the Student Body President

• Two appointees of the Student

Congress Speaker—one graduate representative and one Finance Committee member. Clearly this group would be very responsive to the needs of students. Thus we have a democratically adopted, self-administered fee.

For those doubtful of the merits of the S.E.L.F. proposal, the following facts provide convincing evidence of the need for S.E.L.F. According to the Students for Educational Access:

• over the last three years the cost of serials has increased 41 percent and the price of books has gone up 29 percent; state funds for new library acquisitions have increased only 4.9% over the same period.

• last year library officials cut the weekly operating hours of Davis Library by nine hours, the Undergraduate lost 18.

• during a six-month spending freeze in 1990 the library bought no books; if a book

isn't bought when it first appears, chances of having another opportunity to purchase it are only one in 10.

These numbers demonstrate what you

probably already knew—our libraries are suffering. One response is to say that we are not responsible for meeting this shortfall, that the state should fully invest in our education. While I agree with that principal, the fact remains that the budget cuts won't allow for the level of funding necessary for maintaining the top quality library system that the University should have. Although the S.E.L.F. plan will not solve the libraries' fiscal problems, it will continue, improve, or create services deemed important by the student taxpayer. It's a shame government doesn't work this way more often.

Mark is a junior majoring in public policy analysis.

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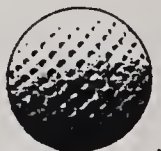
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Task Force Reviews Student Fees

Elliot Fus

Do you know where your student fees go? Probably not, says Student Congress Speaker Tim Moore, who proposed a student fee review task force during Congress' Oct. 30 meeting.

This fact-finding committee, Moore recently told the CRITIC, would investigate how every student-fee recipient at the University spends its allocation—from Student Health Services, which claims \$210 from each student per semester, to the Psychology Club, whose 1991-92 allocation was \$162.

Moore said that he would appoint the

task force, which would consist of seven to ten members of Student Congress.

After investigating student fee usage, the committee would assess each recipient's worth to the student body, look at the possibility of making cuts in allocations and issue an itemized report on where student fees go by the beginning of December, he said.

"Most students, including members of Student Congress, don't even know where their student fees go," Moore said. "The bureaucracy of the University is so large that it is almost impossible for a single

person to even attempt to assess where student fees are going. The purpose of this committee is to do that."

Moore denied that any specific group would be a special target for investigation. The committee would attempt to conduct the investigation "with an open mind and wishes to evaluate fees and services on their merits alone," he said. "At this point, the discussion of specifics is not appropriate."

"There may be some misuse and some unwise expenditures of student fees currently," he added. "If we make those re-

ceiving fees more accountable for spending the money they do, it will encourage more integrity and more openness in the entire student fee process."

Daryl Grissom, Congress' finance committee chairman, is one of the representatives that Moore said he would likely appoint to the task force. Grissom, however, said that the committee would probably not be successful in finding legitimate areas to cut waste.

Grissom said that it may focus too heavily on funding of student activities groups. These groups, such as the Black Student Movement, he countered are a relatively small consumer of the student fee pie compared to larger student fee recipients like Student Health Services.

"I think to cut student activities fees will be risking cutting important student programs," Grissom said. "Tim considers that [student activities funding] to be a big thing, but it's such a small thing in the big picture. It would be a shame to cut student activities fees."

According to Congress' 1991-92 fiscal year budget, the following student organizations receive these fee allocations:

- Black Student Movement, \$29,283
- Carolina Athletic Association, \$18,619
- Student Television, \$19,952
- Student Legal Services, \$26,180
- Executive Branch, \$24,198
- Judicial Branch, \$10,117
- Student Congress, \$4,809
- Elections Board, \$2,221
- Lab Theater, \$5,871
- Yackety Yack, \$7,369
- Rape Action Project, \$1,125
- Carolina Quarterly, \$4,375
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- Cellar Door, \$4,000
- Phoenix, \$18,000
- CAROLINA CRITIC, \$0.00

Elliot will be graduating in December. If you'd like to give him a job, please write him at the CRITIC.



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In the first half of a CRITIC debate, Elliot Fus says no. Look for the opposing view in our next issue.

Hang 'em High?

Elliot Fus

The death penalty has been one of the most prominent topics in the news lately. In Nevada, Lisa Christensen-Adamu was recently jailed after refusing to testify against a man who she had once said raped her. Opposing capital punishment, she hoped to spare him from the electric chair. In Texas, Robert Black, the schizophrenic Vietnam vet who hired a hit man through *Soldier of Fortune* magazine to kill his wife, recently received a stay of execution hours before his scheduled lethal injection.

Meanwhile, the House passed a bill on Oct. 22 that would extend the death penalty to 52 various

crimes, including being a "drug kingpin." The bill, however, is threatened by presidential veto if it does not go farther to limit the many court appeals from death row that often delay executions for years.

The Economist also reports that 80 percent of Americans supported the death penalty in 1990—up tremendously from below 50 percent in 1966.

Consequently, there is no better time than now to ask a crucial question about the

U.S. criminal justice system: Should America have a death penalty? Although some plausible arguments can be made for capital punishment, the answer should be a solid "no."

Violent crime burdens the nation. Many of us have been personally victimized by serious crime or have had friends or family who were victimized. Others hear about victims of knife-wielding rapists and cannibalistic serial killers on the news and

realize "that could have been me, or my son or my grandmother."

Naturally, these occurrences breed deep feelings of

disgust and revenge in society. Rationalizing that we need to send violent criminals a stinging message and that those criminals are only less-than-human "scum" or "animals" anyway, many Americans call for a seemingly suitable punishment—death. In prescribing this drastic social cure, they often cite the astoundingly low crime rates of countries like Saudi Arabia where the death penalty has been strictly enforced. However, although an often-

Witnesses, judges and juries are fallible, but capital punishment leaves no room for repairing mistakes



used death sentence may cut crime, the drawbacks outweigh any possible benefit.

One drawback seems quite obvious: witnesses, judges and juries are fallible, but capital punishment leaves no room for repairing mistakes. Occasionally, suspects of major crimes are wrongly convicted. If a convict is later found innocent and was sentenced to life in prison, he could be released. Of course, his priceless time and freedom lost could never be returned, but he would at least have the rest of his life. What happens if the convict is sentenced to death? Some sincere apologies and a big lawsuit check for the family cannot compare.

Aside from outright mistakes in conviction, judicial processes can also be arbitrary or discriminatory when applying the death penalty. When death is an option, the grating inconsistency of some criminals being put to death while others who commit equally heinous crimes live is bound to occur. This situation is especially frequent when opportunities for racial or economic discrimination exist. For example, one study in Florida showed that blacks "who kill whites are nearly 40 times more likely to be sentenced to death than those who kill blacks."

Another factor to consider is cost. Some

capital punishment advocates wonder why murderers deserve a lifetime of food and housing on the public tab instead of death. One good reason is that it's cheaper. "Thanks to the cumbersome appeals procedure, each execution currently costs between \$2 million and \$5 million," *The Economist* reports, "four or five times what it costs to keep someone in prison for life."

Granted, if the current movement to cut appeal opportunities succeeds, the expense of execution would no doubt decrease. However, by restricting appeals, the chance of killing a man whose crimes do not merit death would be increased simultaneously. A better way of attacking the ridiculous financial burden that life incarceration poses on taxpayers would be to make prisoners more economically productive by giving them revenue-raising jobs while in prison. The choice of solitary confinement and "bread and water" treatment or eight hours of daily manual labor might be an efficient incentive for some life servers to work so

Each execution currently costs between \$2 million and \$5 million
-The Economist



that they can pay for their own upkeep.

Other complications with capital punishment involve unwanted publicity and undesirable role models. A trip to the electric chair can make a deranged criminal into a celebrity as the media cashes in on the sensationalism of the execution. This coverage encourages other attention-crazed maniacs to commit violence in order to reach the public spotlight. Perhaps this has not been a problem in the Middle East, but it may be a serious consideration for a much different American psychoculture.

Also, legal executions provide confusing behavior models for the public. A well-behaving citizen should supposedly only kill when there is no other alternative—in a direct act of self-defense or protection of another's life. What should she think when her own government can choose an alternative to killing, but instead decides to use killing as a punishment? Such double standards have no place in our law books.

Possibly the most significant opposi-

tion to capital punishment, however, relates to the role of the state. "Forbidding a man's execution," Albert Camus said, "would amount to proclaiming publicly that society and the state are not absolute values." By granting government the power to determine whether any individual—even the most despicable murderer—deserves to live or die, we entrust it with the ultimate power imaginable. Under no circumstances should the state be given this responsibility of playing God.

Maybe a well-enforced death penalty, like those in other cultures and other times, would reduce serious crimes in America. But to what extent can we go to reduce crime? Would criminals be further deterred by a torture, death and public dismemberment punishment? To deter crime, certain steps just can't be taken due to both moral and practical drawbacks. One such step is placing a savable life into the hands of a fallible and already overempowered state.

Elliot is publisher of the CRITIC.

*A trip to the electric chair
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the media cashes in*

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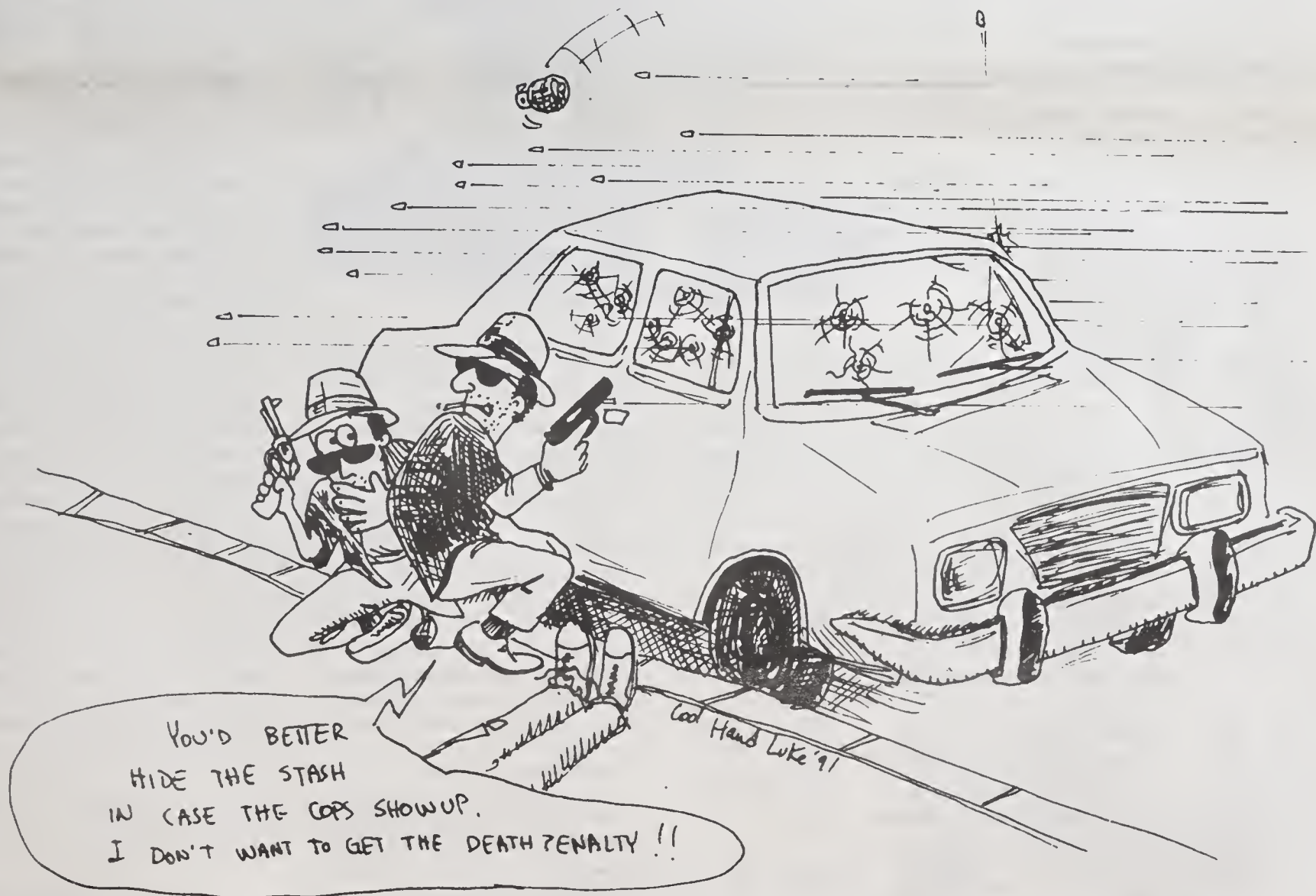
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Book Review: *The Japan That Can Say No*
No. 150 pp, \$18.95
Simon & Schuster

Shintaro Ishihara Challenges America

Jim Copland

In late 1989, news containing excerpts from a Japanese book co-authored by Akio Morita and Shintaro Ishihara stirred great controversy in America. The excerpts came from a version of the authors' Japanese publication that had been pirated by the Pentagon's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. Essentially, the excerpts from Ishihara's text claimed that Japan could shift the world's balance of power by selling its microchips to the Soviet Union instead of the United States. In addition, the text called for a Japan that would develop and maintain its own military forces outside of U.S. influence. The excerpts were widely interpreted as evidence of a new Japanese militarism.

The complete book, *The Japan That Can Say No*, was officially published in English this year. The original publication was a collection of speeches given by Ishihara and Morita. Morita, the chairman of Sony, did not participate in the official translation. The influential business leader has often been critical of U.S. management, but he apparently felt that negative associations with the book might adversely affect his company's American sales. Ishihara, an outspoken Japanese political leader, published in an unchanged form his previous material, as well as an additional section (about half of the book) further developing and expanding upon his claims.

What I felt when reading *The Japan That Can Say No* was not that I was listening to an imperialistic Japanese war-monger. Rather, I found Ishihara's words to be filled with national pride yet at the same time to contain keen intellectual analyses and assessments.

The principal premise of Ishihara's argument is that Japan today is in a position where it can and should say "no" to many U.S. demands. He cites many instances in which Japan has accepted American requests at no benefit to itself and without reciprocal American concessions.

According to Ishihara, Japan today, and not the United States, holds a position of strength. Japan has outpaced America technologically, he claims, so that America does not have the capacity to mass produce microchips as Japan does, and that

American microchips have five to six times the ratio of defects that Japanese chips do. In addition, Ishihara emphasizes the im-

portance of the Japanese development of the maglev electrical train system that would give Japan a large advantage in efficient mass transportations.

involved in Japanese defense development given the continuing American investment in that defense, Ishihara responds that American tactics for the defense of Japan

to enact massive protectionist legislation, Japan could terminate its friendly relationship with us and begin selling these chips to the Soviet Union.

Ishihara says that "Japan bashing" in America is a racist phenomenon. Instead of blaming Japan for its trade problems, he asserts, America should look inward.

Ishihara's analysis of American ailments takes up much of the latter half of the book. He writes, "According to Akio Morita, 'The United States looks ten minutes ahead while Japan looks ten years ahead.' U.S. executives with a short-term perspective frantically shift assets quickly to increase quarterly profits...A long-term perspective in dealing with stockholders and setting prices with subcontractors—the supplier-manufacturer nexus—is the underlying strength of Japanese industry."

Ishihara's final chapter is entirely devoted to steps the U.S. should take to strengthen its economy. For me, the sections enumerating shortcomings in the American economic system were the most interesting in the book.

Ishihara pulls no punches. He says that Japanese leaders do themselves a disservice when they take conciliatory stances. American leaders would more respect those who would stand up for their own rights and negotiate to an acceptable position.

Also, Ishihara does say that in some instances Japan should say "yes" to American requests. Though he criticizes Bush's Structural Impediments Initiative for being a bilateral rather than international proposition, he says Japan should strive to meet the President's demands. The reason Ishihara gives is that a more open economy would benefit the Japanese consumer and the Japanese economy as a whole.

In the book, Ishihara calls himself "the Japanese Gephardt". Yet though Ishihara takes a hard line stance towards U.S.-Japan relations, he has a real understanding

of international economics, something which the Congressman from Missouri completely lacks. It's too bad that American politicians cannot be as straightforward and as insightful as Ishihara.

Jim Copland is a sophomore economics major from Burlington.



The author: Shintaro Ishihara

Ishihara notes several instances in which Japanese leaders have too quickly acquiesced American demands. He is most distraught about the FSX arrangement, in which Mitsubishi Heavy Industries developed a state-of-the-art fighter plane for Japanese defense. According to Ishihara, American defense officials were troubled by the plans for development of planes that could perform pinpoint turns relative to U.S. F-15's and F-16's. Upon U.S. request, prime minister Nakasone declared the venture a joint American-Japanese project.

In Ishihara's eyes, Japan freely gave up valuable technology to the U.S. in exchange for nothing but Reagan's

friendship. In response to American critics who would contend that the U.S. should be

are both inefficient and ineffective. Rather than focusing on the defense of Japan, he claims, the U.S. uses Japanese bases as a stage to flaunt American military muscle. Having American tanks on the mountainous island, for instance, is wasteful. Ishihara says Japanese defense should focus on the prevention of land invasion. He says that the Japanese could more effectively defend themselves, and he says paying for their own defense would be no more expensive than their support of current arrangements.

Ishihara scoffs at critics who assert that advocating self-protection would create more American fears and cause a protectionist U.S. response. He says that American defense is dependent on mass produced Japanese microchips. Were America

Ishihara claims the U.S. uses Japanese bases as a stage to flaunt American military muscle

Japan could shift the world's balance of power by selling its microchips to the Soviet Union

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Chapel Hill-Carrboro schools will require 50 hours of community service to graduate

Forced To Serve

Andrew Cohen

The long-expected knock was heard at the door. I opened it and saw two men wearing bland suits and expressionless faces. The one with the holstered gun spoke first:

"Mr. Cohen?"

"Yes," I cautiously replied.

"We're here for your daughter. She's 17 now, so, it's her time."

They had come to take her away for two days for what was called "required voluntary labor." I had opposed it when the measure was

first introduced, but to no avail. I had argued to "the Board" that they had no right to claim even

one moment of my daughter's life, let alone two days. But they believed people needed to learn the virtues of "uncompensated labor for others," so the measure passed unanimously.

"Besides," they had argued at that Board meeting, "it's only for two days."

I didn't want my daughter to go. She didn't want to go. But our wants didn't matter now. We had been outvoted.

By now my unwanted visitors were growing restless. I had been standing there silent for several moments. The one with the holstered gun was getting edgy. There was very little I could do.

Is this a vision of some totalitarian nightmare in the future?

Surprise! It's today, and it's happening here in Chapel Hill.

The Chapel Hill-Carrboro Board of Educa-

tion recently enacted by a 7-0 vote a measure which requires 50 hours of "community service" of all high school students who wish to graduate as of 1996. The new graduation requirements are part of the Board's plan called "Vision for the Nineties." Their vision includes additional required math and science courses, but the most striking feature of this plan is this service requirement. Their willingness to enact this measure manifests a disturbing authoritarian strain in the contemporary intellectual and moral climate.

Many Board members pointed to the virtues of community service. Board member Mary Bushnell spoke about the vast benefits the community gains from

people "rolling up their sleeves and pitching in." Ted Parrish, another Board member, remarked that he had been "very saddened at times when young people have said, 'I don't work unless I get paid. It's a fool who works for nothing.' They've been taught that." Even the *Daily Tar Heel* championed the plan; in an editorial the paper complained that young people "may grow up a generation of selfish, self-centered adults." So the paper applauded the move to teach students about "volunteerism."

There seems to be something odd about singing the praises of

"volunteerism" and then turning about and requiring people to fulfill this vision. It may indeed be true that great feats are accomplished by people "rolling up their sleeves and pitching in," but this does not immediately justify having others come along to roll your sleeves up for you—regardless of your wants.

"Required voluntary service" is a bit of an oxymoron. One might worry that the plan amounts to a disguised form of forced labor. If someone coerces you to do some task, you will have performed forced labor. Forced labor violates personal liberties, no matter how worthy the cause for which it is used.

Board member Charles Foskey voiced concerns that the provisions amounted to a form of forced labor. He worried that students would not be encouraged "to be of lifelong service

to the community by forcing them to do it." Foskey later changed his mind, and when asked why in a recent conversation with the *CRITIC*, he said that he was willing to "give it a chance to see if it could be taught."

He claimed that schools have been reluctant to use such measures in the past, but this case was a worthy endeavor. Foskey played down the worries that the measure opened the door for "zealots" enforcing their values on others. Instead, he was more concerned that the plan would be ineffectively managed.

Foskey wanted to give the plan a chance to teach the virtue of "service" to students. It would seem, however, that Foskey's

motivations, though perhaps well-intentioned, will prove self-defeating.

There are many virtues whose practice might be said to make us "good" human beings. We might say that people ought to be polite to one another. We might say that people ought to treat one another with respect. We might also say that people ought, whenever they can, to lend a helping hand to another in need. Let us therefore say that these are human virtues and ought to be practiced. This way, we can dispense (for the moment) with arguments over whether such practices are "good" or part of a "good life".

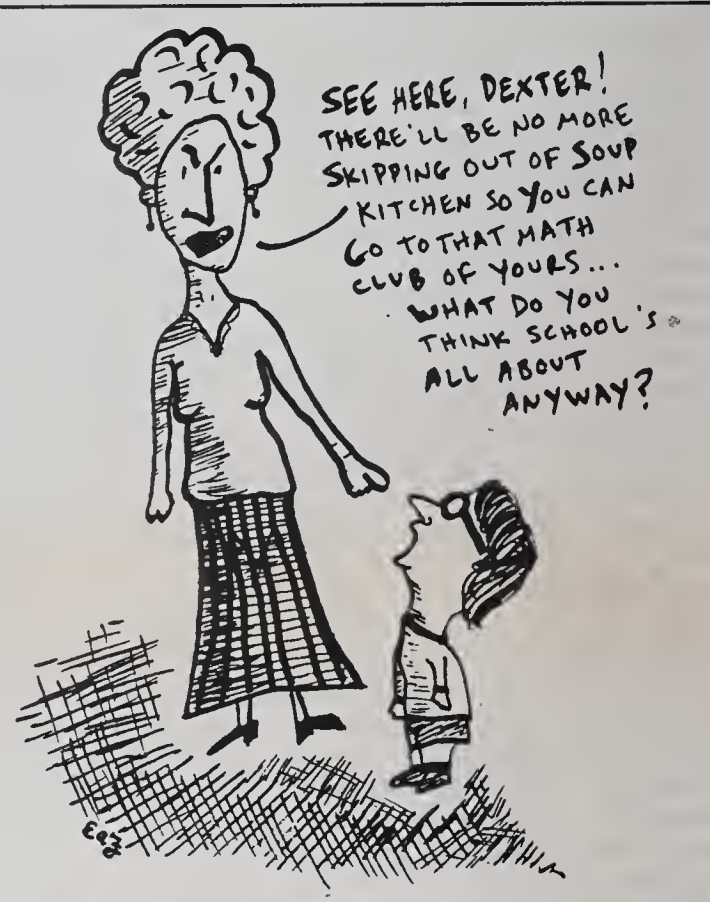
What we must not pass over, however, is what it is that constitutes a virtuous act. If someone places a gun next to your head and demands that you pronounce the words "thank you, sir" to a third party, the words you would then utter would not thereby constitute "politeness"—even if politeness was called for on that occasion. If you behaved as if you respected another when demanded to do so at gunpoint, your behavior would not therefore constitute respect. And certainly, any "charitable act" performed at gunpoint loses a bit of its flavor as "charitable."

The reason is the same in each case. Virtue is not something you beat out of somebody. Virtue is practiced authentically and autonomously. Coerced conduct cannot by definition be virtuous; it would not have issued from a genuine virtuous character but instead from a fear of bullets.

Once the veneer of "virtue" is stripped from mandatory service, one can begin to wonder whether such measures really are designed for instilling virtue, let alone whether they might succeed at instilling virtue. Board member Ted Parrish nevertheless remarked, "I think this is an opportunity for all kids to learn a very valuable

Virtue is not something you beat out of somebody

Those who advocate forcing people to do things for their own good are nothing but petty authoritarians



We must not forget an important fact about school: you have to go

lesson." Perhaps Parrish was beaten into submission as a young boy "for his own good." We must wonder, however, if this makes good parenting, let alone good public policy. If virtue is not obtained through force, then it is rather unlikely to be taught that way.

"Required voluntary service" captures neither virtue nor "volunteerism;" it is nothing other than forced labor. Forced labor is forced labor, no matter how "worthy" the project to which you have been conscripted.

Lest we doubt that coercion is really involved here, we must not forget an important fact about school: you *have to go*. If you don't go, agents of the state will literally force you to do so.

Perhaps anticipating just such an argument, the *Daily Tar Heel* notes that people never realize the delights of service until they actually get involved. "Granted, this may not happen with every student, but it will probably happen with some, and the good they will do is worth a new requirement that will come to less than 1 1/2 hours every month."

Consider this mentality for a moment. What it effectively says is that personal liberties may be curtailed—as long as it's *only a few liberties for a brief time*—provided the cause is "worthy." This is nothing else but a complete renunciation of a principled commitment to personal liberties. Once you allow for *any* violation of freedom, you lose any principled basis on which to defend any freedoms for anyone.

The *DTH* should be wary—the state may see fit to "maintain public order and civic virtue" by forbidding stories on efforts to defund the CGLA. After all, this foments discord. Since public order is a worthy goal (and it's only that one story, that one time) then a measly little instance of censorship is certainly permissible.

One way to interrupt this argument is by pressing the following point: if it is inappropriate to require community service, then perhaps there is no

basis on which *anything* can be required. The *Daily Tar Heel* editorial makes this very counterargument, pointing to all the various requirements students must fulfill before graduation: "Budding scientists still must take English, and students who don't like basketball still must take physical education." Since an education is designed to "broaden students' knowledge and experiences," the measure is no less illegitimate than any other requirement.

There are two ways this counterargument can be deflected. The first is by questioning the place of "service" in education. The second is by granting the argument's validity and seeing it as evidence of the vice of *public* education. We may consider each in turn.

There is a subtle problem with characterizing the goal of education as being one to turn us into

"productive members of society." Though the *DTH* did not explicitly embrace such a vision, it is a

common one and would easily motivate a requirement of community service for high-school students. One need only point to the benefits received by "the underprivileged segment of society," and justify the requirement that way.

One would do well to be suspicious of such a conception of education, however. Instead of striving to make youngsters into fully functioning, critical thinking *individuals*, schooling is thereby regarded as a means of shaping individuals in ways which will later benefit others—in short, turning people into "good citizens." This ideal of the selfless citizen may inspire many public figures, but it is a way of life that ought not be imposed from above because it suffocates individual development.

The "good citizen" is not the critical, self-directed, reasoning individual. These people are too difficult to mold into socially useful forms. They don't like going where they're told to go nor do they like doing what they're told to do. These people complain too much and foment discord. These people might not pay their taxes on time (if they pay them at all). In short, these people can be pains in the behind, because they think for themselves.

You can avoid all these obstacles to social engineering by turning people into nice, quiet, good citizens. The good citizen is a mindlessly unquestioning, timely-tax-paying "cell" in the "social organism."

This is what you can get by praising "selfless" devotion to community in the schools.

If education is designed "to broaden students' knowledge," as the *DTH* writes, we would be better off providing young minds with the critical reasoning skills necessary for them to define and live lives of their own. It is in this vein that one should be rather suspicious of the desire to require students "to give back to the community," as the *DTH* so eagerly wants.

So perhaps we can distinguish requiring English and physics from requiring "voluntary" service of students. English, physics, and maybe even gym [!], teach a youngster how to define and live a life of his own. "Service" may have its place in the good life, but only derived from a more fundamental concern with individual growth and maturation.

It's possible one might still believe that education is designed to make you a "good

person," and teaching a commitment to service is necessary to that end. One might reject the distinction between physics

and service as specious, claiming that both stand or fall together as legitimate requirements.

It is not clear that allowing one requirement paves the way for any other. But even if it does, an intriguing point surfaces: if a

principled defense of personal liberties combined with a sincere desire to instill virtue forestall any educational requirements, then there is no way a child can be educated without crimping personal liberties.

This argument is proved vacuous once we recognize that the only requirements

Parents have no choice but to see their child educated according to curricula dictated by governmental authorities

that are noxious to personal liberties are those which are *imposed* by others. If you voluntarily sign a contract and assume an obligation to, say, pay an installment loan, that "requirement" can prove to be quite annoying, month after month. But it does not

amount to an abridgement of personal liberties, for you yourself assumed the obligation. If someone puts a gun to your head and demands protection money (at monthly installments), the effect is the same (you're out some cash each month) but the moral story is completely different. In the former case, you've voluntarily assumed responsibilities. In the latter, you've been coerced and thereby had your rights violated.

If parents voluntarily place their child in a school where they know that physics is required of students, along with gym, English, math, and the usual others, then any such degree requirements do not seem to amount to an infringement on personal liberty.

But now recall that education is not an option for a youngster. In the current

system, schooling is required by law. Any specific requirements are *imposed* by the Board of Education, and parents have no choice but to see their child educated according to curricula dictated by governmental authorities. They may choose private schooling, but this is often out of the reach of most families, and parents will

wind up supporting public schools through taxes in any case. Moreover, curricula in private schools must meet certain state-established guidelines.

In the end, the point stands: if any *imposed* requirement is invalid by an appeal to personal liberties, then *all* are. The solution is not to allow curricula to be determined by some tenuous consensus of pressure groups, but to allow families the freedom to decide how their children should be educated, freedom with which they may decide how children shall be educated. The solution is to privatize education. Any graduation requirements would thereby be assumed voluntarily.

Those who advocate forcing people to do things "for their own good" prove to be little else but petty authoritarians, but what's worse is that they're often liars. Often they don't have another's "own good" in mind; they strive to impose some loftier vision of "the good" which rides roughshod over individual needs and liberties. In the case of education, the problem is what a school may require of its students. The solution starts with taking the question out of the hands of the state.

Andrew, a graduate student in philosophy, is never at a loss for words.

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Album Reviews

by Jon Allen

Soundgarden *Badmotorfinger* A & M Records

Soundgarden's second full-length release, *Badmotorfinger*, is crunchier than corn flakes, but does not grow stale nearly as quickly. The group is a product of the Seattle music scene, but they are about as similar to Queensryche (probably Seattle's most famous Top 40 export) as the New Kids. They mix metal, grunge, punk, neo-psychedelia and the kitchen sink into a distinctive soup, but they are still an acquired taste that requires a few listens to really appreciate.

Badmotorfinger features a few improvements over their now-classic opus "Louder Than Love." For one thing, it boasts better production and a crisper sound ("Louder Than Love" might possibly have been recorded in a tunnel) than previous efforts, but does not cater to some commercial "big metal" sound. They still maintain a near-rigor-mortis rumble that should send Skid Row fans running for their mothers. New bassist Ben Shepherd is a monster and encourages a higher caliber of musicianship from the rest of the group: Chris Cornell (vocals, guitar), Kim Thayil (guitar) and

Matt Cameron (drums). As result, Soundgarden not only plays harder, but better—they handle the shifting tempos and convoluted time signatures with great precision.

But, as Granddaddy used to say, it don't mean squat without the songs, and *Badmotorfinger* delivers the goods. "Rusty Cage" is a solid, feedback-laden opener that only hints of things to come. "Jesus Christ Pose", with its insightful stance on martyrdom, not only kicks you into submission, but feeds you good brain food at the same time. "Outshined" finds Cornell dropping his previous anti-melody stance for a strangely singable vocal. "Searching With My Good Eye Closed," with Fisher-Price "See & Say" on guest vocal (believe it!) handles that grinding Sabbath vibe with ease, and "Drawing Flies" covers the remaining bases by including a horn section. Good stuff here.

Badmotorfinger offers a great menu, jumping straight to the main course, and leaving the album filler by the wayside. Check it out, give it a chance, but be forewarned: if your tastes lean more toward Nelson and Trixter, then you should probably get your cheap thrills elsewhere.

Red Hot Chili Peppers *Blood Sugar Sex Magik* EMI Records

The Red Hot Chili Peppers are back with another dry, in-your-face explosion of groove. *Blood Sugar Sex Magik* is an ode to the carnal nature of funk and slams its point home with big beats and industrial-sized riffs.

The group has shed the alterna-punk-mish-mosh vibe that characterized 1989's *Mother's Milk* and has honed its edge to almost pure funk with mixed results. The Peppers still play with a power Nintendo has yet to realize, but the new tracks sound comparatively tame next to their best work, such as "Taste the Pain" from *Mother's Milk* or "Backwoods" from *The Uplift Mofo Party Plan*. Could it be that the Chili Peppers are losing some heat?

The album's choice cuts include: "The Power of Equality," a kickin' hellzapoppin' monster jam that opens the album; "Breaking the Girl," a touching ballad (!) distinguished by dancing acoustic guitars; and "Suck My Kiss" and "Blood Sugar Sex Magik," in which the Peppers get the proverbial funk out. Unfortunately, however, for every good song on the album, there is

at least one filler song of little or no musical interest. A bit of constructive fat-trimming could have improved the overall effect three-fold.

The group remains musically awe-inspiring. Lyricist Anthony Kiedis drifts liberally from the inane ("Funky Monks") to the inspired ("Breaking the Girl"), but his energetic rap is rarely boring. Guitarist John Frusciante is a chameleonic fire-cracker—a fiery fusion of George Clinton, Jimi Hendrix and cinnamon schnapps. But the real Chili Pepper force is powerhouse bassist Flea, whose throbbing rumble propels every tune to new funk-filled heights (check out the bass solo in "Naked in the Rain").

The Red Hot Chili Peppers' new release is a bit disappointing, but definitely worth a listen. Just be prepared to feel around a little to find the good stuff.

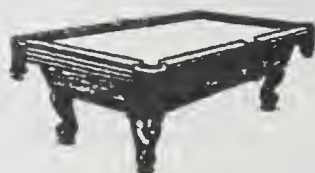
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The CAROLINA CRITIC

December 6, 1991

Volume 5, Number 6



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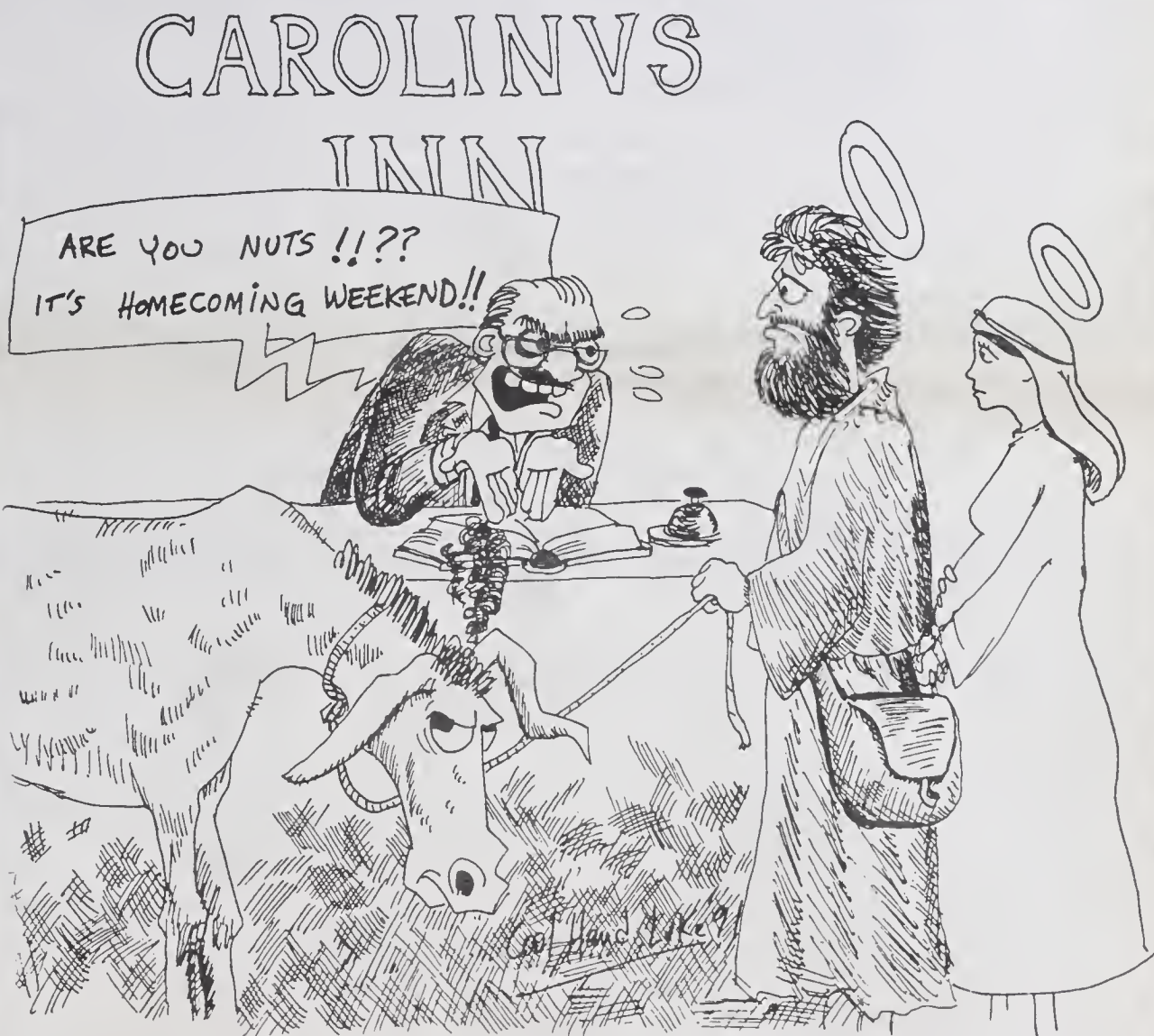
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INSIDE THE CAROLINA INN

THE CRITICAL



• Sen. Al Gore recently rebuked President Bush's environmental policy, declaring firmly, "A zebra cannot change its spots."

• The 1991 and 1992 Mr. UNC were both black. So were the 1990 and 1991 homecoming queen. Disturbed by this continuing saga of oppression, Black Student Movement president Arnie Epps pressured the Carolina Athletic Association to add the BSM's candidate, Cherie Smith, to the homecoming court. Smith is now queen. It's a good thing Epps stopped this racist pattern before it got really entrenched.

• Smith's application had initially not been approved for interview status by the selection committee. Epps' protest was on the grounds that Smith's contributions to the campus were "unique" yet were appreciated by the black community. For next year's court, CAA president Anthony Doll has reserved a seat for the Asian Students Association, Sangam, Chispa, the Carolina Indian Circle, and the Carolina Gay and Lesbian Association. Yet to be approved are a number of requests from certain fraternities, who claim to be victims of sex discrimination. Allegedly, Interfraternity Council president Tim Taylor has in mind several unique individuals who would like to be queen, whose contributions are appreciated by the male community.

• Reportedly, Student Congress Speaker Tim Moore wants to change the homecoming queen selection process altogether. He proposes that the position be renamed "Homecoming Emperor" and that it be a lifetime appointment shared jointly by him and his roommate Mark Bibbs.

• A democracy cannot exist as a permanent form of government. It can only exist until a majority of voters discover that they can vote themselves largess out of the public treasury.

—Alexander Tyler
18th century Scottish historian

• According to the Durham *Herald-Sun*, a local resident made sandwiches for a thief who broke into her home. The resident

encountered the man inside her bedroom, where he said "I'm sorry, I'm just looking for some food." She made the man four sandwiches, and after the man left, she returned to her bedroom to discover two of her cameras stuffed inside a canvas bag.

• In Fort Lauderdale, Fla., citizens can pay their traffic tickets at their automatic teller machines. The machines read the tickets by scanner and accept cash, money orders, Visa and Mastercard.

• "The whole aim of practical politics, is to keep the populace alarmed (and hence clamorous to be led to safety) by menacing it with an endless series of hobgoblins, all of them imaginary."

—H.L. Mencken

• According to a National Institute on Drug Abuse study, only 4 percent of those who used cocaine reported that they tried to quit but were unable (compared to 18 percent who couldn't quit nicotine usage). As the *Pragmatist* points out, "studies that 'prove' cocaine is addictive involve laboratory monkeys crammed into tiny cages. If you were confined for the rest of your life in a cell so small that you could barely move, given absolutely nothing to do, and tied to a device that gave you cocaine, you too might develop a taste for chemical escapes."

• After imposing his state's first income tax, Connecticut Gov. Lowell Weicker saw his approval rating drop to just 27 percent. One percent of Connecticut's population stormed the state capitol to protest the income tax. *The National Review* reports that on viewing the debacle, Republican state senator Louis DeLuca said, "If we could tax arrogance, we could balance the budget on [Weicker] alone."

• Speaking of arrogance, Student Congress Speaker Tim Moore on Nov. 26, spearheaded the rejection of Student Body President Matt Heyd's appointments to Elections Board Chair and Vice-chair. Speaker Tim delivered a persuasive, obscenity-filled monologue blasting the inadequate and unfair selection process fol-

Aphorisms

THE CRITICAL EYE

People must fight for something that they want to achieve, not simply reject an evil, however bad it may be.
Ludwig von Mises

A conservative is a liberal who has been mugged.
Frank Rizzo

A liberal is a conservative who has been arrested.
Tom Wolfe

To believe that one is master of one's own fate is to some degree a self-fulfilling prophecy.
Charles Murray

Governing a large state is like boiling a small fish.
Lao-Tzu

It has been my experience that folks who have no vices have very few virtues.
Abraham Lincoln

lowed by Heyd. Apparently, the massive campus-wide search Moore undertook before appointing himself to the *Daily Tar Heel* Board of Directors was a more preferable method.

• Also from the Nov. 26 Congress meeting: Scott Maxwell, the newly appointed chair of the Task Force on Student Fees, claimed that a statement in a resolution calling to dissolve the Media Board, which said the Board had unanimously agreed to dissolve, was false since Maxwell, a member of that board, had not been at the meeting. Kevin Schwartz, who presides over the board, pointed out that Maxwell had been at the meeting.

• Allegedly, Maxwell will contend at the next meeting that student fees in fact do not exist and that Paul Hardin was really one of The Village People.

• Members of Congress are disputing whether Maxwell turned redder on the 26th or at the previous meeting. At that time, Maxwell had proposed a resolution to scold the *Daily Tar Heel* for failing to cover Congress and argued for his proposal for five minutes. Congress member Elliot Zenick then pointed out that Maxwell could in fact address his complaints to *DTH* editor Jen Wing, who was present at the meeting.

- A Louisiana barber, quoted in the *New York Times*: "They [congressmen] are so crooked you're going to have to screw them in the ground when they die."
- *Insight* reports that convicted murderer Louis Hayden Gary is suing Ventura County, Calif., prison officials for not issuing him shoes. Gary asks for \$2,000, or \$100 for every day he has suffered without shoes. A prison spokesman explained that prison officials were unable to find the size 16 shoes needed for Gary's feet, so "we let him wear his own Adidas, and he has three pairs of his own socks."

- Also from *Insight*: Scott Carpenter, who recently attended a Pittsburgh-Houston football game, is suing Three Rivers Stadium and two related companies for 1) continuing to serve him beer when "it was readily apparent" he was drunk 2) failing to warn him of the dangers of riding on escalator handrails, and 3) not "properly securing" the escalator area with netting or fencing. It seems that while leaving the game, Carpenter attempted to ride the handrail of an escalator—falling 60 feet and sustaining numerous injuries. Sounds like Carpenter's got a serious case...of stupidity that is.

- *Entertainment Weekly* reports that Gary Trudeau has more in common with Milli Vanilli than you might think. Although Trudeau writes the text of *Doonesbury*, Kansas City illustrator Don Carlton does the actual drawing.

- According to the *Wall Street Journal*, irate Californians recently protested a proposed development because it would increase traffic congestion and noise pollution, and replaces green space with an "eyesore." "What's new?" you ask. In this case, the "proposed development" was not a landfill or hazardous waste incinerator, but a church.

- Eventually, the local planning board deigned that the church could be built—as long as it was no more than two stories high, looked like a house, was painted

beige, and never offered day-care services. Taking this cue, the Chapel Hill Town Council has reportedly decided to allow the controversial Bolin Creek apartment complex to be built—as long as it provides no parking, is painted with green stripes (like grass blades), and nobody lives in it.

- On a related note, San Francisco's Recreation and Park committee recently ruled that Frederick Lo and Peter Fong could run a city concessionaire as long they promised not to sell espresso and noodles. According to the *Wall Street Journal*, Fong protested that "People should be able to enjoy what they want." Obviously Fong must be a foreigner.

- According to *Newsweek*, Egyptians used toothbrushes fashioned from twigs as early as 3000 B.C. Dentists say the toothbrushes are every bit as effective as today's modern toothbrushes. Stunned by the revelation, U.S. toothbrush makers rushed to upgrade their product, developing a toothbrush which changes color when its time for a new toothbrush.
- "The free man will ask neither what his country can do for him nor what he can do for his country. He will ask rather 'What can I and my compatriots do through government' to help us discharge our individual responsibilities, to achieve our several goals and purposes, and above all, to

protect our freedom? And he will accompany this question with another: How can we keep the government we create from becoming a Frankenstein that will destroy the very freedom we establish it to protect? Freedom is a rare and delicate plant. Our minds tell us, and history confirms, that the great threat to freedom is the concentration of power. Government is necessary to preserve our freedom, it is an instrument through which we can exercise our freedom; yet by concentrating power in political hands, it is also a threat to freedom."

—Milton Friedman
Capitalism and Freedom

THE CRITIC ALMANAC

Number of men in the army during Jefferson's presidency: 3,000

Number of public law enforcement employees in the U.S.: 600,000

Number of private law enforcement employees: 1,500,000

Percentage of crimes involving guns in U.S. that involve semiautomatic assault weapons: 1
Percentage of police officer homicides involving semiautomatic assault weapons: 4

Percentage of Americans who visit an art museum, concert, opera, ballet or theater at least once a year: 8

Percentage of 18- to 29-year-olds who think premarital sex is almost always wrong: 21
Percentage of those over 80: 71

Percentage of high school graduate women who consider themselves "strong feminists": 7
Percentage of women with graduate school education: 32

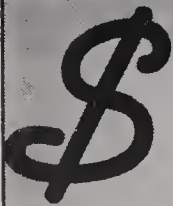
Number of calligraphers employed by the White House: 4

Number of florists: 5

Percentage of Lithuanians who say their country's health-care system should be run mainly by the government: 33

Percentage of Americans who say their country's health-care system should be: 69

Sources: *Freedom, Feminism and the State*, *Wall Street Journal* (10/15/91, 11/11/91), *The Pragmatist* (10/91), *The American Enterprise* (11,12/91), *Harpers Index*, printed in *Comic Review* (11/20/91)



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Why is UNC in the Hotel Business?

Mark Bandy

What happens when federal, state or local governments take on jobs beyond the sphere of public interests? Well, one need not look very far because right here in Chapel Hill there is a perfect example of government involvement in a very non-governmental arena.

The Carolina Inn is owned and operated by the University of North Carolina, a subsidiary, you might say, of the state of North Carolina. For the past 65 years, the Carolina Inn has managed to get along just fine. But recent times have been unkind to this campus landmark. Just as state supported economies in Eastern Europe collapsed when challenged by Western democracies, so, too, the Carolina Inn is faltering when faced with a truly competitive market.

In 1924, recognizing a serious lack of hotels in the Chapel Hill area, the Hill family built the Inn with its own (private) funds. A few years later, the entire structure and its property was deeded over to the

University to be owned and operated by the University and to act as a benefactor to the North Carolina Collection.

For decades the Inn thrived because it was the only game in town. Anyone who came to a football or basketball game, to recruit or visit a student, stayed at the Inn. There was no Sienna, no Europa, no Holiday Inn, not even the Tarheel Motel. Thus the Inn was able to expand and grow maintaining an almost full capacity. But then trouble came for the Inn as competition sprang up around Chapel Hill. Suddenly, what was once the Inn's greatest asset, being a near-monopolistic state-run enterprise, became its greatest liability.

As a state institution, the Carolina Inn was forced to follow a series of state laws

and regulations. Before it had to compete with other hotels, these regulations went largely

unfelt. However, when competition forced a comparison with the efficiency of other profit-driven hotels, the same state regulations became

gross hindrances.

For example, the Carolina Inn, as presently structured, is forced to operate on the state payscale. This means that in a period of economic decline, when first faced with competition from the Best Western and others, the Inn was forced to pay state-mandated rates (which have increased 20 percent in the past four years). Any other hotel would have been forced

Even the seemingly simplistic matter of purchasing goods becomes a costly and time-consuming effort for the Inn

to cut wage rates and probably lay off some employees in order to stay in business. Instead, the Carolina Inn has compensated by making cutbacks in hotel improvements and services. These cutbacks have reduced the number of visitors who choose to stay at the Inn, and therefore exacerbated financial problems by further reducing the its income.

Even the seemingly simplistic matter of purchasing goods becomes a costly and time-consuming effort for the Inn because it has to go through the University. Any purchase of consequence must be submit-

ted to the University and fed into a monstrous bureaucracy. In contrast, other hotels are able to purchase their goods quickly and usually with significant savings. Ed Rehkopf, former general manager of the Inn cited this as a major hindrance in competing with other area hotels.

In conversations with Rehkopf, it became clear that University and state policies had done much to place the Inn in its current plight. Regulation

after regulation made it clear that, as some say, "government has no business in business." State regulations, which mandate time and a half pay on holidays and exorbitant overtime for employees who work after 5:00, are forced on a firm which thrives on the holidays and cannot close after 5:00.

The intention of this article is not to denigrate the Carolina Inn. Certainly, it has shown resilience by managing to remain alive despite these obstacles. In fact, the University has already recognized the shortcomings implicit in operating a hotel

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under University auspices. Consequently, the University will soon announce a company which it will allow to operate the Inn, thus freeing it from government regulations.

The Inn's experience makes clear the ineffectiveness of government as compared to the private market. Why can't the government operate more efficiently like the private sector? The major problem with the Carolina Inn and many other government endeavors was put best by Rehkopf, who noted that the Inn was a square peg in a round hole because "the University has got their priorities, and the mission of the University is not to run a hotel."

When the University or any level of government attempts to adopt programs and projects outside their mission, they either become giant pork barrels heavily funded and largely forgotten or simply lost step siblings to other government efforts. Federal, state and local governments have themselves lost sight of their priorities and have extended their bureaucratic shortcomings to other efforts. Not only does this put a drain on government resources, but it also fails to accomplish the peripheral goal.

The Carolina Inn is also an example of the perpetual bureaucracy. Rehkopf points out that having to operate through the University often meant the loss of hundreds of dollars because of lost time and higher costs. The Inn, as part of the University, must maneuver its way through a mountainous bureaucracy in order to accomplish anything.

The most frightening thing about this bureaucracy is that despite attempts at change, it remains unchanged and immovable, an overwhelming mass of vaguely connected departments, offices and sections. To inject this sort of system into anything is to ensure its quick death. Unfortunately, this is exactly what is done any time private enterprises are forced to meet the voluminous regulations and requirements placed on them by government. While not all government regulation is senseless, many are highly questionable, especially when applied across the board

"The University has got their priorities, and the mission of the University is not to run a hotel"

*-Ed Rehkopf
Former General Manager
Carolina Inn*

without regard to the many organizations effected.

One wonders how many government undertakings suffer the same plight as the Carolina Inn. Are bureaucracy and unfit regulations debilitating our efforts to fight a drug war or deal with poverty? Are laws



STAFF PHOTO BY JENNIE SHIPPEN

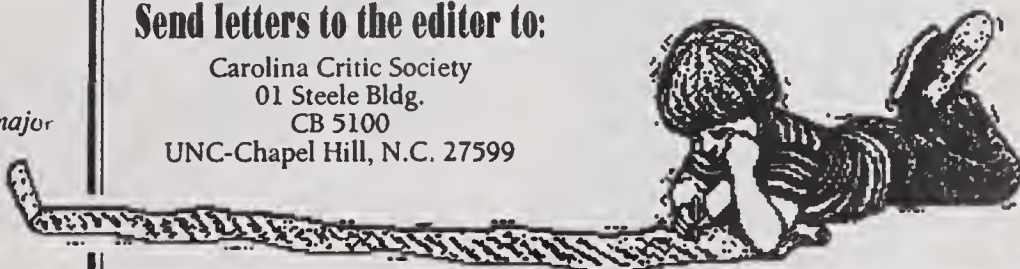
which work effectively in one aspect of government being applied improperly to other government undertakings? Probably. But I also believe that the government's attempts to do everything have resulted in it not doing anything well. By taking on jobs beyond the sphere of the public interest, such as the Carolina Inn, the government fails to address more pressing concerns and also neglects these non-essential projects.

Mark is a sophomore economics major from Georgia.

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In the second half of a Carric debate, John Caserta says "hang 'em high."

Death of a Man, or Death of a Nation

John Caserta

In recent years, crime has been continually on the rise. The elderly cannot walk alone in the inner city, and respectable citizens fear walking the streets after dark. Drug-related crimes are on the increase. These are crimes that hurt both downtown businesses and law-abiding citizens. The current judicial system cannot control this problem. Jail sentences are too short, allowing the criminal back on the streets to continue where he left off. Plea bargaining is usually ineffective in the grand scheme and offers the criminal another way to avoid punishment. There is no doubt that crime is carving away the people's tolerance. With all the money and patience the taxpayers invest, it is difficult to keep faith in our current system. We must strengthen the court system or the situation will only get worse.

The use of the death penalty would certainly alleviate the crime problem. The death penalty is the ultimate punishment for criminals. Capital punishment is clearly a controversial method of dealing with criminals, but it is structured to help society by promoting a clean lifestyle. Its advantages fall into two categories: it takes the convicted criminal off the streets for good, and it decreases the desirability of criminal activity.

It is obvious that the death penalty rids us of a criminal. But his death also takes away his connection to his gang. It is

Other punishments have been reduced to mere slaps on the wrist

commonly known that crime bosses do not let go of their "business" once they are in jail. They find a link to the outside world and continue to violate the law. These men continue to ruin society even in jail, the very place that is supposed to reform them. There are too many cases in which the criminal's death is the only way to rid society completely of the criminal.

The death of the criminal is helpful, but society's reaction to a criminal's death brings the best result. It makes sense that the more severe the punishment for a criminal act, the less likely that someone will do it. The death penalty is surely the one punishment that all criminals fear. If the punishment for murder meant his own

death, a criminal would avoid killing at all costs. More and more criminals would know people that were executed for their lifestyle. Not everyone is caught for these crimes, but the severity of the punishment would lead to a decrease in crime. This result contrasts the situation of the current criminal, who knows that it is possible to escape punishment.

We must remember that a good portion of today's criminals are teenagers. These young people must learn that drug dealers and murderers are dealt with severely. There are boys in the fifth grade that spend their after-school hours on the street, around drugs and murder. With the death penalty,

they would soon learn how undesirable criminal life can be. They would still see crime, but they would be shocked when their supplier of crack ends up in the electric chair.

Most people would agree that a frequently used death penalty would be effective in deterring crime. Many, though, believe there are alternatives to death. The alternatives were available in the past, but not at this stage. All other punishments have been reduced to mere slaps on the wrist.

We are not killing a man, we are ridding man of a killer

We have jails where the inmates can shoot basketball, lift weights, and remain leaders of their gangs. A criminal will not have to remain in jail for the rest of his life unless he is sentenced to three life sentences.

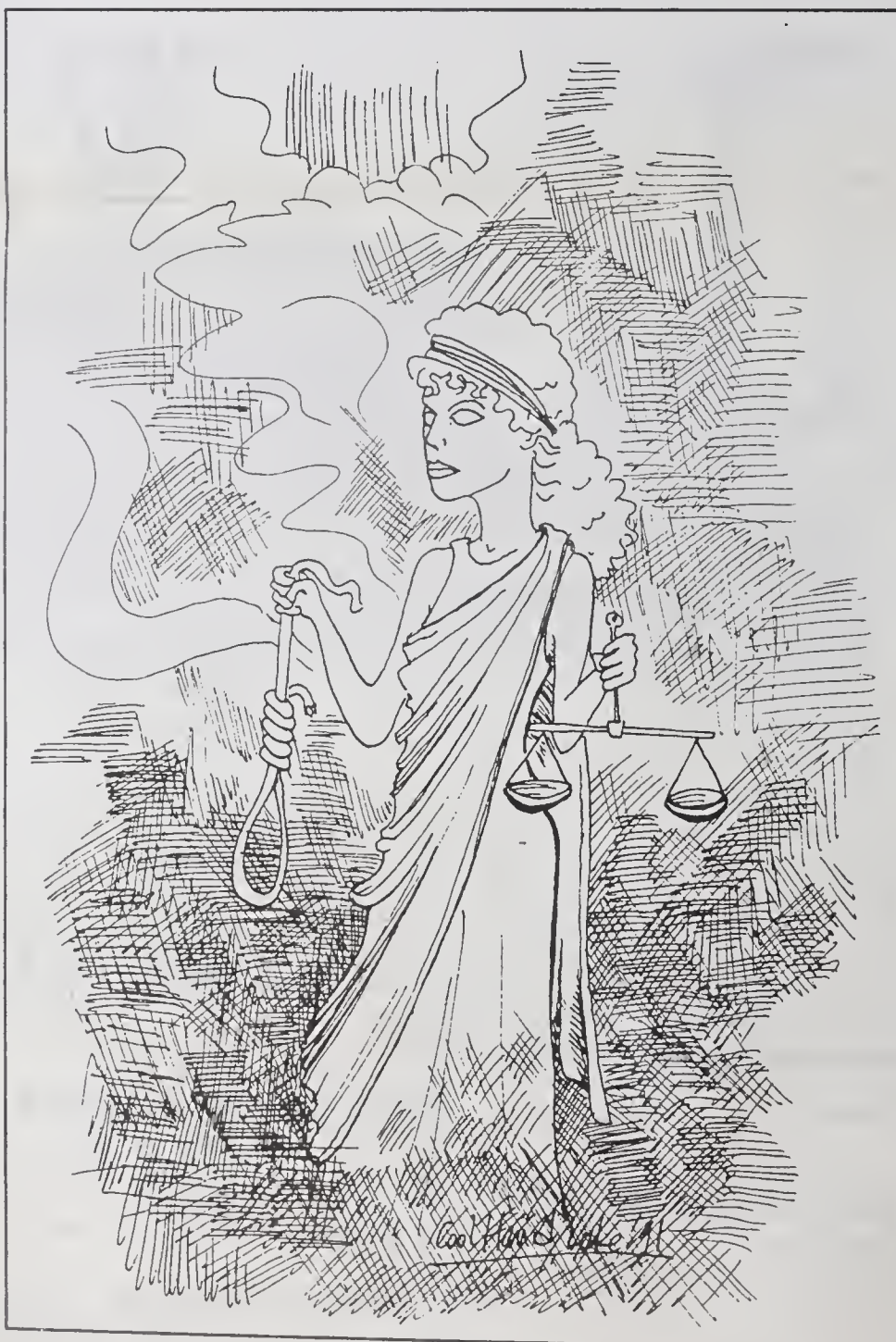
Most arguments against the death penalty promote a more rigorous jail term. Hard labor should definitely be incorporated in most of the

jails. We can get the inmates to do the jobs that taxpayers pay free men to do, killing two birds with one stone. But would anyone feel comfortable with serial killers, crime bosses, and men that cook human heads on the highway picking up trash? Extreme violators of society's rules are usually incorrigible. No jail term or psychologist can reform certain men. Whether it's an irreversible defect, or a warped childhood, some men cannot interact with the rest of mankind, even in jail.

The worst criminals turn jail into a new inner city environment. Murders and violence in jail create another criminal world that forces inmates to get tough or be pushed around. Mentally and physically weak men, perhaps in jail for insider trading, are the brunt of undesirable acts and soon change their mild character to a callous one. Each criminal tries to overcome each other. The death penalty resolves these problems.

It is true that our court system is not always reliable in properly judging a case. The jury makes mistakes, and lawyers sneakily convict innocent men. Nevertheless, there are entirely too many cases in which the criminal is clearly guilty. The criminal may confess to his heinous crime, or there may be undeniable evidence. Judges must also get tough and not tolerate inappropriate technicalities that release killers. We cannot use an occasional fallacy of human nature as an excuse for avoiding proper punishment. Our whole structure of society is at risk. When too many people find ways around the law, all hell breaks loose. Society has too much to lose by allowing criminal activity to flour-

Mankind should not accept anyone that is trying to destroy it



Is it morally wrong to kill another man? The morality argument should be considered logically. We are not killing a man, we are ridding man of a killer. By breaking the law, a criminal chooses to destroy society's trust in him. The murderer is throwing out morals, etiquette, and his equality to the law-abiding citizen. He should not be treated as a just man's equal, but rather he should be placed on a lower level. Just as no nation accepts a treasonous person, or no business would accept an embezzler, mankind should not accept anyone that is trying to destroy it. It is not profitable for society in general.

We should not treat a struggling entrepreneur who has endured 20 years of schooling and who has adhered to society's rules the same way that we treat a man who not only rejects society but attempts to ruin it. Is the punishment worth death? Look at the newspaper, the Police Log, the obituaries. How about the victims of 23,438 murders in the U.S. in 1990? Victims consist of hard-working citizens wanting to live by the rules of society. These are victims that pay for protection. They pay the governments (city, county, state, federal) for this reason. The police, and especially the courts, need to protect these victims. Eighty-three percent of people polled by the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice say the jails are not harsh enough, and 68 percent favor the death penalty.

Is the death penalty economically sound? Currently we are not getting our money's worth. *The Economist* reports that each execution costs between \$2 million and \$5 million dollars. However most of this expense is due to the excessive court appeals, and propaganda requested by the defense to avoid the electric chair. The number of appeals should be decreased, so the cost would go down. If the death penalty became a more common punishment, it would be more efficient and its cost could be less than that for life in prison.

Society cannot tolerate criminal action in any way. Mankind has too much to lose by allowing people to lose their sense of values. Today, little prevents an eighth grader from selling crack. He will be driving a Porsche when sixteen, and not even going to school. That lifestyle is what our current judicial system promotes. Sentences are too lenient, and honest people are being corrupted and killed. The crime problem is getting out of control, and we must put forth a nationwide effort against it.

This effort will definitely require the death penalty for criminals.

John will be writing speeches for Pat Buchanan's upcoming presidential campaign.

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A Letter from the publisher...

It's the best of times; it's the worst of times. After more than two years at the CRITIC, I'm finally graduating, and although I'll undoubtedly enjoy my new position as phone sex critic for *The Village Voice*, it's sad to go.

Contributing to the CRITIC has improved my writing, given me a cool assortment of published clips, taught me about magazine production and, perhaps most importantly, exposed me to many of the ideas of "classical liberalism," a school of thought emphasizing individual liberties and limited government. So even though I wished I was at He's Not instead of doing layout far too many times during the last two years, it was well worth it.

And that's why I'd like to invite you to join the CRITIC—especially if you fall into any of these categories:

- "Classical liberals," or "libertarians"—If you're into thinkers from John Locke to Ayn Rand, the CRITIC is the perfect place to pursue your intellectual interests. The CRITIC can help you meet others with your outlook and allow you to share your thoughts with the University community.
- "Conservatives"—Although some campus right-wingers have chosen to ignore the CRITIC, we're still the most effective publication on campus for posing conservative opinions. Don't go unpublished just because you think Jesse Helms really isn't the antichrist.
- "Leftists who love to argue"—The CRITIC wants to run more debates on campus and national issues. If you're a liberal who likes a challenge, write your side of a CRITIC debate.
- "Aspiring journalists who just want a clip"—If you want to be a writer or reporter, the *DTH* isn't the only place to go to get experience. We'll publish your quality news story, feature or review even if it has nothing to do with political or social opinion. CRITIC writers have gone on to write for publications ranging from *The Chapel Hill Newspaper* to *The Wall Street Journal*, *Reader's Digest* and *U.S. News & World Report*.

I encourage anyone interested in joining the staff to come to the next CRITIC meeting or drop us a note in campus mail addressed "CRITIC, 01 Steele Bldg."

Meanwhile, best of luck to Grant and the other boys and girls who'll continue on the magazine. And special thanks to "Cool Hand Luke"—you're a god, Luis.

Keep on truckin',

Elliot

Elliot Fus
Publisher Emeritus



NAME THAT GRAFFITI!



Have you noticed these familiar images on campus lately? You may have if you have walked past Lenoir Hall or Cameron Avenue. The CRITIC wants to answer this perplexing question: what are these things? If you know the story behind these little blue monsters or can come up with an entertaining theory, drop us a note. The CRITIC will award you a 12-pack of your favorite canned beverage if your explanation is picked as the most interesting. Entries must be received by January 10, 1992. Send your entry to:

Critic Graffiti Contest
01 Steele Bldg.
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STAFF PHOTOS BY JENNIE SHIPPEN

Democratic Mole Uncovered in White House!

Grant Thompson

Washington, AP Reports:

Recently unveiled video footage show George Bush accepting a suitcase of \$100 bills, telling Democratic Party officials "OK, OK, I'll run as a Republican and do whatever you tell me, just give me gosh-darned money!" A Democratic spokesman apologized for misleading the American people, explaining "Bush seemed the ideal choice, I mean, who else combines such an utter lack of political conviction with a shrewd understanding of politics."

Although the above scenario may sound ridiculous, it is no more so than the reality

President Bush's administration. To most people Republican means reduced regulations, fiscal au-

thority, and a smaller government. But to George Bush, Republican apparently implies increased taxes, increased government spending, and increased regulation. Consider:

Bush has increased domestic spending more than any president since Franklin Roosevelt.

According to UNC Economics Professor Thomas Orsagh, "We're now spending a billion dollars a day in deficit spending." In other words, the federal government now spends roughly \$700,000 more than it takes in each minute.

According to fiscal-policy expert Stephen Moore, of Washington's Cato Institute, Bush has increased the size of the federal government by approximately 20 percent. According to the National Center for Policy Analysis, the average annual budget deficit as a percentage of GNP will be larger under Bush than under any president since Franklin Roosevelt.

Under Bush's administration, Americans will pay a higher percentage of their incomes in taxes than under any president ever, according to Cato's Moore.

Bush apologists will claim that a Democratic congress forced Bush to raise taxes and spending. Undoubtedly, congressional Democrats had a role, but you could think Bush could restrain congress at least as well as Jimmy Carter—who raised domestic spending by 3.5 percent, compared to Bush's 10 percent. Others will maintain that these increases are largely the result of the S & L bail-out, however Moore notes that even if S & L costs are not counted, Bush still increased spending by

6.5 percent a year.

If Bush were a Democratic "plant," he could not have done a better job implementing liberal policies. Saying "I support affirmative action," Bush recently signed a civil 'rights' bill which was nearly identical to the Democratic bill. In signing the bill, Bush gave in to nearly every Democratic request, backing off earlier demands that racial preferences and the practice of race-norming be outlawed. Although claiming to protect civil rights, the bill actually increased infringements on civil rights, making it easier for federal bureaucrats to dictate who a business owner may employ. One small businessman told the

Wall Street Journal, the bill "will create a lot of litigation, not jobs for minorities."

If Bush were required to adhere to the "truth in advertising" regulations promulgated by his administration's FDA director, and also his Surgeon General, he

passed a Clean Air Act which will cost industry approximately \$50 billion. The benefits of this act are, however, highly uncertain. Writing in Science magazine, Harvard professor John Spengler and Ken Sexton note that their findings "...challenge the premise that costly controls on sources of ambient pollution are improving public health through reduction of human exposures."

The Clean Air Act targeted

new cars with expensive new regulations when, according to University of Denver professor Donald Stedman, old cars are responsible for most emissions. Stedman estimates that 50 percent of carbon dioxide emissions come from just 10 percent of cars—the old cars. Measurements indicate that just 14 percent of cars on the road account for half of hydrocarbon emissions. By making newer, cleaner cars more ex-

surveillance 324 times.

Has if all this wasn't enough, Bush recently revealed his ignorance of basic free market principles by advocating an interest cap on credit cards. Any Econ 10 graduate can tell you that these limits would prevent many Americans from getting any

credit cards at all. To compensate for lowered rates, credit card companies would inevitably deny credit cards to those, like many college students, with little credit his-

"Bush has abandoned every principle of the Republican Party to appease the Democrats."

-John W. Uhlman

tory. UNC economics professor Thomas Orsagh notes that such a cap "would be disadvantageous to lower income people in general, not just college students." Although the administration later reversed itself on this issue, the incident reveals a fundamental mistrust of the free market—a mistrust more to be expected from Michael Dukakis than from a "conservative" president.

In fact, many analysts wonder if Dukakis's performance would have differed considerably from Bush's. Richard Rahn, former chief economist at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and ex-Bush supporter, says: "Basically we now have something very close to a set of policies that Dukakis was advocating—and the results are exactly what we in the Bush camp had predicted."

These results, economic stagnation and increased unemployment, are the unfortunate result of Bush's two-faced political maneuvering. Orsagh told the Critic that Bush's policies are "guaranteed to create a recession if not a depression."

Texas comptroller John Sharp once remarked that "the only difference between conservatives and liberals is that both will spend all the money they have, but every once in a while conservatives feel bad about it." Unfortunately for millions of unemployed Americans, it seems even this mild distinction has been lost on George Bush.

Sources: Wall Street Journal (11/29/91, 9/27/91) Reason (12/91), USA Today (11/22/91), Science (7/1/83), National Review (2/25/91), conversations with Professor Thomas Orsagh

Grant is a Political Science major from Wilmington, North Carolina.

TAXES, SPENDING, AND DEFECITS BY PRESIDENT FISCAL-YEAR ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Domestic Spending Annual Real % Growth	All Taxes % of GNP	Deficits % of GNP
1990-91 Bush	10.0	19.4	4.6*
1982-89 Reagan	1.0	18.8	4.4
1978-81 Carter	3.5	19.2	2.4
1976-77 Ford	5.0	18.1	3.5
1970-75 Nixon	8.5	18.4	1.6
1965-69 Johnson	5.5	18.4	1.0
1962-64 Kennedy	9.0	18.0	1.0
1954-61 Eisenhower	7.5	17.8	0.4
1946-53 Truman	5.5	16.9	-0.8

*Defecit estimate for Bush covers 1990-1993. Source: Aldona and Gary Robbins, "Largest Budget Package as Bad as Recession," National Center for Policy Analysis, January 1991. Bush spending and tax data come from Congressional Budget Office, December 1990, Budget Outlook.

Source for other figures: Office of Management and Budget Historical Tables, Fiscal Year 1991. Originally printed in National Review.

would have to change his party identification. As businessman John W. Uhlman notes, Bush "has abandoned every principle of the Republican Party to appease the Democrats. To come up with a pro-growth program...would go against everything he's done. He'd have to talk about reducing the role of government in the economy." Imagine that. Apparently Bush can't.

Under Bush's leadership, congress

pensive, the Clean Air Act Bush signed is likely to discourage consumers from discarding older, dirtier cars.

While acting on the behalf of the party which supposedly supports smaller, less-intrusive government, Bush has increased federal wire-tapping of private individuals and businesses. Reason magazine reports that in 1990, the Bush administration set an all-time record by authorizing electronic

Book Review: *We Must Take Charge*, Chester E. Finn, Jr.
The Free Press, 365 pp. \$22.95

Taking Charge of Education

Joy Rhyne

At a time when our SAT scores are falling, a time when 40 percent of U.S. college seniors cannot identify when the Civil War took place, and a time when American students are drastically behind their European and Asian counterparts in math and science skills, it is obvious that something needs to be done to revitalize American education.

In the past, our approach has often been to pour more money down a proverbial black hole in search of educational reform. But instead of achieving reform, we have often only perpetuated the problems that our students, teachers, and entire educational system face.

Chester E. Finn, Jr. addresses these kinds of problems in *We Must Take Charge*, a book that attempts to provide answers and alternatives to America's education woes.

Finn argues that large recent increases in our education expenditures have seen

few positive gains. The 1990-91 average U.S. expenditure per pupil was \$5,638, an amount far above the level spent by many countries whose students consistently outperform ours. There is no proven relationship between school spending levels and pupil achievement. Rather than being used to support the expansion of student instruction, a significant percentage of allocated funds has supported overhead and administrative costs. Though Finn concedes that some of his proposed solutions may inevitably require additional resources, he does

not believe that increased funding should be the focus of education reforms.

The amount of time American stu-

dents spend in an academic environment is too limited, Finn also argues. School is no longer the primary focus of a pupil's life. Almost all school-aged children spend more time per day watching television than they dedicate to homework. Some students

even spend more time watching television each day than they spend in the classroom. In 1988, 27 percent of all fourth-graders spent at least 6 hours per day in front of the T.V. It is no surprise that such children are not learning basic skills.

Another problem is part-time employment. In 1987, 42 percent of 16- to 24-year-olds who were enrolled in high school were also in the work force. These students tend to spend even less time on homework than their unemployed peers. Though some of these workers undoubtedly contribute to their family's income, the majority work mainly to buy non-essential items.

Students have learned that they only need to do enough to "get by." Many feel there is no incentive to push themselves in academics. Though this idea may seem foreign to us at UNC, according to Finn, most high school students do not feel pres-

sured by the prospect of college admission. He attributes this trend to the fact that the number of highly selective colleges and universities—those that accept fewer than

half of the applicants—is low. There are only a few such selective institutions in the

United States out of 3,400 degree-awarding schools and 8,500 "noncollegiate" institutions of postsecondary education. Thus, most students who graduate from high school are able to secure admission to some institute of higher education. While students who are seeking enrollment at one of the nation's highly selective colleges or universities have an incentive to take advanced courses and excel at the high school level, unfortunately this is not the case for the vast majority of pupils. This complacency is even greater for students who are uninterested in education past the secondary level.

In 1988, 27 percent of all fourth-graders spent at least 6 hours per day in front of the T.V.

The United States as a whole must begin to place education in a priority position

HONORS MATH CLASS MEETS IN...



JAPAN



USA

Finn argues that instead of addressing problems, our educational system is to avoid questions of accountability. As long as the teachers, parents and students are not held accountable for the consequences of their actions, little institutional change will occur. Instead, Finn proposes that those involved in the educational system must become responsible for outcomes realize that certain consequences will ensue as a result of success or failure. Implicit in such a system of accountability must be an improved information structure, in which accurate data about the state of American education could be obtained.

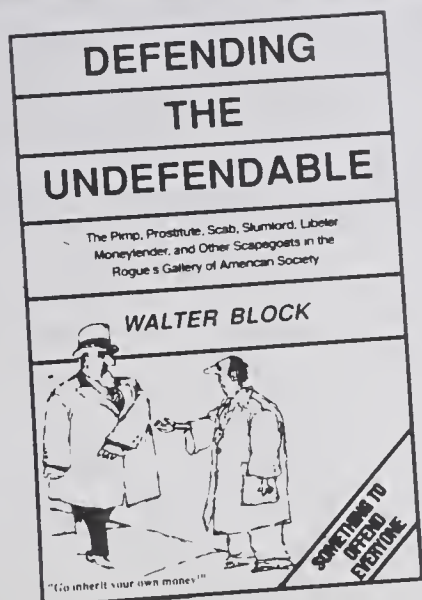
In the last four chapters of his book, Finn provides a blueprint for major institutional change. But before any of his solutions can be put into place, the United States as a whole must begin to place education in a priority position, in the same way that we would treat a national defense issue. Inevitably, the decision will require evolution by the American people. Whether we will begin to rebuild our educational system or remain content with its present weaknesses is not a question Chester Finn can easily answer.

Finn suggests a four-front war to fight educational weaknesses of the American system. First, and most importantly, we should focus on schooling itself. Second, we need to change the values we hold about the signals we send about education. The educational problems in our country are everyone's problem. It is not just a problem that affects schools in someone else's neighborhood. We must realize that there are problems with our own schools. Third, colleges and universities should refuse to provide students with remedial education. Students should be forced to learn basic skills in high school. Fourth, because students do not spend the majority of their time in school, it is imperative that parents become involved in their children's education. Parents can play a significant role and greatly affect the amount their children can learn.

It may be easy for many of us here at Cato to dismiss Finn's ideas and arguments as someone else's problem. After all, we have all reached the sanctity of a highly selective and prestigious national university. We may, however, only be fooling ourselves. No one likes to admit that one's own schools are failing to produce informed and skilled graduates. But this kind of attitude only perpetuates our nation's educational inadequacies. We must begin to question our own educational weaknesses, honestly and openly, if a successful future is to be achieved. In that light, it becomes necessary that we begin to heed Chester Finn's advice and truly begin to take charge of our education system.

... is a senior from Hickory.

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Album Reviews

Jon Allen

Follow For Now Follow For Now Chrysalis Records

You may be familiar with Follow For Now from their recent Cat's Cradle engagement or their opening set during the Connells' July 4th appearance at Walnut Creek. FFN is another in a series of eclectic black funk-rock bands that are too readily lumped in with Living Colour, but they are probably better classified as Fishbone's less obnoxious kid brother. They've got energy and smarts and their debut album is an impressive genre-bending ride.

Follow For Now takes its name from Public Enemy's "Bring Tha Noize," and a brief listen to the opener "Holy Moses" will justify this genesis. The song mixes a hard n' heavy guitar noise (courtesy of six-stringer Christopher Tinsley) with a big groove and a soulful vocal by David Ryan Harris. Their cover of Public Enemy's "She Watch Channel Zero" is an explosion of food-processor guitar that grinds with serious snap and crackle (but no "Pop").

FFN is unafraid to tackle any style that lies somewhere between pop ("Evil Wheel") and thrash ("Milkbone"), and this go-for-it instinct is best heard in the side-one closer "Fire 'N Snakes." It bubbles

quietly with a cool DJ rap worthy of any 70s nostalgia revival (mood rings, lava lamps, polyester, and other relics), then kicks into some Sly-style funk with a taste of Hendrix wah-wah, and tops it off with late-night Pop Tarts and whipped cream. Definitely not your typical song stuff.

FFN is a band with a message, and they insist on being heard. Their lyrics deal with themes of racism, drug abuse, commitment and idolatry. They avoid most of the usual "fire/desire" clichés and instead go directly for the throat. The awesome funk-ballad "Time" is an easy disposal of one-hit wonders ("SNAPSHOT! Picture you the new sex god...Picture you the head of the hip squad...And I'll drag you down...I am time.") and "White Hood" is a burning attack on racism (as in "I won't tolerate the white hood"). FFN is not boring or stupid (OK, "Milkbone" is a possible exception; or maybe you guys are hip enough to know what "booty cruncher" is supposed to mean) as they deal with hard realities and real issues.

Follow For Now is a bold and unpredictable new group that defies convention and categorization. They have a loud and raw spin on things, and one needs to see them live to really appreciate their kick. But don't wait around for the next time their show is in town...buy the album.

The Smithereens Blow Up Capitol Records

Blow Up is the appropriately named new Smithereens album, but its combustibility is not good news for fans of their work. It continues in a similar pop-rock direction as their breakthrough *Smithereens 11*, which got the band out of the alternative garage and onto the charts. However, *Blow Up* is a decidedly low-calorie effort (Smithereens Lite, if you will) compared to their earlier, more pyrotechnic work. Lead singer Pat DiNizio (definitely one of the most easily recognizable voices in the biz) offers a new set of melodic and tuneful soundbites, but on this album the spark is just not there.

Case in point: The lead-off track "Top of the Pops" is a virtual re-write of *Smithereens 11*'s "A Girl Like You": Start with big guitar chords (courtesy of producer Ed Stasium and guitarist Jim Babjak) and a mid-tempo plod, kick into a catchy vocal and a chant-like chorus, squeeze out some Chuck Berry two-finger guitar flash, and fade out gracefully. But, while "A Girl Like You" is a great song and a modern classic, "Top of the Pops" fizzles out by trying too hard to capitalize on the formula of its predecessor. The album is loaded

with other wet firecrackers ("Anywhere You Are," and the brutally bad "Indigo Blues") that fail for the same reason—you've heard it all before, and better. Plus, a couple of songs with real potential are ruined with some sappy pop strings ("Too Much Passion").

Blow Up is not a complete dud, however. "Evening Dress" is a great ballad, with surprising chord changes worthy of the McCartney Melody Medal. "Girl in Room 12" has that familiar Smithereens sound with some cool guitar harmonies, and "Get a Hold of My Heart" digs into a groove reminiscent of the Heartbreakers. However, it's hard to recommend an album that tries to get by with three good songs, especially in a band known for consistent quality material.

The Smithereens have definitely dropped a big one, but hopefully *Blow Up* will not signal their disintegration. I'd suggest skipping this bomb and checking out *Especially For You* or *Green Thoughts* to find the best the group has to offer. Hopefully, that will be enough to redeem their reputation as a great band.

Jon is a sophomore French major who denies the existence of a "cereal motif" in his reviews.

Happy Holidays!



The Parlor

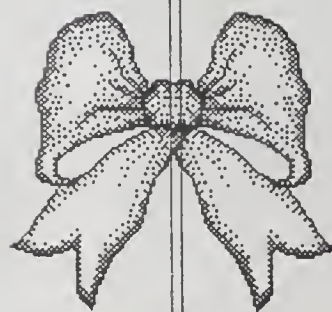


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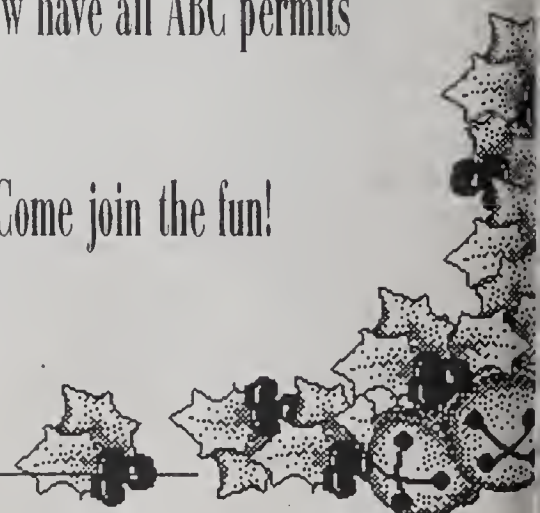
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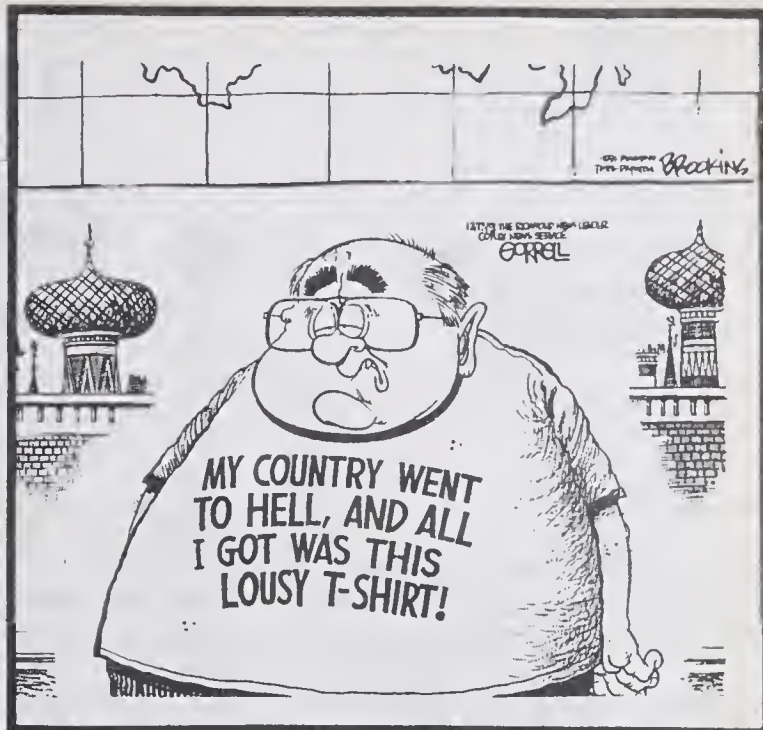
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The CAROLINA CRITIC

January 25, 1992

Volume 5, Number 7



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INTEGRATING UNC

THE CRITICAL

e • y • e

• Oliver Stone recently began work on his upcoming film detailing the David Duke—Tracy Keene embezzlement conspiracy.

• Allegedly, Keene planned to funnel Yackety Yack dollars into Duke's presidential bid.

• How many NC State students does it take to eat a possum? Three—one to eat and two to watch for headlights.

• How many Kennedys does it take to change a light bulb? Three—one to hold the bulb and two to drink until the room starts to spin.

• But seriously, the Kennedys have distinguished themselves yet again with the West Palm Beach Scandal, down to the smallest detail. According to the *Durham Herald-Sun*, the Kennedy's defense attorney will ask that taxpayers foot part of Willie's \$1 million legal bill.

• Saying "they [could] hurt somebody or themselves," Chancellor Hardin endorsed the decision to prohibit skateboarding on campus, according to the *DTH*. Moving forward with their vision of a risk-free campus, administrators are reportedly considering a plan requiring that accident-prone Tarheels wear pedestrian helmets and use padded handrails for campus walkways.

• During an event commemorating the anniversary of the Bill of Rights, President Bush said, "I simply cannot believe that the Framers envisioned that the central government would spend a quarter of the gross national product of this country." This from the man whose budget for next year calls for a record \$13 billion in regulatory spending.

• Despite this Fall's constitutionally-dubious police raid on North Graham Street, the local drug trade continues to thrive. In fact, the *Chapel Hill Newspaper* reports that a "door-to-door crack salesman" stepped up to one resident's front door, asking "You want any rock?"

• *USA Today* reports that North Carolina officials are considering a novel proposal to reduce prison crowding: names of people sentenced to two years or less would be faxed to the state, than if the prisons are full, the state would fax back release papers.

• According to the *New York Times*, Sandinista mobs recently sacked Managua city hall and burned city vehicles to protest a law which would have taken away land which the Sandinistas took before being ousted from power. In all likelihood, the U.S. federal government, which owns 33% of U.S. land, looked on the Sandinistas' plight with more than a little sympathy.

• Paul and Anne Erlich, those perennial purveyors of doom, declare in their latest book that economic growth "must be recognized as the disease, not the cure [to environmental problems]." This particular "disease" is one which the millions of third world citizens who die each year of malnutrition, spoiled food, and unsanitary water would probably like to contract.

• On the bright side, the Erlichs' theory does help explain Bush's economic policy. Just bring our economy down to the level of, say...Bangladesh; then sit back and watch our air and water become pure and pristine.

• In an effort to simplify the yearly distribution of \$17.3 billion in food stamp benefits, the federal government will soon provide "welfare cards," enabling beneficiaries to charge food purchases directly to Uncle Sam.

• This past summer, the New York Legislature passed a bill banning discrimination based on one's status as "homosexual, heterosexual, bisexual, or asexual." Asexual? The lawmakers must have been thinking about Saturday Night Live's "Pat."

• The *Wall Street Journal* reports that the Labor Department has cited a Nebraska restaurant chain headed by Democratic presidential candidate Robert Kerrey for

Aphorisms

Equality, political translation of the word envy.

Victor Hugo

If you want to look young and thin, hang around old, fat people.

Jim Easson

Where I am not understood, it should be concluded that something very useful and profound is couched underneath.

Jonathon Swift

Capitalism is the uneven distribution of wealth, and socialism the even distribution of poverty.

Winston Churchill

In general, the art of government consists of taking as much money as possible from one party of citizens to give to another.

Voltaire

The world owes you nothing. It was here first.

Mark Twain

You are not responsible for being down; you are responsible for getting up.

Jesse Jackson

The danger is not that a particular class is unfit to govern. Every class is unfit to govern.

Lord Acton

\$64,650 in fines for child-labor violations. Kerrey's restaurant chain was guilty of working 14- and 15-year-olds too many hours, and in using them for positions deemed hazardous by the Labor Department, such as cooking.

• Although failing to shake Kerrey's support of child-labor laws, the incident left the teens with a healthy skepticism of government "help"—to avoid future problems, the firm will not hire anyone under 18.

• The Associated Press reports that, in an effort to counter mounting criticism, President Bush may soon propose giving taxpayers one-time tax refunds of up to

\$300. Reportedly, Democratic candidates are lining up to top this display of leadership. Bill Clinton said that, if elected, he'll pay voters \$500, Tom Harkin weighed in with an offer of \$564, and Jerry Brown promised that, if elected, he'll give every American their own moonrock.

• And David Duke...well, David has offered to give away little kerosene-soaked crosses.

• Anyone who thinks homosexuals are only ones threatened by "crime against nature" statutes should think again. Under North Carolina law, any "sexual intercourse contrary to the order of nature," such

oral sex, is grounds for imprisonment of up to ten years. You probably won't hear student Congress Speaker Tim Moore mentioning this, the next time he cites North Carolina law as a reason for defunding the Carolina Gay and Lesbian Association.

Over Christmas, the *Wilmington Morning Star* reported that 21-year-old Larry Klutz was sentenced to three years in prison for being the recipient of oral sex. Remember, Big Brother is watching you.

Speaking of fellatio, the *DTH* reports that the aptly-named Carl Flamer was arrested for "crimes against nature" while topping off his evening with a romantic interlude behind Western Sizzler.

Because most crack users are black, Minnesota's Supreme Court recently ruled that laws which impose heavier sentences for crack, as opposed to powdered cocaine, are discriminatory and unconstitutional. The court therefore dismissed charges against five black men for possession of crack. On a similar note, the *CRITIC's* ace legal counsel has determined that laws against fake ID's discriminate against under-age college students.

A glut of natural gas has made an Alaskan natural gas pipeline unnecessary. However, the Associated Press reports that Michael Bayer, as head of the Office of Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, earns \$115,300 inspecting this non-existent pipeline.

Not only has Bayer continued to hold his job, Congress has increased his budget each of the last five years. Last year, his office received \$267,000, despite the fact that Bayer still had \$160,000 left over from the previous year.

What's a decrepit communist leader to do? Out of a job, still clinging to a bankrupt ideology, shunned by world leaders, dismissed by your own people—what does the world offer? There is one last hope, one last bastion of the revolution...in American universities, of course. Gorbachev is a prime example, having been offered a teaching position at a number of American universities, including Harvard.

Rumor has it that, in anticipation of his overthrow, university bidding wars have already erupted over Fidel Castro.

From *News of the Weird*: The twelve members of the European Community recently set minimum condom standards of 5 cm in length and 55 mm in width. Italian condoms, unfortunately, fell one millimeter short of standards, with a width of only 54 mm. The EC is holding firm, saying one millimeter either way can make all

the difference." Just ask Marion Barry.

- University of Pennsylvania researchers have determined that men's brains deteriorate faster than women's as they age. At last, a scientific explanation for golf.

- The *Wall Street Journal* reports that William Lee, an associate professor at the University of South Florida, has spent seven years analyzing "food-crushing sounds during mastication, using frequency-time studies to examine textural attributes." In other words, Lee studies chewing noises. And our parents thought a liberal arts degree was worthless.



THE CRITIC ALMANAC

In 1989, amount of revenue generated by the U.S. Forest Service's sale of publicly-owned timber in North Carolina: \$2,905,000

Expenses of arranging and facilitating these sales: \$4,800,000

Number of items stocked by the average American grocery store: 22,000

Number of American injured each year in "shopping cart-related" accidents: 33,000

In the U.S., percentage of land owned by federal, state, or local governments: 63

Number of times a week the average man has sex: 2.55

According to the Library of Congress, rank of the *Bible* in a survey which asked readers to name the "most influential" book in their lives: 1

Rank of Ayn Rand's *Atlas Shrugged*: 2

Price of a "Hermes" brand goatskin chewing-gum holder, in dollars: 125

In dollars, median answer of men asked, "If you received \$1 for every sexist thought you had in the past year: how much richer would you be today?": 139.50

In dollars, value of federal loans defaulted on by students during 1980: 200,000,000

During 1991: 3,600,000,000

Sources: 1990 Timber Sales Report, U.S.F.S., (on microfiche at Davis Library); *New York Times* (12/15/91), *Powershift* (Alvin Toffler), U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission, *Wall Street Journal* (11/21/91), *The Kenan-Flagler Business School Magazine* (Fall, 1991), *Men's Health*, *Parade Magazine* (12/29/91), *Self*, *Esquire*, Department of Education-reported in *USA Today* (1/3/92)],

Witchcraft in the Courtroom

Robin Rodes

Galileo's Revenge is a strangetitle for a book. One might reason that as Galileo's scientific conclusions were doubted, even mocked, during his lifetime, so are many present-day scientists who are noted for their "scientific humbuggery".

The difference between these modern day Galileos and the original, of course, is that Galileo truly made significant contributions to the scientific world. To many legitimate scientists, the "Galileo wannabes" are only out to stir up publicity and make some money. The fact that these crackpots are taken seriously in a court of law—creating huge monetary transfers and untold damage to innocent victims—is the "revenge" referred to in Peter Huber's title.

According to Huber, these maverick scientists, shunned by their respectable colleagues, are embraced by lawyers as a key element to winning cases.

These lawyers prefer a witness who will totally back up their legal theory in court, not a real scientist who generally sees more than one angle.

The scary fact is that lawyers can easily get this type of expert testimony. Referral services provide the link. One of these firms, based in Rockville, Maryland, promises lawyers, "If the first doctor we refer doesn't agree with your legal theory, we will provide you with the name of a second."

The implications of Huber's book are scary. Greed is the name of the game. Making his case through examples, Huber

appalls the reader with the extent to which this greed has gone.

In one example, a Rhode Island Supreme Court finds in favor of a woman claiming breast cancer developed after being hit with a large can of orange juice.

In another we see CBS's *60 Minutes* and the *National Enquirer* crucifying the Audi 5000 as the car that spontaneously accelerates. As a result, lawyers are able to line up hundreds of clients with total disregard for the fact that the experts found nothing wrong with the automobile.

Huber also shows us the morning sickness drug Bendectin. Thousands of women now suffer unnecessarily because lawyers and junk scientists forced it off the market with claims that it caused birth defects. Again, no conclusive evidence was offered to the court.

How could the judges and juries have gone along with such nonsense? Huber believes that people are swayed by their emotions in these types of cases. Often, scientific logic is left at the courtroom door because the lawyer and his junk scientist witness are so convincing.

Fortunately, a number of states are getting wiser after so many years of junk science in the courtroom and are beginning to place restrictions on expert witnesses. Oddly enough, these solutions only consist

of three pages out of 228 in Huber's book. I wonder why he could discuss the problem in such great detail and have almost nothing to say on the flip side of the issue.

The most serious flaw in *Galileo's Revenge* is redundancy. The introduction sums up for the reader many of the examples later explored, while the last three chapters rehash those same examples. Instead of droning on about material already covered, Huber should have forged ahead with his conclusion. Huber's point of view is made halfway through the book, yet he continues to make his case.

Another flaw is that Huber never clearly explains his title. Galileo is referred to occasionally by Huber, and a subsection is even entitled, "Galileo's Revenge". Yet no explanation is given. An educated guess is definitely possible after reading the book, but who wants to guess?!

However its title is interpreted, *Galileo's Revenge* basic point is clear, and it is a book worth reading.

Robin Rodes is a Sophomore from Ap...

The CAROLINA CRITIC

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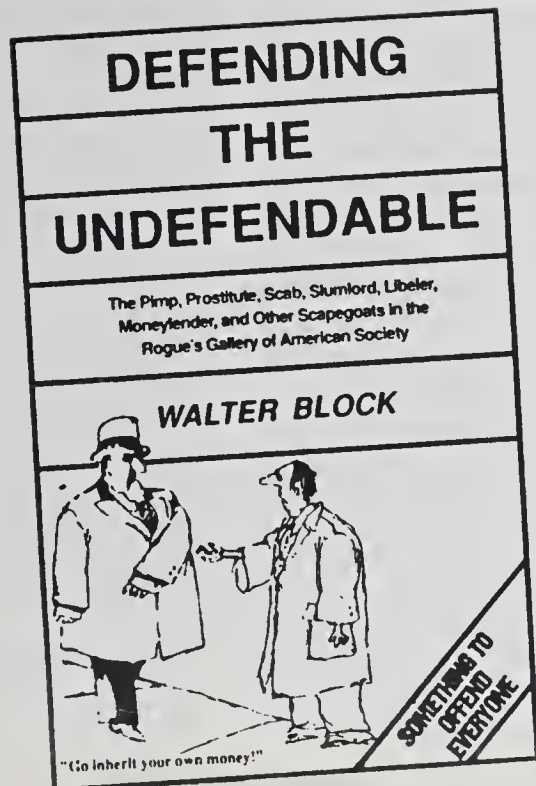
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In the first half of a CRITIC debate Roland Hartwig argues against RHA's plan to allocate 15% of North Campus rooms to black students.

A Quota by Any Other Name...

Roland Hartwig

For the new student, the University Housing Department can seem to be an endless circle of confusion. *Hallways and Highrises* only begins to explain the initial step in getting a room for one's freshman year. The procedure only increases exponentially in complexity for those students who later decide to live their sophomore years on campus. Whether a room change, an area change, or a roommate change, only those with great patience can learn to understand the intricate net of rules and lotteries that are used.

In spite of any confusion resulting from that first look at the application instructions, and regardless of whether the housing computer messes up and puts you in a dorm that you've never heard of, it is important to note that all students are treated equally by the computer. Every student has an equal chance of getting his/her primary choice, just as everybody faces the possibility of disappointment in getting a last choice. This equality exists because room assignments are given out randomly in order of social security number—a number issued by the U.S. government without regard to the race, sex, religion, handicap, social status, and/or sexual orientation of the recipient.

The RHA plan destroys the notion of equality

While the planned "Room Assignment Process Changes" certainly simplify the processes involved in obtaining student housing, it seems that the Residence Hall Association (RHA) would like some proposals of its own tagged on. In the interest of diversity and better racial relations, RHA proposes that "15 spaces in each mid and north campus dorm [be reserved] for black students" (*Daily Tar Heel*). In my opinion

this proposal contains many flaws—flaws that should be discussed (despite the fear of

being labeled 'racist' for an open critical examination).

First of all, such a proposal destroys the notion of equality. I see equality exemplified when the student next to me, black or white, faces the same random chances of success or failure that I do. Any difference

favoring either is discrimination.

If 15 out of 100 rooms are reserved for black students, the other 85 rooms will still be allocated by random social security number. Housing will not be willing to reserve the other 85 rooms of the dorm for whites only, and it should not, for such a practice would be discrimination.

The final result amounts to making it easier for black students to get north campus rooms than white students. If black students have 15 rooms guaranteed and can still try to get rooms by random social security number allocation, reverse discrimination clearly exists.

Secondly, if the intention of the RHA proposal is to increase diversity, and quotas are the chosen means, then it seems that other minorities should be proportionately entitled to rooms. Asian, Native American, and Hispanic students would, in fairness, also have to be included in the proposal.

Furthermore, if diversity is really a goal,

why not set quotas for people of various religions, sexual orientations, and so on? If, on the other hand, the RHA proposal is designed to encourage minorities on South Campus to move to North Campus, I ask whether the area change procedure is not equally available for whites. Freedom of association exists for everyone; black concentration in South Campus is not necessarily an indication of discrimination.

Quotas are not the solution to increasing diversity on North Campus. All too often quotas emphasize people's differences when in fact, it is an emphasis on people's similarities that brings them closer together. To satisfy everyone is difficult, but everyone should be given an equal freedom of choice and association. Equality in freedom will always be preferable to forced diversity.

Roland is a Sophomore from Raleigh.

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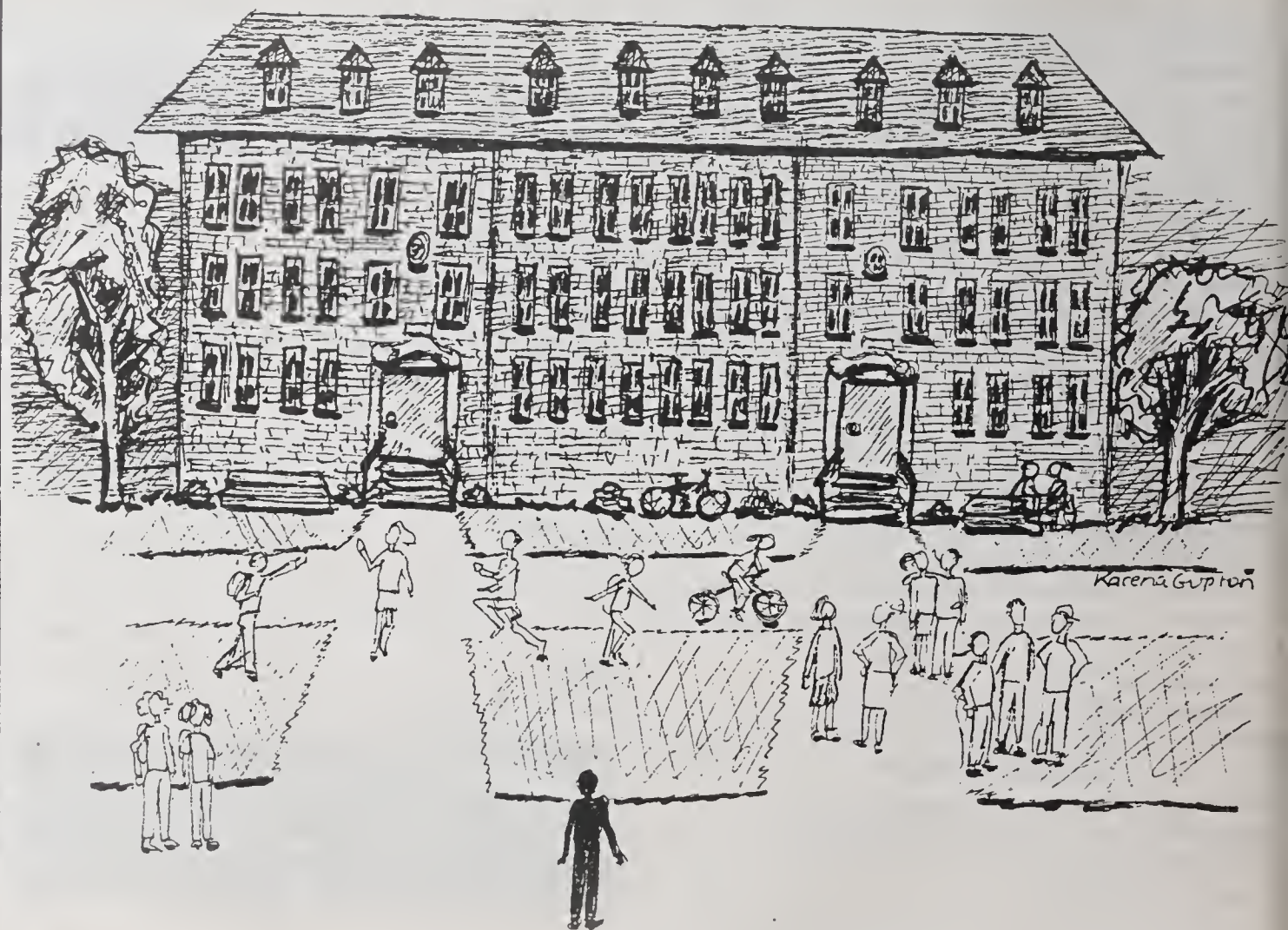
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NORTH CAMPUS



the second half of a CRITIC debate
Dana Lumsden, former Black
Student Movement leader, supports
the plan with reservations.

Integration? I Don't *Think* So.

Dana Lumsden

The integration plan proposed by The Student Hall Association in conjunction with the Black Student Movement and the Department of University Housing has the best of intentions and should be praised because it is an effort in the right direction. However, the plan ignores fundamental problems, opening itself to criticism from all sorts of polemicists (like myself) and ultimately dooming the program to failure. When I first heard of the particulars of the program, I could hear the whines of all the neo-conservatives (libertarians, if you're hip) on campus who pride themselves on being to the left of David Duke (on the honesty scale that is). These petulant, myopic defenders of the old style pull out all the stops; manipulating the English language, neglecting the sad history of this great country and provoking the fears of white students.

Students who wouldn't mind it if a basketball player (need I say BLACK?) lived in bed with them, will cry foul at the mere thought of a non-athletic, scholarly, other setting camp next door. The issues of quotas and affirmative action will be de-

cried by folks who have never studied the history and do not possess enough intellectual curiosity to enter anything new and uncharted into the discourse.

There will be an escalation of the racist incidents and "isolated incidents" that mitigate the effectiveness of this campus as a place of learning. People will fire salvos to the *Wilmington Tarheel* that fit the following formula: open with statement, "I am not racist" or "I believe in equality" (whichever you prefer), follow with a complaint about how hyper-sensitive black students are, then complain about the DTH's undercoverage of "racial" issues, perhaps end in a story about some docile black person you know, and close with a request for more time in order to change some bitter truths about this society.

I also thought of the brothers and sisters on campus who support the plan halfheartedly. These people often labor under the confusion that blackness is not an activity but is manifested in aesthetics: your hairstyle, your X hat, etc and appearances; your grip on our vernacular, where you sit-

with whom in the cafeteria, and most importantly, where you live. Like other American students our age, we are in a process of self-definition; the same shallow behavior is displayed by the "Birkenstock crowd", and "The J. Umbrocrew kids". We as a people, however, cannot afford superficial change. We can no longer let people who proudly attend historically black colleges deny our pride and give us a complex for seeking an education in an integrated arena.

Rhetoric and action are two different things. People always talking about this terrible school, these ignorant people, and the need to make change. The "serious" brothers wear "serious" gear, have an address outside North Carolina; but have done nothing serious to show for it. "Of course we support the program but anybody who wants to live in a bigger room, closer to the library, and meet different people CANNOT be DOWN!"

You can't make an industry out of being upset about an issue and be reluctant (or afraid, picture that!) to support progressive amelioration of the problem. In coming to UNC,

we made the decision to attend a predominantly white, historically racist institution. I have no sympathy for people who fear confrontation with "others". So with the awareness that nobody likes a pragmatist, I shout to my left and I shout to my right and beg for some concessions.

Yes, this issue sounds like quotas to me. I happen to like that word and if black people were not tokens at CNN it would have a different definition. How soon we as a nation let economic insecurities make us forget our dismal past. Nobody talks about the ALLOTMENT of spaces for white people (particularly those of a certain class) in all the positions that really count today and counted 200 years ago. Just as America found out what blacks could do with a baseball and a bat, and a ball and a hoop, the nation would learn something if black people were in positions to affect change. So, the word quota as we know it need not apply here. The only way North Campus is going to be integrated is by the displacement of some white students. It can happen reasonably fast with this plan, or it can take forever. I tend to think that

"quotafolks" believe forever is just fine.

Even if the program is successful, there would still be those black people who continue to criticize those who move to North Campus. The black leaders on this campus need to redefine our goals at this University. At pre-orientation, black leaders should make a point of encouraging folks to get to know the world around them; "Yes people are ignorant here, but the only way for them to learn is from you. Move to North Campus, make some Native American, Asian, and white friends. Teach them the "Erkl myth" and the "Cosby fallacy". Show them what you have to struggle with. Tell the Greenlaw crowd to get a life. One should not be assimilationist. Be proud of your culture. A steady diet of community activism, black history, academic achievement and a commitment to diverse experience should be enough to maintain your confidence in identity." That

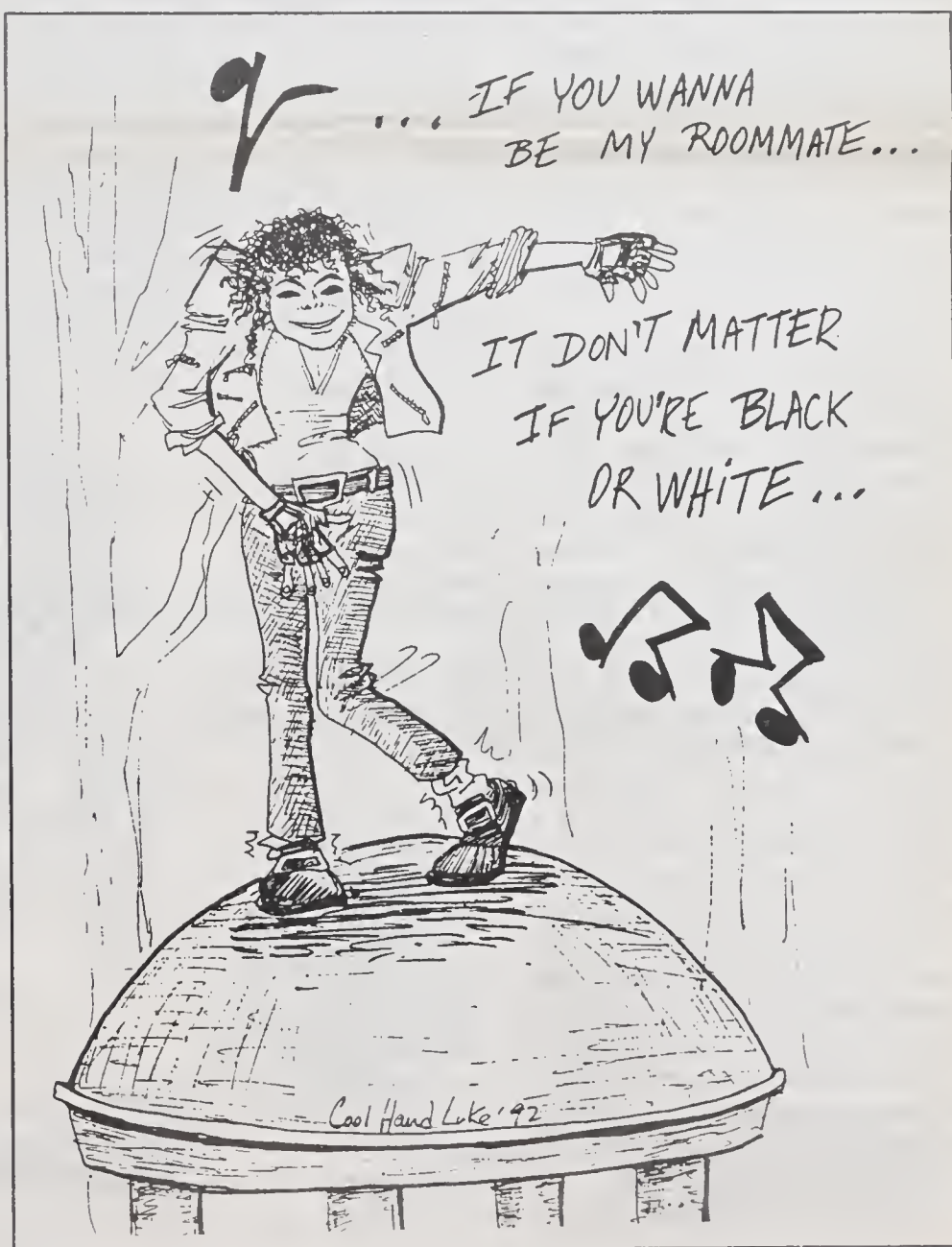
is the speech I need to hear in order for this program to work. How can people be in the newspaper for moving to North Campus and support anti-integrationist nonsense and a pseudo-black consciousness on the side? Have they no backbone!? I think not.

Until the BSM, RHA, Student Government, Campus Y, IFC etc. pick up the real problem I can only give this program my measured support. If we decide integration is a positive change, then our campus should fight the good fight. You can't go the distance with 20,000 backward people on your back.

Dana Lumsden, a senior Political Science major, founded IROKO, the UNC service-oriented experience in Ghana.

Editor's Note: At the request of the author, Lumsden's article appears unedited, in its original form with its original title.

The only way North Campus is going to be integrated is by the displacement of some white students.



Saying No to Gun Control Laws

Ernest Pasour

The gun control debate is characterized by righteous hyperbole. Gunbusters cite the burgeoning crime rate, the California playground killings, and the Kennedy assassination as common results of gun ownership. However, gun control is an untenable proposition, and its advocates should be disarmed without the use of meaningless statistics.

Although the second amendment is brief and its semantics awkward, it does ensure the right to bear arms, saying, "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed." The meaning of the phrase "the right of the people" seems beyond doubt.

Did the framers mean to imply that a body of soldiers, gathered by government decree, should be the sole carrier of weapons? Were the framers really that fond of the English army? A militia, of course, is a group of citizens, who patriotism plucks from the drudgery of daily life, to fight those oppressive forces coagulating at home. As colonists, the framers realized that government can be both a shield against invasion and a wary prison guard. In the apt words of Neil Peart, "Wheels can take you around/Wheels can cut you down."

Using firearms as protection from one's legal guardians is one of the prime arguments for gun ownership. After all, our predecessors did secede from British domination via the foul weapons. A gun in the hands of the modern individual is likewise a valuable addition to the checks and balances detailed in the original Constitution. When those traditional safeguards erode into footnotes, it is the right of the people to forcefully salvage their freedom.

Would the Chinese students have been relegated to picketing tanks if they had possessed real weapons? Weapons, you see, are preventive, not merely reactive. A government is less likely to forget its limitations if its charges are prepared to be lethal in return. And if the government does overstep its bounds, it is best that the citizens are not restricted to the Gandhi method of upheaval; while it is true that the Chinese students were brave, the point of rebellion is to build a better society, not to be buried by it. The right to life includes the right to defend it, beyond any help the authorities may vote to give you.

Guns also assist individuals in shield-

ing themselves from those hoodlums not on the public payroll. When victims are potentially armed, criminals become much more cautious. The police cannot protect every house all the time—there are only 500,000 police officers in the US, all of whom are not patrolling concurrently. Law enforcement depends on obedience by 98 percent of the citizenry. Citizens should neither be forced to live in fear nor be helpless to alleviate it.

The right-to-own-guns-for-no-particular-reason argument is also vital. Gun control advocates usually misplace the Burden of Proof. The question invariably

posed is: why do you need such a powerful gun?—in other words: prove that you need such a gun to perform your so-

cial functions adequately. This kind of question is inherently ridiculous. Some people buy their guns for defense, some for sport and some collect and trade them like baseball cards. Such diversity is highly praised in most situations. Free citizens do not have to justify peaceable (even if irrational) actions, and the act of buying a gun is a peaceful enough transaction. In a free society, the burden of proof always resides with those who would limit freedom.

Gun control arguments are based on a few rhetorical demons. The most popular

is probably the child safety argument. Guns are dangerous. If you let people buy guns, they might keep the guns at home where the kids will shoot each other. This hypothesis is often extended to include careless hunters and novices using guns for self-defense. Regrettably, gun accidents do occur. Of course, there would be no gun accidents if there were no guns. Freedom, however, demands the conscious acceptance of risk. Individu-

als have the right to take risks.

Gun control advocates also insist that guns promote violence and crime. That guns are violent weapons is fact. That guns can influence decision-making is also obvious, since, as I said, armed homeowners

can deter criminals from committing crimes. The question is: if guns didn't exist, would there be any less mayhem? The answer must be no. After all, the gun

is one of the great equalizers of all time. It largely factors out the prime defenses (and offenses) of yesteryear: strength, quickness, etc. In the era of the handgun, women, old people and football players all have a good chance of incapacitating their assailants. Because guns raise the stakes of criminal activity, they do not cause more crime to occur unless criminals are the only people left holding guns.

If one agrees that citizens have the right to own guns, what kind of guns are excepted from that imperative? Surely, they say, machine guns and weapons that are otherwise too powerful cannot be allowed. Of course, any such limit is arbitrary. One man's road sign is another man's wall ornament (figuratively, of course), and a machine gun is an appropriate defensive

weapon if you happen to dwell in a gang infested area where teenage hoodlums are already wielding the prohibited guns.

In addition, if firearms enable individuals to protect themselves from rampant authority, then the freedom to select from a greater variety of guns is also called for. When government forces converge, they do not come packing 6-shooters loaded with wax bullets;

they ride in tanks, and the soldiers (no militiamen) are armed with the latest laser sighted rifles with mounted grenade launchers. It is proper that the civilians are equipped with equally modern weapons.

However, I would propose that a deadly

weapon cannot be privately owned. It has a random multi-person radius of affect (such as from an explosion or shrapnel) or can be operated remotely. Only the government

should be in charge of those weapons that visit death on enemy soldiers and civilians alike—grenades, bombs, gas, nukes, etc. These are weapons that impersonally kill all within a geographical area. Weapons in private hands, however, are used in friendly territory. There is not an invisible line in the US over which you can lob your bombs and be sure not to harm innocent civilians. Similarly, a citizen cannot be allowed to use a deadly device that he does not directly control—such as a booby trap placed to prevent burglary. A person in friendly territory should only be able to annihilate his consciously selected target.

A second issue is deciding who to restrict from buying this dandy assortment of firearms. The United States has traditionally stripped convicted felons of the right to own guns. The intent of this policy is to deprive criminals of their greatest weapon. In practice, it just deprives criminals of a piece of paper saying that they own a gun, since good quality firearms can be bought illegally in any major city. For example, on a recent edition of "60 Minutes," a 15-year-old girl testified that she could buy a 9 mm Beretta on a nearby street for \$150 or so.

So who should we not mail the buyer's guide to? The answer is easy: mail it to everyone. Should criminals be able to buy guns? Sure—they have the right to defend themselves as any other citizen. If society can't trust them enough to treat them like citizens, it shouldn't let them out of jail. If someone is caught committing a crime with a gun, throw him in jail and confiscate the gun. When he is ready to be let out, treat him like a full-blooded citizen again.

Without ownership restrictions, the 7-day-waiting-period position becomes rather pointless. The main purpose of the waiting period is to allow time for background

If someone is caught committing a crime with a gun, throw him in jail and confiscate the gun. When he is ready to be let out, treat him like a full-blooded citizen again.



CONTINUED ON PAGE 11

GRAFFITI ARTIST UNCOVERED

The critters in question are actually deceased members of a group critical to our campus, the Tar Heel Shadows. As part of an underground operation funded by student fees, Shadow members are creators of every Tar Heel footprint on campus. From stickers on Carolina Fans' faces to the huge prints on the road into Chapel Hill, these underlings have had a hand—or foot in the production of all of them.

The group, consisting of about one hundred Shadows produces the heels during the day and distributes them at night. The Shadows can only come out at night, for if they are exposed to the sun, they literally become shadows, imposed upon whatever solid matter they were last in contact with.

Which brings us to our two brave, unfortunate employees. It just so happens that one day, years ago, these two Shadows went out on a bitterly cold December night, on a different delivery mission. Each decided to test the "lick the frozen pole" theory (see movie, "A Christmas Story")—you can figure out the rest from there. Thus, when morning came, Chapel Hill students and faculty found these two de-animal-looking creatures, each with their tongue sticking out, seemingly "painted" on a mailbox and a wall.

David "Squid" Karatz is a junior journalism major from New York, New York who will be quenching his thirst compliments of the CRITIC.



Thanks to all those who entered the CRITIC graffiti contest. All submitted stories were read with care and more than a little amusement. The story at left won by a hair, barely defeating Jim Thompson's description of Lekma, the Jägermeister—Pounding Space Alien.

STAFF PHOTO BY JENNIE SHIPPEN

Just dropping you guys a line. I have an idea. You need to further your existing coverage in the upcoming elections. Not only is the University race significant, but the ensuing presidential election as well. Here's some tips for your readers: Look well before hand at the candidates.



We need feedback from the reader. Please send us your letters to the editor. Or come to one of our Monday meetings at 7:30 Suite C of the Student Union.



Redistricting on campus and in the state is a dogfight to gain as much power as possible.

Changing the boundary lines

Jim Copland

"The drawing of political lines is an inherently political act, and nothing can change that. But the worst abuses must end. Gerrymandering subverts the democratic process as effectively as a poll tax or physical intimidation. By entrenching incumbents in office, gerrymanders destroy the idea of political competition. If gerrymanders aren't brought to heel soon, cynical voters will conclude that elections are held more often for the candidates' benefit than they are for the voters'. And they'll stop voting."

Wall Street Journal, Sept. 9, 1991

The above quote came from an editorial entitled "Political Pornography". The opinion discussed and condemned North Carolina's Congressional redistricting plan.

As the map on this page shows, the plan does more than simply divide the state into roughly equal population pools. The plan was rejected by the United States Department of Justice, and Wednesday the General Assembly ended its emergency session, sending the plan to the courts for judgment.

Redistricting has been on my mind a lot lately, not only because of the mess in Raleigh but also because of the Student Congress redistricting here on campus. On Monday, January 13, the Student Congress approved a plan to expand its membership by six seats and drastically change off-campus district lines. The *Daily Tar Heel* examined the plan in a recent editorial.

NORTH CAROLINA'S UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

What was the Motivation for the Irregular Map?

- Partisan posturing. The North Carolina General Assembly, having a strong democratic majority, would obviously desire a redistricting plan that maximized Democratic House seats. By dividing Republican strength and solidifying Democratic power bases, the Democrats could increase their future yield. The only Republican recourse is to take the issue to the courts.

- Minority representation. The Democrats claim that the strange configuration was necessary in order "to satisfy the Justice Department's demand that a black district be drawn regardless of the resulting lines." Republicans counter that they have a more

compact map that gives blacks two districts.

STUDENT CONGRESS REDISTRICTING

What did the changes entail?

- Four off-campus seats and two graduate seats were added, while on-campus representation was left unchanged. Student Congress Speaker Tim Moore discovered that under the prior districts, 6000 on-campus students elected 12 representatives, while 9000 off-campus voters only got 10 seats. The addition of off-campus seats would remedy the discrepancy, and the graduate seats had to be added because of Student Constitution requirements that at least one-third of all Congress seats go to graduates.

The two graduate seats will be at-large. Essentially, all graduates will get three votes for Congress,

one for a departmental representative and two for at-large representatives. Moore

to Moore, the new districts deviate less from the mean than the old ones, which were arbitrarily drawn along Franklin Street and Columbia/Airport Road.

ASSESSMENTS

- In reality, though the new Student Congress districts conform more accurately to population distribution and are thus fairer representation, the plan will facilitate political "packing" of the Congress. Politicians—to further their own ends—can get their friends to run and get into office. Two years ago, Gene Davis ran for Congress as a senior so that he could influence the Speaker's race, despite being unable to complete his term. Last year, Moore was elected in large part due to his ability to get allies elected in other districts. Since off-campus and graduate representatives are often elected by very few votes, the new plan makes such tactics easier.

Without compactness requirements, the potential for gerrymandering exists, and with them, minorities will not be adequately represented.

smaller of two off-campus three seat districts). In supporting his change, he countered inevitable conflict-of-interest problems, since he would have run in the district he had proposed (Grissom had applied for a Resident Assistant position next year and is uncertain where he will live).

In opposition plan, I face similar dilemmas since I plan to run for Congress next year in District 24. Finally

proposal failed when Moore showed the change would have left those living in District 24 underrepresented by 3000 residents per seat, well above the allowed deviation from the mean, 150.

To eliminate accusations of gerrymandering, Student Congress should give its power to set its own districts. It should, however, still have a voice. Perhaps a committee of the Speaker, the Rules and Clerical Chairman, the Student Affairs Chairman, the Student Body President, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court could get the job done the best.

How should the districts be drawn? The solution is not to have one huge at-large district. 25 votes for Congress would be hard to comprehend (see North Carolina Superior Court elections) and would further alienate the already apathetic voters. The current off-campus plan, however, is so confusing that most voters will not know in what district they reside. More on this dilemma later.

The North Carolina General Assembly should not give up its power over redistricting Congress seats. The process, who controls it, will be political. The answer is to have definite rules about district compactness. According to the *Wall Street Journal*, "Daniel Polsby and Robert L. J. Miller, scholars at Chicago's Heartland Institute, propose that courts adopt mathematical formulas that require districts be more or less compact."

Of course, adoption of such a principle would make the drawing of a black district impossible. Yet the current requirement for such a district should be removed. The issue about the campus again. With blacks representing 12% of the campus population, four of the 39 seats should be in districts with a majority of black voters to ensure proportional representation. Such a configuration would be almost impossible to draw, and if achieved it would be stranger than the

New North Carolina Districts



made the proposal as a test case for complete at-large representation, which he feels would be preferable to the current system, since representatives do not really represent their districts anyway.

- The off-campus districts were redrawn, and at first glance appear bizarre. Upon closer examination, however, they have a central area and districts drawn out in rays. The districts are drawn with respect to population centers, such as apartment complexes and Greek houses. According

CONCLUSION

Participating in the Student Congress redistricting made me realize that when a legislative body draws its own districts, it is impossible to avoid conflicts of interest. Seats had to be added, rather than subtracted, to remedy the representation problems, since few representatives would look favorably upon a plan that would make their re-elections more difficult.

Representative Daryl Grissom proposed adding an at-large undergraduate district and removing a seat from District 24 (the

General Assembly conceived.

I assert that, in effect, the General Assembly's task was impossible if it was asked both to draw a black district *and* to maintain compactness.

What, then, is the solution? Without compactness requirements, the potential for gerrymandering exists, and with them, minorities will not be adequately represented. If the state were divided into three multi-seat districts, East, Central, and West, with four Congressmen from each, compactness would be easy. By uniting behind a candidate in each district, black voters would be virtually assured of a representative in both the East and Central districts. To make such representation certain, a proportionality system, such as that of Northern Ireland, could be considered.

Such a plan, however, is more ideally than politically feasible. In addition to facilitating minority representation, it would assure Republican seats.

Large, multi-seat districts would be a good solution to the campus dilemma as well. With designations of North, Central, or South Campus, Granville, Fraternity, Sorority, or Apartment, students would easily know in what district they lived, changes could easily be made to accommodate population shifts, and minorities would be able to gain better representation on Student Congress.

Jim is a Student Congress representative for the 11th District when not working for The CRTIC.

Gun Control CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

checks on criminals. The remainder of its purpose is to keep people from buying guns in the heat of anger. This second prohibition is as inimical to a free society as any gun ban. Its existence says citizens cannot be trusted. Although it is illegal to shout "Fire!" in a crowded theater, we don't slap duct tape across the mouth of each movie goer. To be free is to have the chance to sin, as well as the (implied) opportunity to refrain.

Guns should not be controlled any more carefully than Ginsu knives. Lawmakers can argue all day about whether or not guns kill too many people. And although the numbers would probably not justify gun control, the entire question is irrelevant. The gun control solutions almost entirely a qualitative one, and it reduces to this: only individuals can decide what risks are too great for them, and any law that proposes supplanting that authority is entirely corrupt.

Ernest owns a beebee gun and is not afraid to use it.

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Album Reviews

Jon Allen

Nirvana
Sliver/Dive
Sub-Pop Records

Well, Nirvana might just be the coolest thing since the opposable thumb. Their Geffen album *Nevermind* is a twisted masterwork whose popular success boggles the mind. Nirvana strikes the right mix of punky-grunge and poppy-thrash, and singer Kurt Cobain has a knack for hooking you with this bizarre melodic sense, warped lyrics, and foam-at-the-mouth vocal style. The fact that Nirvana's thrashy "Smells Like Teen Spirit" (I insist that the title was inspired by a deodorant ad in Sassy magazine) is in heavy rotation on top-40 radio merely reaffirms by belief that our world is a zany, zany place.

So, as Peter Gabriel once said, here comes the flood. Credit it to free enterprise — Nirvana's original indie label Sub-Pop has now mass-released their Nirvana catalog, including their first LP *Bleach*, and the singles "Blew" (from *Bleach*) and "Sliver." "Sliver" features two non-LP studio tracks and two live cuts, and will probably be of interest to fans who own both of the LP's. However, if your interest starts and ends with "Teen Spirit," then this LP probably won't be your platter of pudding.

"Sliver" is a hastily-written ode that describes a boy's refusal to stay with his grandparents. It has a neat "Dennis the Menace" quality, but falters musically with a bass line that is more annoying than harmonically daring. "Dive" is an improvement, as it relies more on the Soundgarden-isms of *Bleach* to make its point. It is, admittedly, as less adventurous effort than most of Nirvana's set, but it is still a worthwhile listen. The live version of "About a Girl" (one of the best songs from *Bleach*) is still a great song, but a bit unnecessary, since it is little different from the album version. The live "Spank Through" isn't very exciting, but not bad, either. It should appeal to those people who live for indifference.

The moral of this tale of independent enterprise gone awry is that the trick to capitalizing on a hit is to strike fast and furious. Although Sub-Pop has the right to make its money, this release is a mixed bag that doesn't stand up to the quality and power of the LPs, and is pretty superfluous. Diehards will either love it or own it already, so now, hopefully, the rest of you now know what you are in for.

Dillon Fence
Christmas
Mammoth Records

The new Dillon Fence EP is a three song nibble that promises to lead to a big catch — the February release of *Rosemary*, their first full-length LP. Thankfully, *Christmas* will probably not end up in next year's holiday bargain bin with the Perry Como stuff. Fans of the group consider it an early present, nonetheless.

The title track rings out some of the best yuletide jingle-jangle this side of Pretender's "2000 Miles." It sparkles with folky acoustic guitar, and warm, yet ripping, string section accents. It features an elaborate, but not over-embellished,

arrangement which shows off singer/songwriter/guitarist Greg Humphreys' growth as a songwriter since their first EP. His message, though, is more sardonic than seasonal: "So its Christmas... So its Christmas... Happy Holiday... Why can't I feel something?" Humphreys' sarcastic and soulful vocal style has developed into a powerful, expressive vehicle which only adds to the power of his songs.

"Playful" is distinguished by some biting, bluesy rhythms, guitar washes and jerky stop-time accents. Sustained acoustic verses alternate with harsher choruses, and the overall effect is more menacing than playful. The band locks into the changes well, but in general, the playing is a bit too studio-perfect and tidy. However, the song is an interesting step away from the more dancable material on the first *Dillon Fence* EP. "In the Sound" is more typical Dillon Fence: It sounds a bit like the Moody Blues on leapers; energetic, yet a little dry. It features some subtle horn accents and slashing chords, and the bridge features some more of the acous-

tic sounds that the group uses more prevalently on this EP.

One should definitely give *Christmas* some notice, and think of it as more than *Rosemary*'s baby — it has some excellent songwriting and performing, and steps assuredly away from the typical formulaic sophomore album. It is both a worthy successor to their first EP, and a good sign for things to come. Check it out.

Jon is a sophomore from Clinton, North Carolina.



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The CAROLINA CRITIC

February 26, 1992

Volume 5, Number 8



Inside...

CRITICAL EYE2

Bush's Plan for Tax Cuts, Breasts, Stupid Slogans, and Bisexual Groundhogs

BOOK REVIEW4

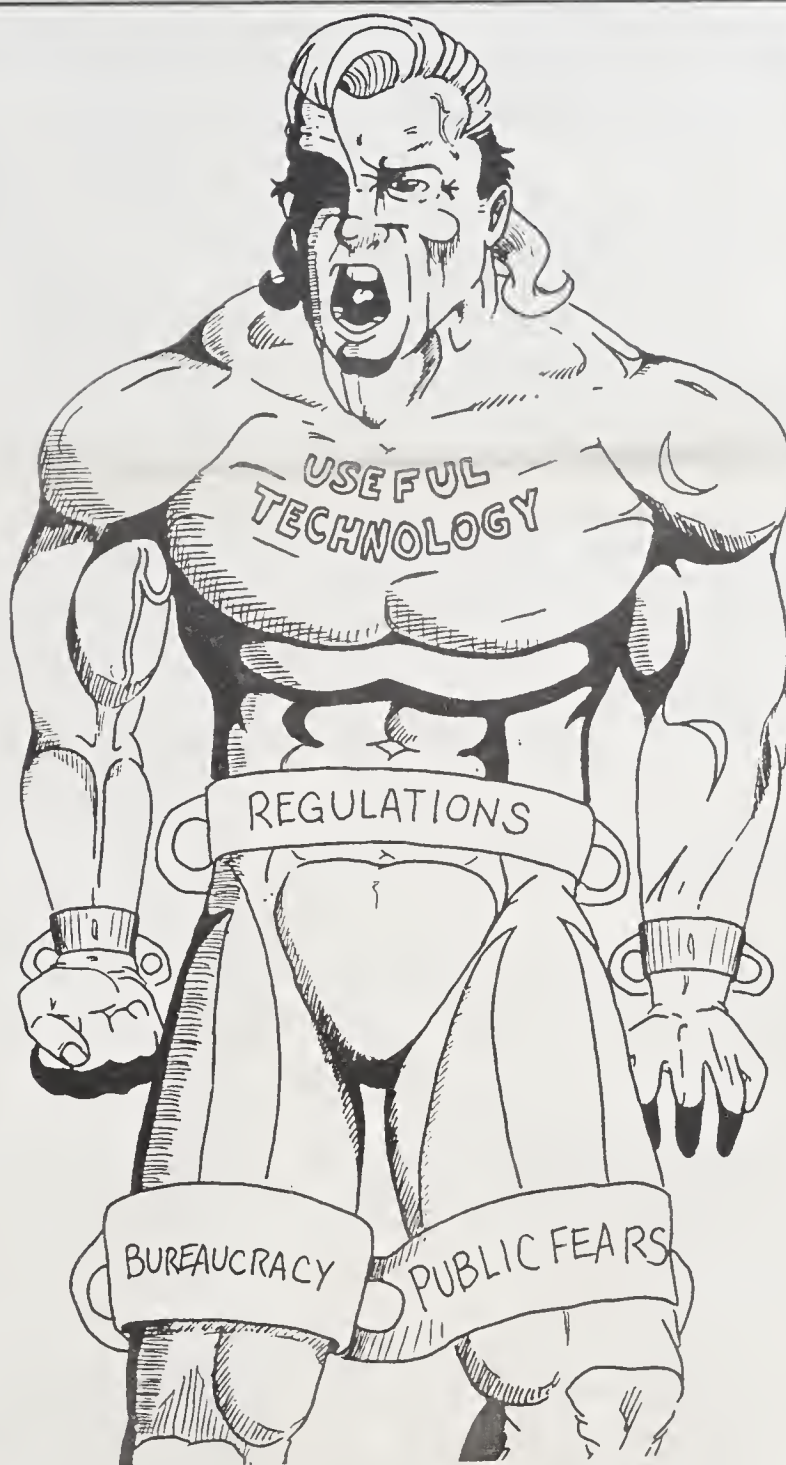
Mark Bandy uses personal experience and rejects zoning laws. The book *Zoning, Rent Control, and Affordable Housing* backs him up.

COVER STORY6-7

Grant Thompson examines U.S. transportation policy and concludes that government programs are contradictory and ineffective.

TIMELINE8

Patrick Smith projects the future with ideas to end divisive campus debates over student fee allocation.



TECHNOLOGY UNLEASHED

THE CRITICAL



• Jay Leno notes that “The other day Bush said he’s gonna do to the recession what he did to Saddam Hussein. Oh great! what does that mean—that he’s gonna keep it around for another year?”

• *Catalyst* editor David Kaplan writes that “We cling to our mythical vision of endless technological progress...because of its mythic power over us.” This “myth” of technological progress has increased the weekly earnings of production workers, in current dollars (adjusted for inflation) from \$10.92 in 1914 to \$429.27 in 1989. Coming soon—to a recycling bin near you—the *Catalyst* debunks the round Earth myth.

• According to the *DTH*, Dana Lumsden and Eric Ose protested Speaker Tim Moore’s re-election on the grounds that one of the 25 signatures on Moore’s election petition was that of a graduate student, and that two signers failed to put down their address and phone number (gasp!). In defense of this broad-minded statesmanship, Lumsden said “Speaker Moore is a petty person, and we’re trying to demonstrate that we can be as petty as he.” Maybe next time they should just tell Moore “Nah, nah, na-boo boo, we’re as petty as you!”

• The *New York Times* reports that President Bush was fascinated by the technological phenomenon of the grocery store price scanner, having never seen one before. Memo to Bush: slide rules, Jimmy Carter, hoola hoops, and high taxes are out...Nirvana, James Buchanan, roller blades, and less government are in.

• Bush may be out of touch with reality, but that’s not so bad. Our student leaders are in touch—with the three-year-old in all of us.

• Henry Kissinger: “The nice thing about being a celebrity is that when you bore people they think it is their own fault.”

• According to the *Wall Street Journal*, “White South Africans voted for apartheid in a parliamentary by-election . . . The Conservative Party, which wants to bring back segregation, seized the local legisla-

tive seat from de Klerk’s National Party.” Meanwhile, here on campus, plans “to bring back segregation” continue in the push for a Black Cultural Center.

• Although the medical community is bitterly divided on whether silicone breast implants are dangerous, and the vast majority of users are satisfied with their implants; the FDA recently banned their use. The question, as *Reason* editor Virginia Postrel points out, is not whether implants are dangerous. Rather, the question is: should individual women be allowed to decide for themselves what level of risk they want to accept—or should FDA head David Kessler make the decision for them? Tampons, birth control pills, and high heel shoes also pose health risks. Will federal bureaucrats ban these “unnecessary” devices next?

• One implant user told the *Wall Street Journal* she resented FDA officials telling women “It’s too risky for you honey, we’re taking it off the market.” It’s a good bet that if the item in question was a device which enlarged the male sexual organ, federal bureaucrats (mostly male) might be a bit more open-minded.

• Headline in *Washington Post*: “Rapid Rate of Descent Cited in Crash Of French Jet; More Clues Sought”

• Christina Sommers: “...man’s desire to understand nature and “penetrate” her secrets is essentially a demand for her sexual “submission.” And Professor Sandra Harding adds, “If we put it in the most blatant terms used today, we’d talk about marital rape, the husband as scientist forcing nature to his wishes.” Not wanting to encourage rape, we at the *Critic* have decided to cancel our *Scientific American* subscription in favor of *Penthouse*.

• New Jersey officials recently passed legislation allowing home owners to be fined upwards of \$20,000 for cutting down a tree—on their property—without government authorization. A lobbyist for the bill told the *New York Times*: “we have a Clean

Aphorisms THE CRITICAL EYE

Television...permits millions of people to listen to the same joke at the same time, and yet remain lonesome.

T.S. Eliot

It has been the great fault of our politicians that they have all wanted to do something.

Anthony Trollope

When all’s said and done, a lot more’s said than done.

Anonymous

A government is the only known vessel that leaks from the top.

James Reston

We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for ten or fifteen years, and come out at long last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

One of the serious obstacles to the improvement of our race is indiscriminate charity.

Andrew Carnegie

Love is the word used to label the sexual excitement of the young, the habituation of the middle-aged, and the mutual dependence of the old.

John Ciardi

Liberty means responsibility; that is why most men dread it.

George Bernard Shaw

A liberal is a person whose interests aren’t at stake at the moment.

Willis Player

Law is a bottomless pit; it is a cormorant, a harpy that devours everything.

Jonathan Swift

water Act that says if you have a stream on your property you can't add to it, you can't take it out of it and you can't dam it without a permit. Why not the same thing for trees?" For that matter, why not "the same thing" for Porsches, sculptures, swimming pools, and flower gardens—all of which add to the beauty of a neighborhood.

Some of the slogans used by candidates for political office here on campus continue to baffle us. For instance:

"Impact Beyond Words", Scott Peeler. Aren't those words?

"Creative Leadership for an Uncertain Future," Mark Shelburne. Isn't the future always uncertain?

"Break the Mold," John Moody. White forehead fratboy. Yeah, right. That weather is different, though.

"Because She Hates Stupid Slogans as much as You Do," Rashmi Airan. Then why did she use one?

"No Slogan Needed," Brice Pender and Sebastian Shipp. Ditto.

Once again, Student Congress said that they, not students themselves, were best able to determine how student fees should be spent. Congress refused to allow a referendum to raise fees \$.85 so Student Television could purchase new equipment. Then, the Finance Committee proceeded to allocate them over \$14,000 in the Budget process for that same equipment. Go figure.

Exhibiting a temporary streak of sanity, the Student Congress Finance Committee cut the Black Student Movement's allocation from \$32,764 (and 22¢) to a mere \$24,591 (and 27¢). Stung, BSM President Bernie Epps told the *DTH* "...it is sad because we really need those funds." In contrast to average UNC students, who Epps apparently believes wouldn't know how to spend \$8,173.

Believing that their school's Indian mascot degraded Native Americans, ethnically-sensitive students at the College of William and Mary recently tried to change William and Mary's Indian mascot to a more politically correct alternative. Student leaders reportedly ruled out suggestions that a bisexual, Southeast Malaysian groundhog be adopted as a mascot. Apparently, the Bisexual Americans of Southeast Malaysian Origin objected to the idea.

Seriously though, journalists from the student newspaper, the *Remnant*, asked the chiefs of nine of Virginia's Indian tribes if they found William and Mary's Indian

mascot offending. All nine said they strongly supported the continued use of the mascot.

• The Associated Press reports that 10,000 pro-Communist demonstrators, upset with Boris Yeltsin's reforms, pelted police with thousands of coins in an act of protest. Leftists throwing money at a problem. Not a novel concept?

• In 1978, Mr. and Mrs. Jones bought a house for \$50,000. Last year, they sold that house for \$100,000. Internal Revenue wants the Joneses to pay a capital-gains tax of \$14,000 on the economic event. But one

hundred thousand 1991 dollars are exactly equal to fifty thousand 1978 dollars, thanks to inflation. I hereby summon a joint session of the Democratic and Republican National Committees, and I give them this mandate: Deputize someone, an anti-Diogenes, to go out in search of the man so dishonest as to pronounce current capital gains tax policy as defensible.

—National Review
William F. Buckley Jr.

• *Money* magazine reports that George Bush declared Houston to be his official residence (he spent three nights there in 1991 for \$264 a night), and thus avoided some

\$29,000 in state and local taxes he would have had to pay if he declared himself a resident of either the District of Columbia or Kennebunkport, Maine. In short, Bush managed to pay only \$3,596 in state and local taxes on a net income of \$452,732. Could this be what the President meant by "No New Taxes?"

• "The young always have the same problem—how to rebel and conform at the same time. They have solved this problem by defying their parents and copying one another."

—Quentin Crisp

THE CRITIC ALMANAC

Amount offered by the tabloid, the *Star*, for exclusive reporting rights to Elizabeth Taylor's latest wedding: \$1 million

Amount paid by Madonna for a 14th century painting of a martyred female saint: \$814,000

Gallons of alcohol consumed each year by the average college student: 34

Average number of hours of sex education that students receive by their high school graduation: 38.7

Percentage of Americans who say they have left-overs more than 4 weeks old in the refrigerator: 5

Ratio of Coast Guard personnel disciplined for drug violations to drug smugglers caught by the Coast Guard: 3:1

Percentage of men who say they buy their household's automotive accessories: 90

Percentage of women who say the man buys the automotive accessories: 55

Percentage of women respondents to a *Money* magazine poll who said they think more about money than sex: 85

Percentage of men who said they think about money more than sex: 70

CORRECTION: The last Almanac incorrectly listed the percentage of U.S. land owned by federal, state, or local governments as 63. In the Western states, 63% of the land is owned by federal, state, or local governments. However, in the nation as a whole, approximately 33% of U.S. land is owned by federal, state, or local governments. We apologize for the mistake.

Sources: *News & Observer* (2/17/92, 2/24/92), *Wall Street Journal* (2/20), *USA Today* (2/24/92), Hoover Institution, *San Jose Mercury News*, Gallup Saran-Wrap Poll.

Book Review: *Zoning, Rent Control, and Affordable Housing*. 72 pp, \$9.85 Cato Institute

Rent Control No Answer to Homelessness

Mark Bandy

Any Econ 10 graduate should be able to guess the basic premise of William Tucker's *Zoning, Rent Control and Affordable Housing*: Rent control and zoning laws are poor policy because they reduce the amount and quality of available housing. However, sometimes it takes a personal experience to make the point real.

A few years ago my parents tried to build a driveway adjacent to our house. Our house is on a corner lot facing a street. Because the driveway enters off another street,

my family was forced to go before the zoning board to get our driveway approved.

We thought it was just a formality until some influential neighbors objected because their lot sat across from where our driveway would be. Their shrill protests made it seem as though we wanted to build an incinerator, not a driveway. After much

haggling, the planning board eventually allowed us to build the driveway. Unfortunately, the hassles presented by this local planning board pale beside the crippling effects of rent control and zoning laws on housing availability.

In *Zoning, Rent Control, and Affordable Housing*, Tucker makes this fact clear. Instead of arguing the goals of these pro-

grams, Tucker contends that they are incapable of achieving these goals. He convincingly shows how programs designed to aid the poor

(in the case of rent control) or to aid the general public (in the case of zoning laws) are manipulated by special interest groups to serve their own needs.

Consider zoning laws. Zoning laws are designed to prevent industrial incinerators from cropping up next door to your home. They separate regions into industrial and

residential areas. But over the years and in certain parts of the country with strong zoning regulations such as California, zoning laws have become much more. Zoning laws have become tools to buttress neighborhood prejudices and keep others out of their corner of paradise.

As Tucker quotes *Newsweek*, "Newcomers arrive with lots of equity from selling overpriced homes elsewhere. They drive up housing costs and build pseudo-French mansions with hot tubs and sprawling decks. They clog the roads. Anxious to protect their land from people like them-

selves, the jealous pioneers of the new California dream outlaw development once they're settled, trying to close the door behind them." If it ended there, this scenario would not be so bad—but it doesn't.

Once housing becomes scarce because of zoning laws or growth moratoria, those who could once afford to buy a house now must make do with an apartment or condo. This influx of rental shoppers makes rental units scarce and drives their prices skyward; and the whole thing backs up like a hair-filled drain. Eventually, someone down the line is booted out of housing that he or she could have normally afforded had it not

been for elitist zoning laws. Now, faced with the problem of homelessness, government ignores root problems and rushes to institutionalize more bureaucracy.

Thus, one of our more inept bureaucratic circuses, rent control, is created. Following Tucker's analysis, the rent control process goes something like this. First, builders quit building because no one wants to buy rental units under rent control because they cannot charge enough rent to make the purchase profitable.

Second, those who already own rental property quit renting to just any renter and

opt instead to rent to family and friends. Why? Because rent control is one of the few welfare programs not subsidized by the public at large.

Instead, the landlord bears the entire cost of the subsidy, and consequently decides, "Tough luck with these annoying strangers in my building—I'd rather have my own family here."

So Uncle Vinny calls up cousin Fred from Brooklyn, Aunt Rossini from Queens and of course, Ma and Pa, and gives them each spacious apartments, more than they will ever use. Now our housing shortage is suffering from overconsumption as Aunt Rossini wanders about her three bedroom

The CAROLINA CRITIC

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Rent control expands government bureaucracy, puts landlords out of a job, and forces the poor into the streets



artment with her dog Fifi, who gets her
own bedroom.

In this way, rent control creates an
increase in the demand for rental units but
decrease in the supply of units—creating
a large number of homeless people. The
worst thing about the whole rent control
situation is that once it is implemented it is
very hard to reverse.

While landlords and those who cannot
find the scarce apartments suffer, many
enjoy significantly lower rents. A com-
mon response to this obvious aberration of
justice is “tough” or majority rules. While
they might agree with these statements on
other matters, we are talking about a pro-
gram designed to help minorities and those
who have had it tough. Tucker notes that
programs aimed at one portion of society
often end up benefiting an entirely differ-
ent group.

The average Joe is not related to Uncle
Finny or privy to the information of the
other classes of society. He does not know
about the newest rent controlled apart-
ments and therefore does not benefit from
them. It is the people with this information,
the cousins of landlords or city officials,
who benefit from rent control.

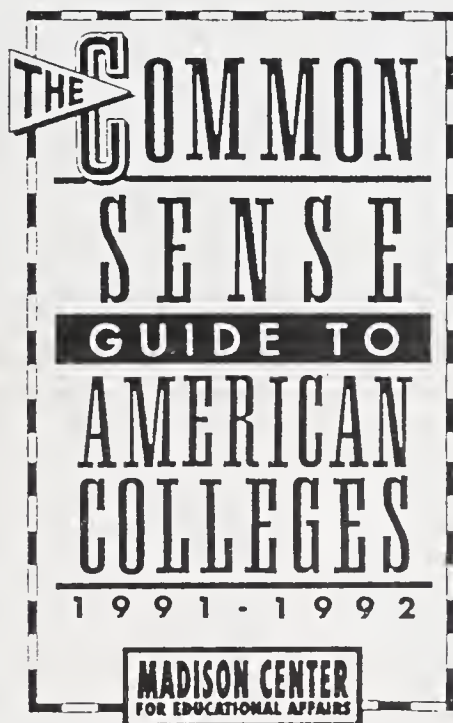
Many would laugh at the thought of
landlords being somehow oppressed by
government regulation, but all too often
they are. A landlord, forced to charge a
state mandated rate, suddenly realizes two
things. First, he doesn't have the money to
keep the maintenance on the building. Sec-
ond, since under rent control newer tenants
pay higher rates, it is no longer in his
interest to keep tenants indefinitely. The
landlord, once ever-vigilant to keep his
tenants happy so as to keep their business,
now quits normal repairs and leaves them
to his tenants with the hope that they might
leave. Rent control sets up an easily
manipulated tenant-landlord dichotomy
that is used to the advantage of undeserving
individuals. Rent control was primarily
established as a temporary system in most
areas designed for people “down on their
luck.” In reality, Tucker found that the
demographics of rent controlled areas such
as Berkeley and Santa Monica reveal a
population that is both wealthy and edu-
cated. Even more surprisingly, rent control
is most often instigated as a town shifts
from manufacturing-oriented laborers to
professional university-oriented individ-
uals.

The second half of this dichotomy is the
historical myth of landlords as a sort of
landed aristocracy, a fat and happy feudal
lord as it were. In reality, landlords are
generally members of the building trades;
they are plumbers, carpenters, electricians
and the like. Now the stage is set as two
groups face off. The Berkeley-like profes-
sors convinced of being in the oppressed

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

Grant Thompson explores technological alternatives with the potential to revolutionize current transportation policy.

Prometheus Unbound

Grant Thompson

Screaming "How can we tell the white coats enough is enough is enough!" the punk band New Model Army rails against scientists and technicians. From *Frankenstein* to the recent movie *The Terminator*, society views technological advance with ambivalence at best. Unfortunately, such technophobia often exacerbates environmental problems and stifles progress.

If unshackled from unnecessary regulations, oppressive taxation, and distorting government expenditures, Americans would respond to environmental problems with flexibility and imagination. Current transportation policy illustrates both the irrationality of present government policy and the ability of new technologies to solve environmental problems—if we let them.

THE CURRENT SYSTEM

Using a centralized, top-down administrative structure to impose uniform emissions and mileage standards on auto-makers, Congress issues rules and guidelines to the Environmental Protection Agency. The EPA dictates the air quality standards which each region of the U.S. must meet. Congress taxes gas to discourage auto use and then turns right around and subsidizes billions of dollars in highway construction—\$151 billion in the next six years.

While encouraging automobile use with \$151 billion in highway subsidies, the federal government's "C.A.F.E." regulations attempt to reduce petroleum-consumption by requiring that all automobiles achieve a minimum miles per gallon standard. The National Center for Policy Analysis estimates that the smaller and lighter cars produced to meet this requirement are responsible for at least 3,000 additional traffic deaths a year. Moreover, mandating increased fuel economy makes pollution emission reductions more difficult to achieve. Lastly, C.A.F.E. regulations encourage some drivers to drive more since their gas expenses are reduced. Replete with contradiction and inefficiency, the current transportation system fails as miserably as the crumbled Soviet System it so resembles.

The irrationality of the system can be illustrated by a comparison. The government recognizes (to a degree), that differ-

ent roads require different speed limits. So an eight-lane highway does not have the same speed limit as a quiet suburb. In a similar way, different regions require different auto standards. A lone gas guzzler moving through Arizona will see its emissions diffused, harmlessly, into the environment. Yet emissions from thousands of squeaky-clean Geo's, concentrated in an urban area, may choke local residents. The government, however, mandates a single across-the-board emissions standard, just as if it had set a nation-wide speed limit of 25 mph.

Adding to the absurdity, emissions standards fail to punish the autos that pollute the most. Approximately 10 percent of the vehicles, older and poorly-tuned autos, emit 90 percent of the pollution. By implementing strict new emissions-standards for all new cars, the government adds at least \$1,000 to the price of a new car—therefore encouraging drivers to hold on to their old gas-guzzlers.

Under the current government-sponsored transportation system, individuals suffer from unnecessary delays, inconvenience, environmental damage, and eye sores. Consider these facts: the average Boston commuter will spend four years in traffic jams before he retires. Close to half of the land in U.S. cities is devoted to automobile transportation. One researcher estimates that 90% of urban road congestion occurs because drivers pay little or nothing to use roads. Unsurprisingly, the federal government has responded to such facts with even more spending—more than \$100 billion on mass transportation programs designed to alleviate congestion.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE: AUTOMATED TOLL COLLECTION

Using recent inventions, a free market system would clean up the environment and improve transportation by creating accountability. The first innovation is an electronic toll booth capable of scanning an identification sticker on a moving car to identify the user—just as a supermarket teller scans the bar-code on a cereal box. Without the car slowing down, a microwave (or radio) antenna identifies the car and a computer automatically adds a debit to the owner's account—or charges it to his VISA.

It may sound like science fiction, but a similar system has been fully operational in New Orleans since January 1989. Other automatic toll collection systems have been

implemented in Dallas, on the Oklahoma turnpike, and since 1987—in Norway. The technology exists, but our present government-sponsored transportation system discourages its application.

Who would invest in a hotdog stand, if on every corner, there were hotdog stands giving away hotdogs? No one, of course. Similarly, no rational individual will invest in a private

toll road as long as the government spends hundreds of billions of dollars ensuring that everyone has access to free road usage. In North Carolina, for example, government plans call for everyone to have a highway within ten miles of his home. Such plans leave no room for potential private investors and result in hundreds of miles of unnecessary roads.

The environmental advantages of a private road system would be numerous. First, only needed roads would be built; otherwise investors would not see a return on their investment. The absence of artificial government transportation subsidies would lessen unnecessary construction, and the

cost of tolls would discourage unnecessary driving.

Second, profit-driven toll managers would vary rates according to usage cycles. Managers would raise rates during rush hour and lower them during off-peak times, just as cinema managers set low matinee

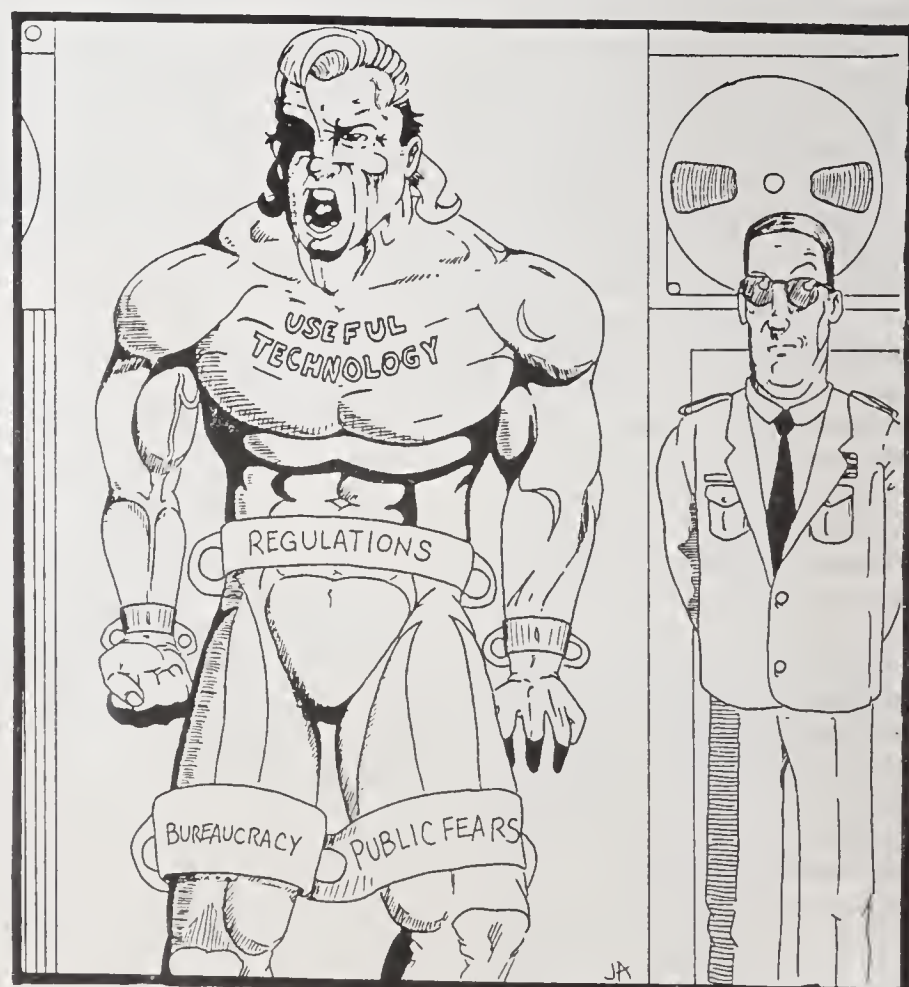
rates in the afternoon and high rates on Saturday night. In one stroke, this would discourage rush hour

driving, encourage car pooling, reduce congestion, and help prevent the harmful pollution concentrations resulting from highway gridlock. Undoubtedly, creative entrepreneurs would refine the system with other useful improvements which we cannot yet imagine.

POLLUTION RADAR

A second recent technological innovation with much unrealized potential is California Professor Donald Stedman's invention of a device which measures the level of pollutants in the exhaust of a moving car. Thus, a police car could pull over and fine individual cars whose emissions exceed

The absence of artificial government transportation subsidies would lessen unnecessary construction



The current transportation system fails as miserably as the crumbled Soviet System it so resembles.

the safe allowable level.

This would allow different regions to set emission limits appropriate to their individual environmental, geographic situation. Some cities, such as Los Angeles, are particularly susceptible to pollution. Since Los Angeles is located in a basin and is largely surrounded by mountains, its air often sits stagnating over the city, concentrating dangerous pollutants. Combine this geographic situation with Los Angeles's enormous fleet of vehicles, and environmental damage becomes a real threat. Therefore, it is likely that Los Angeles could implement unusually strict emissions standards.

In contrast, a city sprawled over a wind-swept plains area, with less traffic congestion, would require much less stringent standards. Again, the speed limit analogy is appropriate—why set a uniform speed limit of 25 mph for both residential areas and interstate highways? Why should Death Valley have the same automobile emission standards as Beverly Hills, California?

Instead of mandating an across-the-board standard for all new vehicles and ignoring the older cars which emit most pollution, such a system would fine individual cars for exceeding pollution standards. Car owners would have to maintain their cars with regular tune-ups, or risk a fine for exceeding emission limits. This could reduce another large source of automobile pollution.

Owners would be encouraged to discard gas-guzzling, pollution-spewing older cars in favor of newer cars—thus stimulating the economy with automobile purchases and at the same time cleaning the environment. This approach stands in stark contrast to the present system, which simultaneously fails to punish the most polluting vehicles and dampens economic growth.

TELECOMMUTING AND ZONING LAWS

The proliferation of faxes, multi-line telephone conferences, modems, and other telecommunication breakthroughs promises to alter the way we live and work. These technological advances already make many daily trips unnecessary. For example, instead of driving to the office to turn in a quarterly report, a businessman can fax in his report or send it through computer mail. In this way, he accomplishes the same task without a resource-gobbling, time-consuming, pollution-emitting, drive to the city. At the policy institute where the author worked last summer, over half the staff worked out of their homes.

Already nearly one third of U.S. homes

have computers. As this percentage grows, and our society becomes increasingly information-driven, telecommunication is likely to evolve in ways unimaginable now. Just fifteen years ago, who would have thought one could order groceries with a computer, or have the daily newspaper transmitted to your computer? Who would have thought that technological advances would enable one to publish a newsletter or newspaper (the Critic, for example) in the comfort of one's own home with little more than a personal computer? Such advances, and additional advances unimaginable now, are likely to blur the line between home and the workplace.

As the liberal *E. Magazine* notes:

"People are rethinking the whole notion of transportation. Architects and urban planners are returning to old-fashioned ideas of 'mixed-

use' town planning in which homes, shops, and offices are all built closely together to avoid the need for transport."

E. Magazine got it right, except that the only thing urban "planners" need to do is get out of the way—and let individuals plan their own patterns of rest and work.

Unfortunately, many such planning boards threaten to hamper the transition from the traditional environmentally-damaging commute to the telecommute. For example, a South Carolina broker recently attempted to set up shop in his home, which would have necessitated putting up a satellite dish outside his house. Zoning officials forced him to scuttle his plans.

It's likely that the practice of telecommuting will continue to grow in spite of obsolete and ham-handed government regulations. In fact, the Telecommuting Research Institute estimates that 50 million people will be telecommuting within forty years. Rather than hampering the transition to the more efficient, clean practice of telecommuting, society should welcome the change with open arms.

These three technologies, automatic toll collection, radar pollution detection, and telecommunication, have the potential to simultaneously make society more pleasurable, efficient, and environmentally sound. In a society in which bureaucrats and lawsuits stifle innovation and many people recoil from technological change, it is amazing that these three technologies emerged at all. It is also sobering to imagine the inventions which have been left undone, their growth and implementation stunted by neo-Luddite regulations, high taxes, and a society which demands zero risk.

As JFK put it, "the only thing we have



to fear is fear itself." As long as society shies away from new technology and restricts freedom, environmental problems will worsen. Only a system of rational and minimal government will allow society to realize its potential for environmental, economic, and personal well-being.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: A more complete treatment of some of these topics can be found in Alvin Toffler's *Futureshock*, the December, 1991 issue of *The Pragmatist*, and the Locke Foundation policy report "Private Toll Roads: A Transportation Alternative For North Carolina."

Grant is a Senior from Wilmington, N.C.

The CRITIC is independent of student funding. We need your help to continue publishing.



Finally a Good Use for Caroline

Patrick Smith

Patrick Smith reflects upon the potential for technology to end divisive campus debates over student fee allocation. In Smith's fictional, but plausible, scenario students directly allocate their own fees using a modified CAROLINE telephone registration system.

DATELINE

January 1992

As a result of student protests regarding tuition and fee increases and to protect students from administrative misuse of fee-setting power, the General Assembly granted the Board of Governors oversight authority.

February 1992

Student leaders suggested that the CAROLINE class registration system be used for electronic voting for campus elections and for a referendum on the allocation of student fees other than fees for construction bonds and health insurance.

March 1992

University officials responded that the purpose of CAROLINE was purely administrative, not democratic.

April 1992

Students rallied demanding that CAROLINE be used for campus elections to foster political participation, since after all, student fees were paying for CAROLINE.

May 1992

University administrators compromised, allowing that CAROLINE could be used for elections, but not for a referendum on fees.

June 1992

The Board of Trustees approved a one-time \$200 technology assessment fee, primarily for a high-speed optical network. The fee was also approved by the Board of Governors.

October 1992

A survey regarding the prospective impact of the optical network revealed that 96% of faculty had no idea how they would use this network in a teaching context. The faculty said they would continue assigning readings from printed books and journals. When asked why they prefer print to electronic formats, faculty responded that print formats have more prestige.

November 1992

Believing that the Board of Trustees and Board of Governors had not considered student interests when imposing the \$200

fee, students reiterated their demand for the democratic allocation of student fees through electronic voting. Under the slogans, "No taxation without representation!" and, "Let's have another tea party!", students mailed 20,000 tea bags to the Board of Trustees, Board of Governors, and Chancellor.

December 1992

Work began on the installation of the optical network.

January 1993

CAROLINE was used for the first time in student elections. Student participation was 87%.

May 1993

A faculty committee reiterated its proposal for an increase in student fees for the libraries.

June 1993

The Board of Trustees approved a \$60 per semester fee increase to support the libraries. The fee was also approved by the Board of Governors. (Note that fees were usually increased in the early summer just after most students left campus.)

October 1993

An investigation into the use of the \$60 fee increase revealed that it was purchasing expensive journals that were used primarily by faculty and graduate students. Undergraduates were paying 90% of the fee but receiving only 20% of the benefits.

November 1993

Feeling as if they had been duped a second time, student leaders from all campuses organized for legislation requiring student approval through a student vote. The proposed legislation also included procedures for voting on the allocation of existing fees.

December 1993

During winter break, legislators received half a million tea bags in the mail from all over the state. Tea stocks rose.

January 1994

Fearful that the Student Democracy bill would reduce their power on campus, the Ram's Club lined the pockets of legislators with campaign contributions to bolster opposition.

March 1994

The Student Democracy bill was defeated by a narrow margin.

April 1994

Students orchestrated a voter registration drive to defeat opposition legislators in the

Fall election.

November 1994

73% of all legislators who had opposed the Student Democracy bill were defeated.

December 1994

During winter break, legislators received one million tea bags from all over the state. Louis Rukeyser puzzled over a two-year, anti-seasonal rise in tea stocks.

January 1995

The Student Democracy bill passed by an overwhelming majority.

May and June 1995

No fee increases were proposed. (And the sun still rose in the east.)

September 1995

Students engaged in a broad debate on the allocation of student fees. Minority groups were fearful of losing funding.

October 1995

CAROLINE was first used to vote on student fees. Results showed that a small bloc withheld fees from some student groups but that the vast majority voted increases for student groups across the board. The big surprise: students withheld support for the athletic department, choosing to fund the libraries instead! Subsequent commentaries suggested that the "Silent Majority" of students supported fostering diversity on campus while spending most of their money on services directly benefitting their education.

November 1995

The price of basketball tickets quadrupled. Administrators reported that alumni contributions are at an all-time low.

December 1995

For the first time in decades, students were able to get good seats at basketball games.

February 1996

After a renewed telephone drive, contributions reached an all-time high, as alumni who never contributed before said they were glad to see the university getting its priorities straight.

New technologies often empower someone. The real question: Who is empowered, and how will they use the technology and the power?

Patrick is a graduate student in Library and Information Science.

Book Review CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

masses category simply because they are renters turns to rent control as a sword of truth against profit-mongering landlords.

As Tucker portrays it, rent control is no answer to the problem of homelessness. It only makes things worse, often driving tenant/landlord conflicts into the courts. In court, the city usually sides with the tenants and either turns the property over to the city or to the tenants themselves—the municipal equivalent of mugging, according to Tucker. Now the shoe is on the other foot, and whether the government or the tenants take over, the rent goes up.

So where does this leave the poor? Well, at best, right where they started. At worst, out on the streets. Unfortunately for the poor, the government has not given up its efforts to "help" the poor. Instead, it has come to the conclusion that landlords and capitalism are the cause of homelessness, and renewed its efforts to implement an almost socialistic system which falls flat on its face.

Rent control sets up tenant landlord wars where there were none, becomes a destructive tool for the few capable to wield it, and totally circumnavigates the problem of homelessness. It expands government bureaucracy, puts landlords out of a job, and forces the poor into the streets. Tucker documents this fiasco in an interesting and worthwhile way. But don't take my word for it. . . read the book.

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The CAROLINA CRITIC

March 19, 1992

Volume 5, Number 9



Inside...

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The Anti-Christ, Chancellor Hardin's Plantation, and Old Joe

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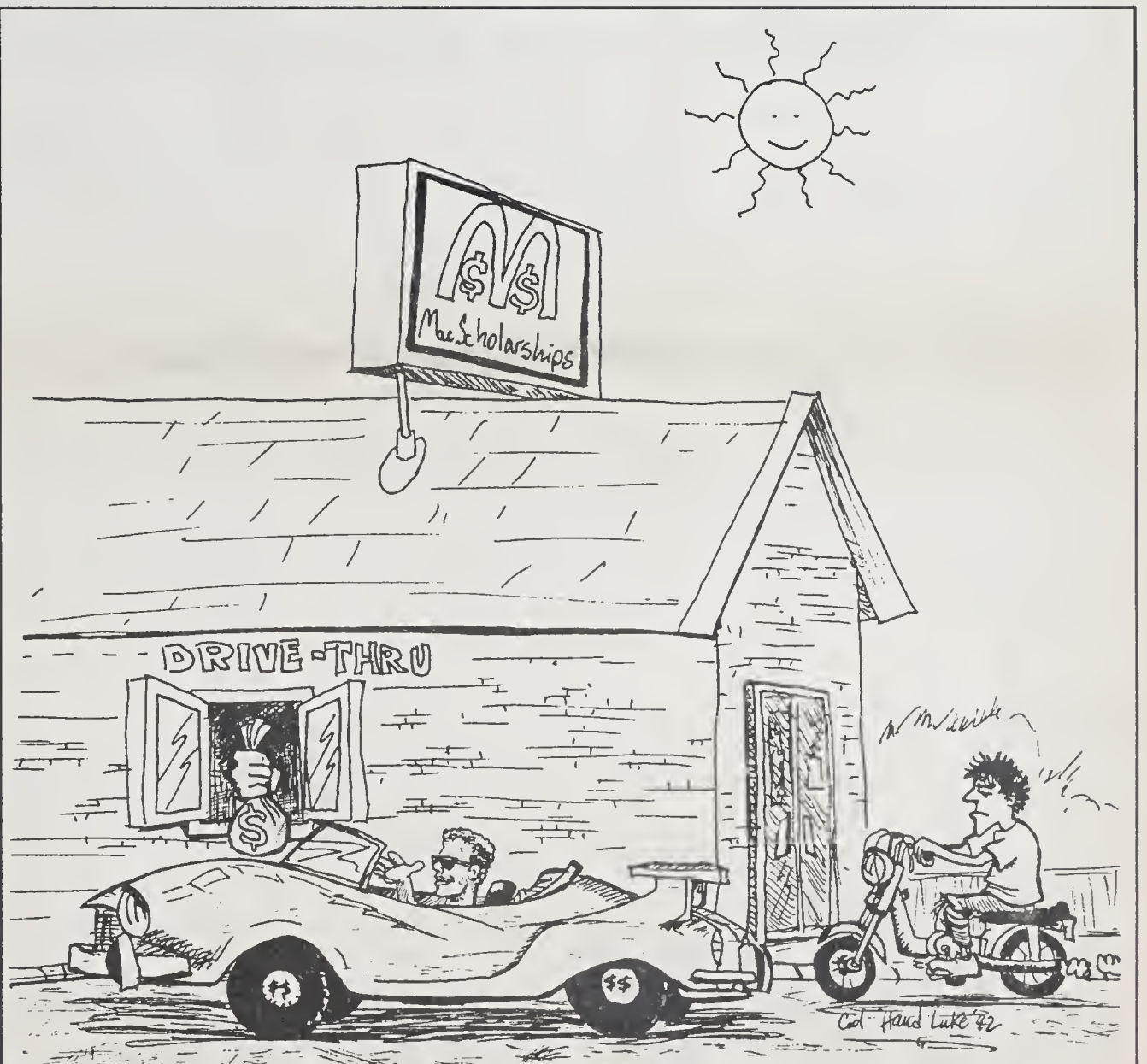
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NOT BY THE CONTENT OF
THEIR CHARACTER BUT BY
THE COLOR OF THEIR SKIN

THE CRITICAL



• Rush Limbaugh quotes David Duke as saying, "I'm no wizard under the sheets, Bill Clinton is."

• In a completely-surprising statement, Black Student Movement President Arnie Epps branded Chancellor Paul Hardin with the fashionably-PC epitaph of "blatantly racist." Next week: members of the Campus Y will attempt to shave Hardin's head to expose the 666, proving that Hardin is the Anti-Christ.

• Of course, if you watched the game Sunday, you know that Christian Laettner is the real Anti-Christ.

• Epps' statements were spurred by the Chancellor's "inadequate" response to student activists' "demands" that the Chancellor mandate "a free-standing black cultural center, an endowed chair in the name of Sonja Stone and concessions for University housekeepers"—by Wednesday. In his "inadequate" response, the Chancellor had the unbelievable temerity to suggest a 20,000-square foot addition to the Student Union for the BCC, a professorship for Stone, and a taskforce to investigate activist demands.

• Attempting to understand the BSM viewpoint, Vice—Chancellor Boulton attended a BSM meeting. But several members called for him to leave, saying that the group should plot strategy in private.

• In a March 12 letter to the *Daily Tar Heel*, Clifton Troth astutely argued in defense of the Carolina Gay and Lesbian Association's viability given the group's political activity. Asked Clifton rhetorically, "whom do we defund-SEAC because they engage in marches and letter writing?" SEAC receives no student fees.

• The *DTH* quotes Campus Y co-president Scott Wilkens as saying "It would be great if we had a proactive chancellor, a chancellor that said, 'I see your goals, and I want to achieve them.'" What Wilkens really wants is a Chancellor who'd say "I'm intimidated by your protests, I can't sleep because of

your telephone harrassment, so—what the hell—I'll cave in to your demands."

• Actually, even this would be inadequate. We think UNC should just eliminate this rubber-stamp Chancellor and replace him with Wilkens.

• According to the *Wall Street Journal*, U.S. Surgeon General Antonia Novello asked RJR Nabisco to stop advertising cigarettes with the "Old Joe" Camel cartoon character. Calling the ad campaign "deplorable" because it appeals to children, Novello has convinced the Federal Trade Commission to consider banning "old Joe." Allegedly, Novello is targeting Bill Cosby next. It seems Cosby's Jello ads unfairly predispose youth to eat sugar-rich, low-vitamin, additive-soaked gellatin.

• In all seriousness, though, *Newsweek* quotes environmentalist Jeremy Rifkin saying, "The same kind of campaign that brought smoke-free restaurants and airplanes will soon take on beef. . . . Mainly because of its high fat content." So, Ronald McDonald better keep the news from the Surgeon General, or he can kiss his big, floppy shoes good-bye.

• The CGLA, the Graduate Students United, and the *DTH* accuse Student Congress of censorship for requiring that student fees not be used for political advocacy. Wait a second, nobody is trying to limit what these groups say, they're just trying to limit what the groups say *with our money*.

• If Student Congress had imposed similar restrictions on the conservative group, "Students for America," would the *DTH* still cry censorship?

• The *DTH* editorial which proclaimed "Student Congress Censorship Violates Code" contained no mention of the "violated" code within its text.

• *American Demographics Magazine* reports that Frank Perdue recently tried to tell Spanish television viewers that "It takes a tough man to make a tender chicken."

Aphorisms THE CRITICAL EYE

What is a cynic? He who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing.

Oscar Wilde

The higher we soar, the smaller we appear to those who cannot fly.

Nietzsche

I watched a snail crawl along the edge of a straight razor. That is my dream; that is my nightmare.

Colonel Curtz in "Apocalypse Now"

The most important part of communication is to understand what isn't being said.

Anonymous

I have no abhorrence for fear, except in its absolute effect: terror.

Edgar Allan Poe

A good woman is a good woman. But a good cigar is a smoke.

Rudyard Kipling

The world is a comedy to those who think, a tragedy to those who feel.

Anonymous

Speech is a faculty given to man to conceal his thoughts.

Charles Talleyrand

Instead, Perdue actually said "It takes a sexually stimulated man to make a chicken affectionate."

• At the University of Florida, a member of the White Student Union read what he purported to be his group's first publication to the Student Government Association. The publication's racism shocked many Student Senators, prompting some to cough,

mutter "racist," and make "pig noises" during the reading. After the reading, the WSU member revealed that he had actually read a University of Florida student-government funded publication printed by the UF Black Student Union. He had merely changed the word "black" to "white" whenever it appeared in the pamphlet.

• Courtesy of Jay Leno: "The one thing all

presidential candidates—both Republicans and Democrats alike—seem to agree on, is that President Bush is responsible for the recession. Which is unfair. Come on, he wasn't even in the country when it was going on."

Fiscal police in the Italian Ministry are cracking down on stores that fail to ring up receipts on purchases. *Newsweek* reports that Italian police fined nefarious seven-year-old Salvatore Pantone \$30 for failing to get a receipt with his bag of cheese puffs. Police later fined a woman for leaving "a nickel on the counter" after her child had nibbled a piece of candy. A police spokesman reportedly justified the crackdown, saying "Mafia kingpins are discarding extortion and prostitution rings to enter into the lucrative field of cheese puff scams."

"Would you like to remind me, too?" Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, responding to an attorney who said "I would like to remind you gentlemen" at a legal point.

Those disenchanted with American politics may want to throw their support behind Mr. Fernando Quispe, leader of Peru's Constitutional Integrationist Movement. *The American Spectator* reports that Quispe calls for the U.S. to annex Peru so that "We will have the privilege to taste different brands of soft drinks, paying no more than a dollar for each two-liter bottle." That's more, according to Quispe, with annexation "Our sons will immediately learn English for free, and they will have the opportunity to marry beautiful young American girls."

Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy says Pat Buchanan's bid for the presidency: "It's going to win. I'll see to it. I don't know where I have to break in."

In an ingenious new attack on South American opium lords, Congressional leaders have apparently put the Post Office on charge of coke-distribution. The *Washington Times* reports that House of Representatives post office employees have been selling cocaine to Capitol Hill staffers.

According to Robert Rota, House Postmaster, Speaker of the House Tom Foley's wife has tried to cover up Congressional coke-dealings. Apparently, "high" and mighty House Democrats are letting legislative perks go to their heads—through their noses.

Our comrades at the *Los Angeles Times* recently lamented the demise of Soviet propaganda rag *Pravda*, saying "Pravda, Russia's strident voice of working-class revolution for more than three-quarters of

a century, is suspending national publication...."Voice of working-class revolution?! A more accurate description of *Pravda* would be "Stinking Bullshit from Communist Party hacks." Perhaps the *Times* is vying to fill *Pravda's* vacancy.

• Hmm...working-class revolution...kind of reminds you of a Bill Clinton speech, doesn't it?

• Woody Allen: "Some guy hit my fender the other day and I said unto him, 'Be fruitful and multiply,' but not in those words."



THE CRITIC ALMANAC

Percentage of Americans who think Elvis may still be alive: 16

Percentage of all individual income taxes collected by the U.S. government used to pay interest on the federal debt: 58.1

Percentage of American men who think they're handsome: 28

Percentage of women who think their beautiful: 13

Number of diplomas awarded by the University of Wisconsin which misspelled the state's name: 4,000

On average, number of calories burned in an "extremely passionate" one minute kiss: 26

Percentage of American households in which no books were brought last year: 60

Amount a Texas jury awarded Steve Wooverton against Sister Mary Kregar and the Catholic Diocese of Brownsville after a judge ruled his marriage was destroyed by a lesbian nun who seduced his wife: \$1.5 million

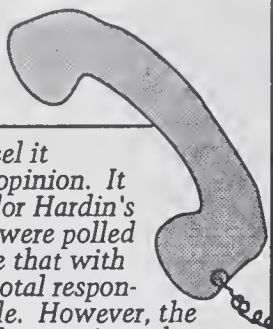
Price of Hammacher & Schlemmer Inc.'s outdoor air-conditioning system for yards and patios: \$8900

Amount of money that the U.S. government mails to dead people each month: \$4,300,000

Percentage of adults who own a computer but never use it: 42

Sources: *National Policy Watch* (Vol. 8, No.1), *News & Observer* (12/26/91, 1/31/92), *Harpers Magazine* (3/92), *Playboy* (3/92), *Time* (6/10/91, 9/16/91), *Washington Monthly* (8/88, 2/88)

PHONE SURVEY



This poll is not scientific, however we feel it represents an approximation of student opinion. It was conducted five hours after Chancellor Hardin's public statement on March 17. Persons were polled randomly and anonymously. Please note that with only seven black respondents out of 54 total respondents, black percentages are questionable. However, the fact that the percentage of blacks polled approximately matches the percentage of blacks in the university makes us more confident about the poll's validity and randomness.

BLACK RESPONSE

Do you support a free-standing Black Cultural Center?
72% YES 0% NO 28% UNDECIDED

Do you support the concept of a Black Cultural Center?
100% YES 0% NO 0% UNDECIDED

Do you support minority-only scholarships?
58% YES 28% NO 14% UNDECIDED

WHITE RESPONSE

Do you support a free-standing Black Cultural Center?
64% YES 29% NO 7% UNDECIDED

Do you support the concept of a Black Cultural Center?
98% YES 2% NO 0% UNDECIDED

Do you support minority-only scholarships?
50% YES 34% NO 16% UNDECIDED

The CAROLINA CRITIC

A Student Journal of News & Opinion

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Editors' Opinions

Eliminate Minority-Only Scholarships

Financial aid scholarships should be open to all applicants without regard to race. That's what the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals said in a recent decision (see Robert Smith's article in this issue), and that's what President Bush recently called for despite widespread protest from the academic community. The outcry has occurred because the ruling could wipe out minority-only scholarships, effecting many blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans.

Scholarships restricted on the basis of race are discriminatory. Need-based financial aid is intended to make college affordable for those who could not otherwise attend. Merit scholarships award money to the most deserving students, with the intent of attracting them to the school.

Minority-only scholarships go beyond these criteria. They are restricted to certain racial or ethnic groups. This restriction inherently discriminates against excluded groups. A poor white person has as much trouble paying for college as a poor black person, and should have an equal opportunity to receive scholarship support.

Supporters of minority-only scholarships are trying to achieve understanding and racial unity with exclusively-minority scholarships. Sadly, these goals are often undermined by the very scholarship programs instituted to achieve them. Denying a student, white or black, a scholarship because of race creates animosity and suspicion, not understanding and sympathy. Offering black students exclusive aid programs does not affirm black strength, independence and worth; rather it seemingly re-affirms old stereotypes of dependence, weakness and inadequacy.

Proponents of minority-only scholarships assert that blacks, because of ingrained societal prejudice, face an unseen disadvantage that is a justification for exclusive aid programs. Furthermore, some would say that in the interest

of campus diversity, the exclusive scholarships are desirable.

Even if one agrees with these contentions, minority-only scholarships are a remedy that does not fit the disease. Affirmative action admissions policies already bring black students to campus, in an attempt to encourage diversity. Approximately 75% of black applicants to Carolina are admitted.

Unlike admissions standards, the purpose of financial aid is not to diversify the campus, nor is it to give a "competitive edge" to the disadvantaged. Rather, it gives students who could not afford Carolina a chance to attend. Thus, the Circuit Court and President Bush are right. Minority-only scholarships are discriminatory and should be eliminated.

No Free-standing Black Cultural Center

Recent fervor on campus has erupted over the issue of a free-standing Black Cultural Center. We should not have a free-standing BCC, and we can only hope that the Chancellor will not succumb to the demands of student protesters.

In a time of tight budgetary constraint, a free-standing Black Cultural Center should take a back seat. As long as we cannot afford basic academic programs at our school, funding for any building devoted to "culture" should be a low priority. If UNC's library ranking were not plummeting, if essential class sections were not being cut, and if faculty members were not leaving due to low wages, construction of a Black Cultural Center might be a more reasonable suggestion. At this time, it would be irresponsible.

Secondly, such a center would tend to heighten segregation on campus. If black students want to segregate themselves, as now, then we should let them. That's why housing quotas are a bad idea (witness the fact that only 48 black students applied for the 135 spaces reserved under the quota plan). But a free-standing Black Cultural

Center would create a segregation that would endure, using money and/or space that should belong to the students at large. This building would not be for everyone. Even as it exists in the Union, the Black Cultural Center is rarely frequented by white students.

In addition, Hardin's proposal to add 20,000 square feet to the Student Union for the Black Cultural Center is a bad idea. First, the Black Cultural Center is not a student group. Even now, its location in the Student Union is not in accordance with customary Union policy.

Furthermore, the Chancellor's proposal is not feasible. John Sanders, chairman of the Buildings and Grounds committee, pointed out that Hardin's plan would extend the Union into Raleigh Street. If space were created by building into the space above the Union, an enlarged BCC runs the risk of looking like what it really would be—an artificial, ad hoc addition foisted upon the student body.

A word on the protestors: although their goals are admirable, their tactics are illegal, infantile, and counter-productive. No one calling Chapel Hill "Hardin's Plantation" should expect to be taken seriously. However, in an impressive display of patience, Hardin has bent over backwards to work with BSM representatives. Activist "demands" insult the rest of us. Activist views should be considered along with those of other students, not in preference over others' views.

In conclusion, let there be no free-standing BCC. Such a structure would create the illusion of progress, while only exacerbating existing racial tensions and ensuring their continued existence.

The Editorial Board consists of the Publisher, the editors, and the "layout master." Responses to the board opinion are welcome.



Letters to the Editor

Dear Grant:

As my longtime friend and admirable peer, I am happy to acknowledge your success and applaud your hard work with the CAROLINA CRITIC. However, in your most recent article, "Pro-aethus Unbound," you have left out a few points that need to be taken into account.

For one, while I agree that carpooling and public transportation clears our highways and reduces gasoline consumption, I must say that this alternative is not always available nor compatible with the American lifestyle as we know it. We are traditionally a nation of independent people, known and prone to take random and unprecedented journeys to anywhere, anytime. That is an established freedom that we all take for granted, we adore it and we want it. For example, if I want to take off and get to the office early, run to the supermarket at three a.m., or even take off for parts unknown, I want to be able to do these things with as little restriction as possible. As for your suggestion that all roads be private toll roads...Are you losing some of that downhome spirit? The cost of a mere trip to the ocean would steadily increase as people piled into cars. Private investors would charge more and more along the rates of inflation, therefore causing a greater and greater need to carry more people with you. Eventually, I might have to forsake my cherished quiet moments of country road peace for a journey whereby I am forced by the cost of living to take my grandmom, mom, brother, dad, sister, and boyfriend along also. Now this may be a cozy little scenario, but it only could be considered enlightening about once a year...or less.

Secondly, I don't believe that going private would reduce the amount of roads being built. Once again, I must point out that the American lifestyle does not permit the ignoring of anything that could potentially make a buck. Investors would be flocking to every nook and cranny of our country that did not have a licensed owner; entrepreneurs would have fat checkbooks open wide and ready for a piece of the transportation pie. With automated yet private road toll collection, the market would be open to billing schemes galore. The majority of consumers now possess a slight distrust to anything automated even now. Our light bills water and phone bills are always subject to slight suspicion because we have no exact way of measuring ourselves what the power companies accuse us of spending. Also, consider the cost-of-living adjustment that exists that allows power companies to adjust their rates for "unconventional weather." Could this occur on toll roads? "Unconventional Homebody" rate adjustment from season to season to allow the road owners to estimate and haul in what they think they deserve for that year? Consider as well what could happen if an investment company went



out of business. Would that road be closed until someone else decided to risk it? The above scenarios are just a few that are worrisome with your proposition.

After my predictions of doom, I would also like to admonish you for your lack of more affordable suggestions. For example, an increase in bike riding, walking and horseriding are all workable, affordable and healthy answers to the problems of pollution by gasoline powered vehicles. The increased awareness of these transportation options would lead to the benefit of everyone.

Therefore, Mr. Thompson, I would encourage you to consider all options and explore all angles before you publish another article. Thank you for your time and I wish you well.

Deena Deese
Sophomore

The author responds:

Ms. Deese raises some worthwhile points. I would like to address a few of her concerns.

First, she worries that toll prices would rise as more and more people use toll roads. Maybe, but I think it's more likely rates would fall as increased usage raised revenue for toll owners. Owners could charge less and make the same, if not more, profits.

Second, the idea that high rates would make solitary country drives unaffordable, forcing drivers to take a full load of passengers is, I think, misguided. In congested urban areas, I hope toll rates make solitary drives unaffordable—thereby reducing congestion and pollution. However, in relatively rural areas, I

would imagine that cheaper road construction costs and reduced transportation demand would make it rational for owners to set low tolls.

Third, the writer worries that roads could be closed because road-building companies went out of business. This is a valid concern. However, our current system is also susceptible to construction delays and halts to construction, because the government also runs out of money.

Most importantly, I think concerns that such a system would be un-American are misplaced. Why should a "nation of independent people" let the government, not individuals, decide when and where roads will be built? What could be more un-American than making the housebound, those who chose to bike or walk, and those without cars, pay for roads they don't use? Finally, is it especially American to spend hours each day commuting to work at 20 miles-per-hour?

It appears Ms. Deese and I may have to agree to disagree on some points. However, I am grateful that the article elicited such a thoughtful response on her part.

Grant Thompson
Senior

THE CRITIC welcomes letters to the editor. If a letter is edited for style and clarity, revisions will be cleared with the writer to ensure the letter's original intent is preserved.



A new court ruling makes the future of minority-only scholarships uncertain.

Court Strikes Down Minority Scholarship

Robert Smith

A recent court ruling on racially exclusive scholarships may jeopardize at least two UNC scholarship programs. The Joseph E. Pogue Scholarships and Minority Presence Grants are both minority-only scholarship programs that may be affected. Through these scholarships, the University provides tens of thousands of dollars to talented and needy minority students.

In the ruling, Judge Restani of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals found that:

"...in order to justify a raced-based remedy in a case where identifiable discrimination occurred a number of years in the past, a finding of such past discrimination is not sufficient. There must be some present effect of this past discrimination that the program is designed to redress."

Restani's decision has the potential to affect a large number of area scholarships since North Carolina is under the jurisdiction of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland fall under Fourth Circuit jurisdiction as well.

The controversy over race-based scholarships began in 1989 when Daniel J. Podberesky, then a freshman at the University of Maryland at College Park, applied for a scholarship to help pay for his college expenses. At the time UMCP was offering the Benjamin Banneker Scholarship Program to twenty students who scored at least 900 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test and brought a 3.0 or better grade point average out of high school. The Benjamin Banneker scholarships also required the recipient to be of African American descent. Podberesky was exceptionally qualified for the program with a 1340 SAT and a GPA calculated above 4.0. Podberesky, however, is a Hispanic American and was therefore not considered for the Banneker Scholarships.

Podberesky took the University of Maryland at College Park to court claiming that his fourteenth amendment rights prohibiting discrimination had been violated. Moreover, Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act strictly forbids scholarships from being given on a purely racial basis except on one condition—that the scholarships redress past discrimination that continues to affect the university. In cases such as *Wygant v. Jackson Board of Education* and *University of California Regents v. Bakke* the Supreme Court has consistently stated that the state must show evidence of prior discrimination along with evidence of lingering effects of that discrimination. UMCP failed to present any evidence that would suggest the lingering effects of past discrimination upon the university. In writing his opinion Judge Restani stated, "It may very well be... that information exists which provides evidence of present effects of past discrimination at UMCP, but no such evidence was brought to our attention nor is it part of the record."

Kenan professor of Law, Dan Pollit believes that minority scholarships will not be affected by this ruling. Professor Pollit cites the small percentage of minority students and faculty as evidence of past discrimination that continues to manifest itself presently. Professor Pollit

continued on to point out the large percentage of black students living on South Campus along with segregated social events and completely black and white fraternities and sororities as further evidence to uphold the legality of minority scholarships at UNC.

Noted journalist and Walter Spearman Professor of Journalism, Chuck Stone, was less hasty to dismiss the possible effect of this ruling at UNC. He stated, "a case could be made for an exceptional white student," who may have been turned down in favor of a less qualified black applicant. Professor Stone also noted that while UNC has only two percent black faculty it seats eight black chairs as department heads, the most by far of any major university in the nation (The University of Pennsylvania ranks second with three black chairs). Professor Stone expects this case to go all the way to the Supreme Court.

Most students seem to feel this ruling will not affect the

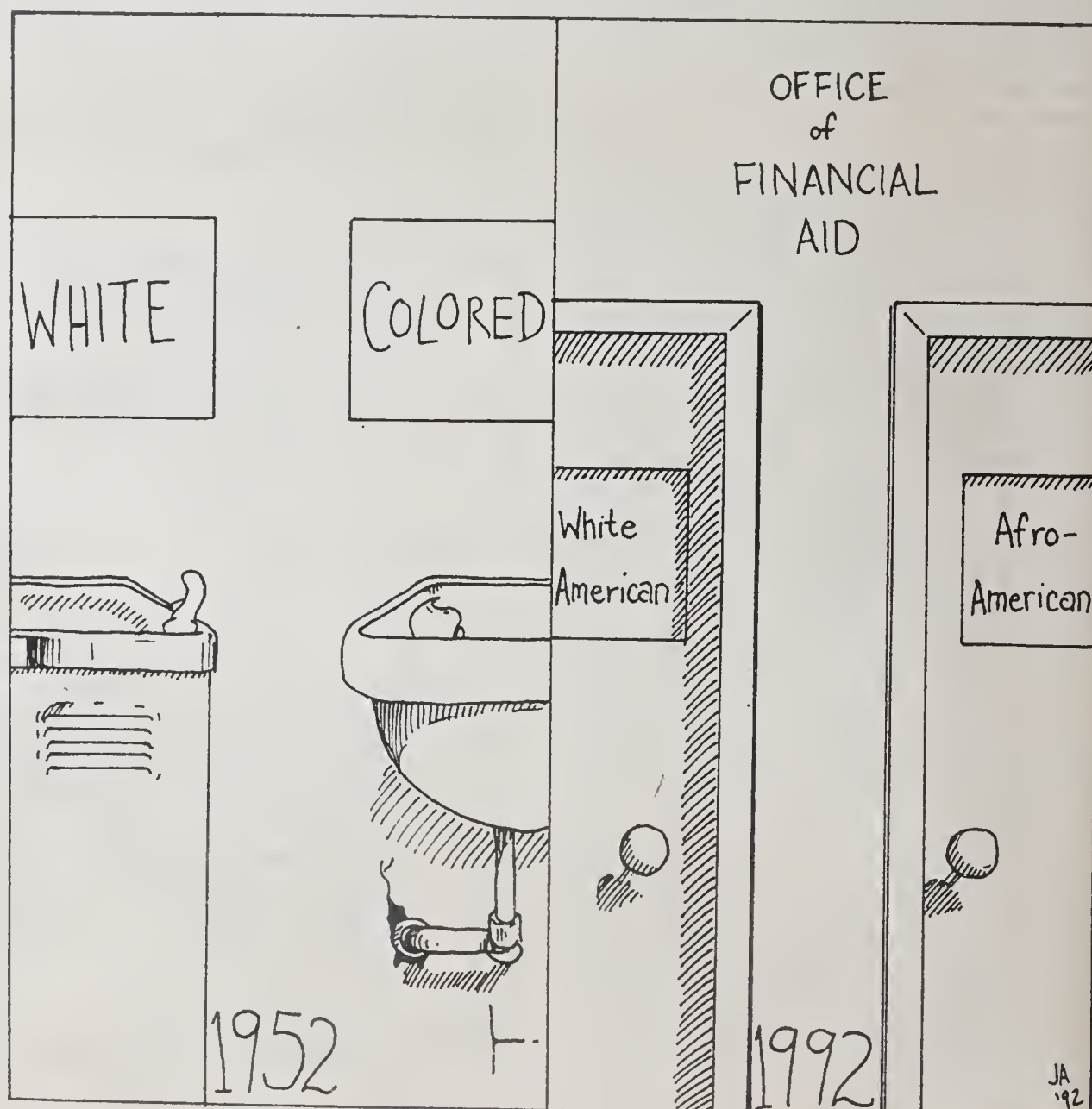
minority programs offered at UNC. Alpha Phi Alpha president Chris Bracey pointed out the university's "history of institutionalized racism" and more recent events such as the homecoming queen incident two years ago and the controversy over the African-American Studies department as evidence to uphold the minority scholarships offered at UNC.

Other students feel that all university scholarships should be open to anyone who wishes to apply. Ron Whittaker, a Sophomore from Henderson, stated, "I don't think it's fair to base any scholarships on race. Need should be the primary motivator. I work

in the summer and have a decent GPA. I wouldn't want to be excluded because of my race."

Undoubtedly, the issue of whether or not to allow racially exclusive scholarships will certainly remain with us for some time. Lines have already been drawn for the impending battle likely to take place at the Supreme Court.

UNC has only two percent black faculty it seats eight black chairs as department heads, the most by far of any major university in the nation



The Bush administration has long opposed giving scholarships on a purely racial basis. Just recently, United States Education Secretary Lamar Alexander spoke out against racially exclusive scholarships, but noted that funds may continue to be given privately. On the other side of the fence, a large group of educators have joined forces in favor of the continuation of minority scholarships on the basis of their advocacy of diversity.

Groups such as the American Council of Education and the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities along with numerous college presidents have declared their support for race-based scholarships. The support of such a large group of educators could mean trouble for the Bush administration in its effort to eliminate racial scholarship programs.

The question still remains: what will become of minority scholarships in general and, more specifically, what about those at UNC? At this moment, opinion is mixed for the most part, but the general consensus is that we will stay with the status quo for now, barring a Supreme Court ruling in the near future. However, considering the Supreme Court's conservative shift over the past decade, racially exclusive scholarships could be overturned in coming years.

Robert Smith is a Sophomore from Garland, North Carolina.

Student Congress Divides Budget

Numerical Breakdown

Figures from Student Congress Minutes

Judicial Branch	\$10,833
Executive Branch	\$21,770
Society for Out-of-State Students	\$220
Positions (brings speakers to campus)	\$1,700
International Heath Forum	\$978
Black Student Movement	\$24,589
Carolina Athletic Association	\$18,331
Alliance of Black Graduate & Professional Students	\$780
Carolina Indian Circle	\$3,190
Graduate Students United	\$135
North Carolina Student Legislature	\$725
Rape Action Project	\$2,145
Yackety Yack	\$7919
Carolina Student Legal Services	\$120,570
Asian Students Association	\$895
Student Television	\$30,908
Student Peace Initiative	\$910
Phoenix	\$5,000
Carolina Gay & Lesbian Association	\$2015
Students Organized for Farm Workers Awareness	\$431
S.A.F.E. Escort	\$17,800
Lab Theatre	\$5,640
Student Congress	\$2,411
Peer Leadership Consultants	\$1,794
Carolina Quarterly	\$4,375
Student Bar Association Speakers Committee	\$4,000
Victory Village Day Care	\$14,360
Sangam	\$1,335
Unitas	\$450
Pauper Players	\$2653
CAROLINA CRITIC	\$0.00

By Robin Rodes

Students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC-CH) paid over \$200 this semester in student fees, just as they did in past semesters, roughly equalling one third of the semester's total bill, tuition plus fees. Two hundred dollars is a lot of money to students. And this semester, students' outrage appears to be mounting.

What's different about this semester?

To begin with, Tracy Keene, former UNC student and business manager of the Yackety Yack, embezzled over \$75,000 from the yearbook, a recipient of student fees. That such a huge and improbable crime went unnoticed undoubtedly disturbed many fee-paying students.

Tim Moore, Speaker of the Student Congress at UNC-CH, recognizes these feelings. Moore thinks Congress "should not be collecting fees at all from students." In other words, Moore supports the abolition of the Student Activity Fee, which takes over \$20 from each student's pocket every semester.

Howard Brubaker, Director of the Student Activity Fund Office, disagrees with Moore.

Brubaker says that the groups supported by this fee contribute to the University by making it a better place for students in general, not just specific groups.

Scott Maxwell, Chairman of the Select Committee for the Review of Student Fees (AKA Student Fees Task Force), agrees, stating that every student group funded with student fees has something to offer the student body.

According to Maxwell, the best way to end student fee abuses is to ensure that campus organizations live up to their promises of how they plan to spend the money.

"What we need is better accountability between student groups to Congress and Congress to the student body, because students have a right to know just how their money is spent and if it was spent efficiently," Maxwell said.

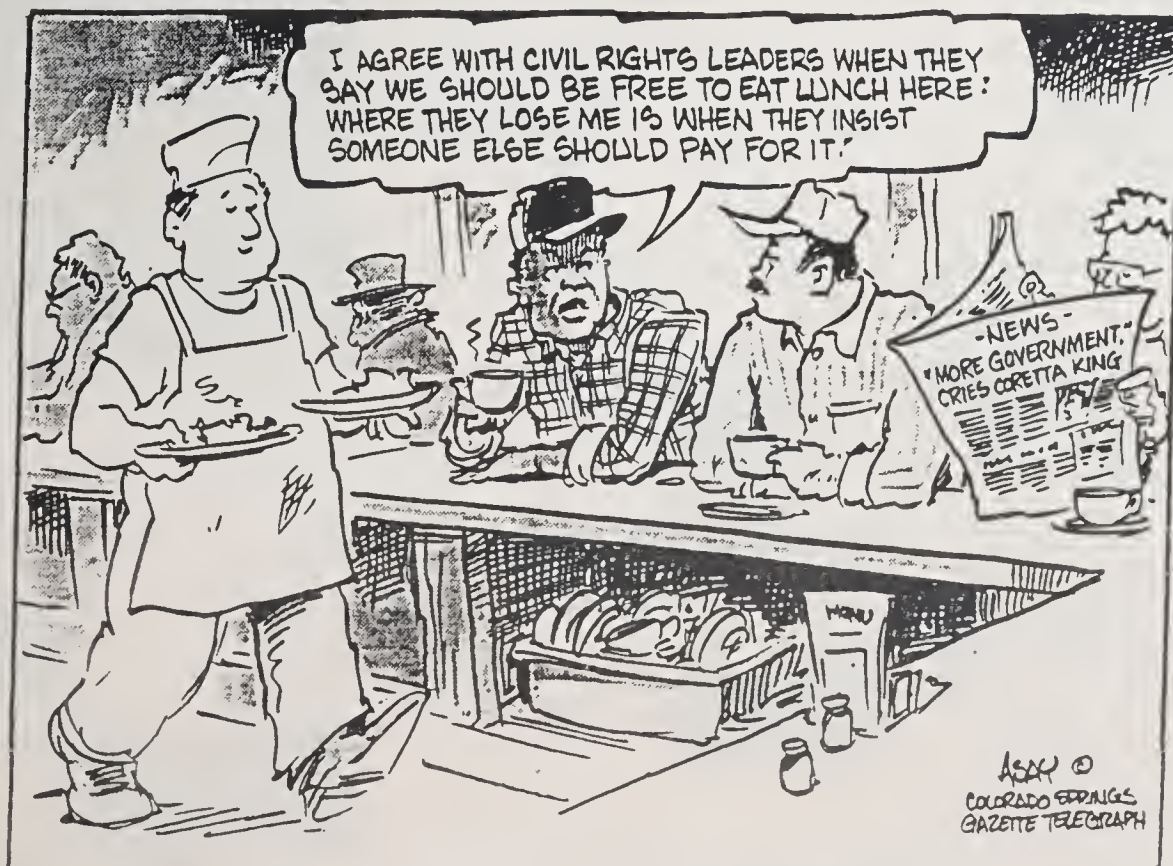
In place of the temporary student fee task force that Maxwell chairs, Maxwell believes a year round student fee task force would be the best way to ensure wise use of fees.

Even with better supervision of student-funded organizations, the fact remains that UNC-CH students will continue to be billed approximately \$200 in total student fees per semester.

The reason? The student activity fee responsible for funding campus groups only costs undergraduate students \$21.60 and graduate students, \$18.85. whereas Student Health Service receives \$105, a hefty chunk of the \$200 fee. Other recipients are Carolina Athletic Association, \$25, Frank Porter Graham Student Union, \$32.50, Chapel Hill Transit, \$12.50, and debt retirement for Student Health Service and Student Service Facilities, \$16.

With these figures in mind, the best way students can come to terms with outrage over the \$200 fee is to recognize that if student fees are abolished, the University will make students pay for these things anyway—through a tuition hike or by other means.

Robin is a sophomore from Apex, N.C.



Book Review: *A Law Unto Itself: Power, Politics, and the IRS*. 360 pp, \$22.95
Random House

The IRS: An Uncontrolled Power

Roland Hartwig

As much as taxes are a part of our lives today, it is odd that so little is known about the IRS. Benjamin Franklin told us that, "only two things in life are certain, death and taxes"; and yet a loss of words erupts when asked "What kind of institution is the IRS?" and "What exactly does it do?"

Although Burnham sometimes provides more answers than are necessary, he sheds light on some shocking facts. A powerful investigative report, *A Law Unto Itself* brings the internal affairs of the IRS into the open. In describing the IRS, Mr. Burnham avoids becoming too enthralled with the IRS's many idiocies. Instead, he thoroughly analyzes actions of the IRS and provides constructive criticisms and explanations where necessary.

After presenting a comprehensive history of the development of the IRS, Burnham provides a frightening account of IRS abuses. To get the reader's attention, Burnham throws wild pitches every now and then. He notes that the actions and priorities of the IRS are not always in a logical, or comprehensible, order. For instance, who would expect that the IRS has prepared a detailed document describing the collection of taxes after a nuclear attack on the United States? The document, passed by Congress, gives the IRS authority to declare martial rule (a military dictatorship) in order to collect taxes and seize possessions in the event of mass destruction and hundreds of millions of deaths.

Disturbingly, the IRS has virtually no checks and balances to curb its powers. If the IRS works above the law and violates people's rights, there is often no insider to blow the whistle. The IRS has no elected officials, but wields an awesome amount of power. The IRS is, as Burnham states, "a law unto itself." For example, a lady wrote "signed involuntarily under the penalty of statutory punishment" on her tax form under her signature. The IRS fined her \$500 for filing a frivolous return. The courts upheld IRS' fine, citing that the first amendment does not cover "making comments on one's tax form."

In another case, a special agent of the IRS clipped a letter to the editor from the *Buffalo Courier Express*, in which the writer indicated that he felt the 16th Amendment (authorizing federal income tax) was unconstitutional. After some investigation, an agent realized the author had never filed an income tax return and received his mail through a post office box. Certain that a criminal was at hand, the

agent had fourteen officers monitor the suspect 24 hours a day for four days. After 1344 man hours, the agent realized that the suspect was a fifteen year old boy, who had always been declared as a dependent on his fathers tax forms.

The powers and decisions of the IRS grow more awesome with each example. The IRS can seize property and freeze bank accounts without due process. The IRS illegally monitors telephone calls, incoming and outgoing mail, and sometimes even monitors the books a suspect checks out from the library, all to confirm their suspicions of criminal activity.

Unfortunately, these suspicions are often based on no factual evidence, only personal vengeance. Burnham points out that the IRS does more than collect taxes from ordinary people and firms. The IRS spends millions of dollars on criminal investigations—trying to catch organized crime leaders and large-scale black market entrepreneurs.

In the process of gathering information, a tax officer possesses an enormous amount of legal, and de facto, power. Legally, a tax officer can force a bank to turn over every document it holds—a very arduous task. Tax officers have been known to use the

threat of an IRS audit to coerce information from confidential sources—such as health care associations, retirement companies and personal brokers.

Burnham describes how tax officials can pick out targets, and then just nail them to the wall without following the code of law. Imagine that the IRS seizes your property and freezes your bank account because it suspects that your neighbor has funnelled \$200,000 of unpaid taxes to you. With your account frozen you can not pay your mortgage and the bank forecloses on your car and home. You lose your job, because you are no longer trusted, and you spend \$70,000 proving that the allegations made by the IRS are completely unfounded. After years of litigation the federal courts return a small portion of your costs in damages, but your life has been ruined. This is a scenario that can be real the moment some tax officer feels a personal hunch! In fact, at least one taxpayer went through this exact experience.

The illustrations above are some of the more incredible ones, but Burnham's book is filled with preposterous examples of injustice. However, Burnham does present the IRS' side on some of the issues. In general, the IRS justifies its actions by

stating that the cost of correcting its problems would be greater than the cost of the problems to society.

Burnham's book is quite dry, and it sometimes reverts into a dribble that leaves one thirsting for a nice outrageous fact. There is a lot of useful information in the book, but it is scattered across burdensome mountains of statistics and historical details. The IRS is described in relation to the rest of the government, and some of its more drastic problems are discussed in depth.

If you are a business/accounting major, a raving anarchist, or if the illustrations above whet your appetite at all, then skim the book by all means. Read the sections where the headings appeal to you and ignore the rest. Each chapter is pretty independent in its content. *A Law Unto Itself* is definitely worth skimming through, but readers who plow through its entirety may be disappointed. You might find yourself more amazed than you thought.

Roland is a sophomore Economics/Political Science major from Raleigh.



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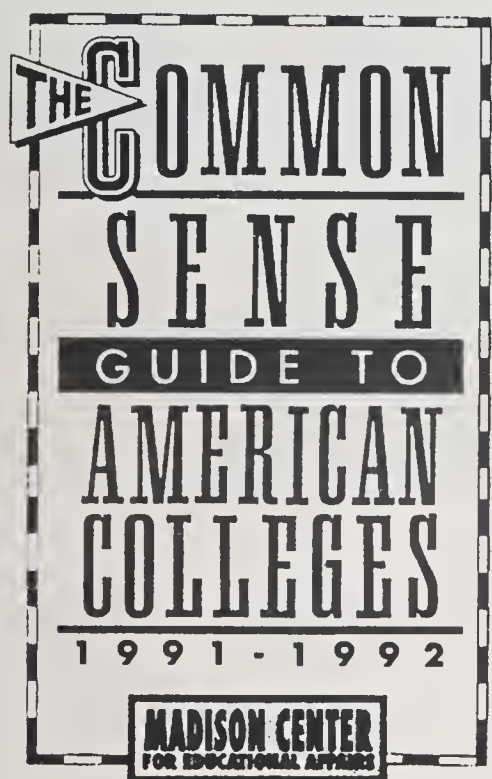
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Bandy gives the Japanese some lessons in Southern etiquette and discusses the advantages of the American lifestyle.

They've Got Their Problems, Too

Mark Bandy

We love their cars and stereos, their TV's and CD players, their camcorders and motorcycles. Recently, though, we have become less fond of these people themselves. I am speaking of the Japanese, of course.

Throughout the 80's, Americans became infatuated with Japanese Hondas and Sony TV's, but now things have turned sour. It started when Japanese investors began buying up large parts of things that we felt were too American for foreigners to own. They bought Rockefeller center and MGM studios. They're even trying to buy a piece of America's favorite pastime, baseball, something no red-blooded American could stand for.

But more recently, anti-Japanese sentiment has been fueled by the Japanese themselves. The Japanese officials and industry leaders have painted a less than attractive picture of the American worker. They have presented us as fat, lazy slobs who only work for the weekend and then spend the first half of the following week recuperating. The Japanese have either been watching one

Americans have to work if they want to maintain their lifestyle.

Regardless of how productive or diligent the Japanese are, Americans still have the highest standard of living, all things considered. The Japanese, on the other hand, live in cubicles and sleep in tubes on the wall. They are packed like Pringles into commuter trains each morning, all in the name of some all-powerful company.

I think that Japanese officials are probably right when they say that their employees work longer hours and are more devoted to their companies than Americans. But this is a result of American experience and Japanese ignorance. America has already experienced its boom, and the American public has come to the conclusion that all work and no play makes Jack and Jill damn boring, if not unfulfilled, people.

What exactly is the point of working 6 days a week, 10 hours a day? So you can be promoted to a 7 days a week, 12 hours a day job? Where is your life? It is sad to say but for most Japanese, their lives are their

that it is not the work that makes our lives worthwhile but the in-between time with family and friends. So working for the weekend isn't so bad after all!

But the Japanese may not be working for long. Their insulting comments have managed to irritate many people. Hasn't the

another car, they were damn sure that it would not be Japanese. They ended up buying a Volvo, but, heh, it wasn't Japanese.

The Japanese live in cubicles and sleep in tubes on the wall.

And now for a little advice to our Japanese friends. I think Japanese officials would do well to take a course in the art of being tactful. (A

Japanese stereotypes of Americans must have been drawn from watching too many beer commercials

too many beer commercials, or they have been to U.S. colleges—about as far from the American slice of life as you can get without slipping into the twilight zone.

Most Americans can't find enough work these days. Those that do have jobs work a good eight hour shift five days a week.

jobs. They eat, sleep, and breathe the company.

Many executives even die for the company. Many Japanese suffer *kiroschi*, sudden death induced by overworking. So it is just a matter of time before enough Japanese die of *kiroschi* and other will realize

capitalist creed since the beginning of time been, "the customer's always right?" Since we, Americans, are the customers, calling us fat, lazy bums was hardly a good selling strategy.

At my first job working for a popular fast-food chain, we had fat, lazy people in all the time. The last thing they needed to be doing was eating the food. But if I had told one of the customers, "Hey, you're fat and lazy and don't need this food," I wouldn't have been working there long.

For years, the BUY AMERICAN crowd made their pleas to deaf ears, but as soon as Japan, a nation we defeated in war only 45 years ago, started its name-calling, Americans declared that "them's fighting words."

Now the baby-boomers are thinking twice before buying that new Lexus or Hitachi (isn't it kinda sad that we even know how to spell names like that). For example, when my grandparents, who love their '85 Honda, recently decided to buy

lot of Yankees could also stand to sit in on this one.)

Tact is being able to tell a person off without he or she realizing it. Southerners, especially Southern women, are extremely adept at this. I have known individuals who could tell people to go to hell in a handbasket

in words so nice that it was only days later when the person realized what had happened.

The Japanese would not have half as much trouble if they had used a little tact. You can call a person a fat, lazy,

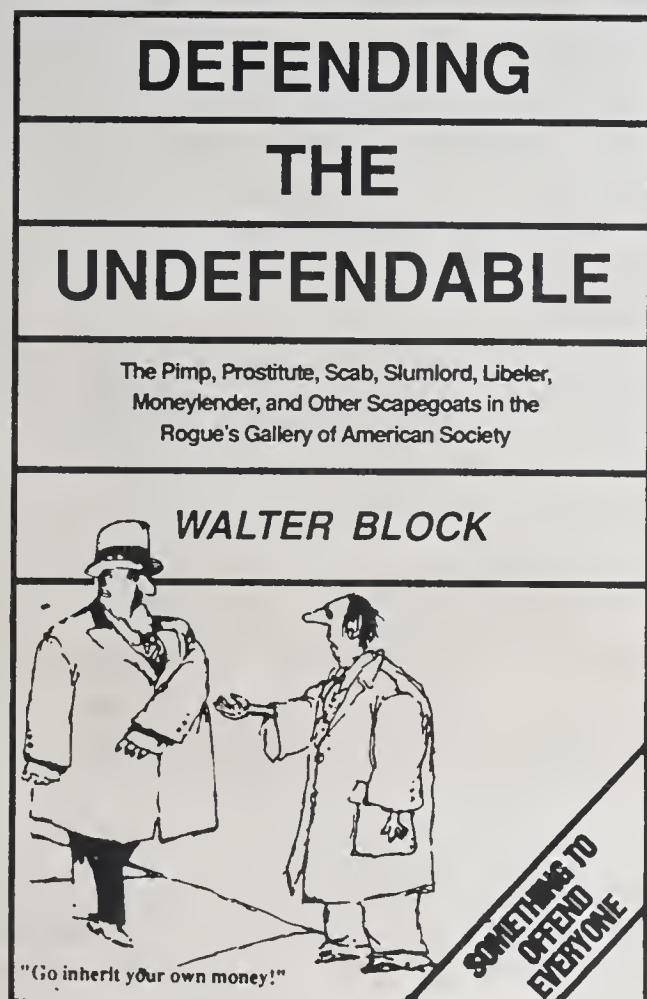
goodfermothin', you just have to use the right words.

A second piece of advice: relax. Your job is not, at least it shouldn't be, your life. We have a name for people like you in America, workaholics. We either direct them to a ward or they die at 40.

Mark Bandy is the principle stockowner of General Motors and plans to retire before he can drink legally.



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Album Reviews

Jon Allen

The Eric Gales Band
Resurrection
Elektra Records

Pearl Jam
Ten
Epic Associated

Eric Gales is a guitarist who has a lot going for him.

- He fronts a 60's-style blues-rock power trio, sort of like Jimi Hendrix.
- He sings and plays blistering left-handed Stratocaster licks, like Hendrix.
- He wears a big, floppy hat like Stevie Ray Vaughan.
- His name is Eric, and there are a lot of good guitarists named Eric.
- Most importantly, he is a 17-year-old guitar prodigy, whose style and technique show more maturity than most guitarists who are twice his age.

Resurrection is Gales' stab at the Voodoo Chile crown. The album features Gales, his brother Eugene Gales (bass) and Hubert Crawford (drums), laying down a bed of backbeat in a way similar to that of Hendrix's Band of Gypsys. Fortunately, the Eric Gales Band is not content to copy a classic — Gales, in particular, expands on the basic Jimi cliches with widely-voiced chords (due to his unorthodox technique) and throaty vocal style, while Eugene Gales exerts a subtle funk influence throughout. They bum expertly through their grooves, with a boiling energy.

Unfortunately, most of the tunes (usually penned by Eugene Gales) don't exhibit a maturity to match that of Eric Gales. Many of the riffs are textbook blues/rock changes, and the vocals rarely scale the melodic heights suggested by the guitar lines. Also, songs like "Give and Take" and "Changes in Emotion" are steeped in a mush of lyrical cliches ("Life is a game of give and take." Please.). The album depends too often on hot guitar work to save it from near-banalilty.

There are some high spots. The title track is a riffy introduction with a cool rhythm and a solo straight out of the "Strat"osphere. "High Anxiety" is an instrumental with a slinky melody line, and the best backwards guitar this side of Steve Vai. The near-classical intro to "Place and Time/World for Ransom" is refreshing, and "Sign of the Storm" and "Piece of My Soul" have the best guitar work. The rest of the album isn't quite dismissable, yet isn't quite stellar, either, so you should make your own decision on these tunes.

It will be interesting to watch this band grow. If the Eric Gales Band expands even further from Electric Ladyland, then they will be a musical force to be reckoned with. Hopefully, they will be able to at least partially fill the gap left behind by the deaths of Hendrix and SRV. But, for now, recognize *Resurrection* as an immature effort by a good group with the potential to be a great one.

Seattle sweethearts (there's that city again) Pearl Jam have released a gloomy slab of wax called *Ten*, another entry in the Northwest Alternative Grunge-a-lympics. The sound of Pearl Jam is dark and hypnotic, yet bristling with effervescent intensity. Unfortunately, its melodic potential barely keeps pace with its aural presence.

Pearl Jam's roster includes guitarists/noisemakers Stone Gossard and Mike McCready, bassist Jeff Ament, drummer Dave Krusen, and vocalist Eddie Vedder. Despite their singular moody vision, the members' work at times does not quite mesh on *Ten*, presumably due to the fact that they haven't been together very long. Each musician handles his respective role well, however — Gossard erects monolithic chordal slabs (held together by Krusen and Ament's punchy rhythm work) and McCready unfurls sonic flurries over them. Vedder's vocals are distinctive as well; he sounds a bit like David Coverdale after a gargle with gasoline.

Vedder says a lot with a little in most of his lyrics. The existential single "Alive" sketches Vedder's discontent without overstating his anxiety ("You're still alive, she said . . . Do I deserve to be, is that the question? . . . and if so, who answers?"). Pearl Jam states his case with a swirl of midtempo guitars that provide the gloomiest hooks this side of The Cure. Of course, "Alive" is a little too thoughtful to make it as a single, but give credit to the group for giving it a try.

"Once" and "Even Flow" pack a good punch as the openers. "Once" is an intense workout on knife's-edge guitars, and "Even Flow" provides some of the album's best hooks. Equally impressive is the pealing "Jeremy," which details a young boy's calamitous escape from his shell. The song is distinguished by Church-like chordal chimes, and the compelling seriousness of its storyline. However, *Ten*'s other songs don't ring as true as these, especially the horrid waltz "Deep," and the boring "Black." Both songs sacrifice melody for abrasiveness, and fail in the attempt. The rest of the tunes can be gauged in varying degrees of potency, but they lie between these two poles.

Essentially, if you like moody, atmospheric grunge in your music, especially that of the northwestern U.S. (Soundgarden, Alice in Chains), then you owe it to yourself to get a spread of Pearl Jam. Otherwise, you should spin a disc that won't weigh down quite as heavily on you. And, if you are looking for a complete antithesis of the Pearl Jam sound, I hear Warrant is releasing an album soon that might be closer to your speed.

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by Carol Moore

"Where Liberty lives, there is my country." - Algernon Sidney

The Critic meets each and every Monday at 7:30 in Suite C, on the second floor of the Student Union. We need business managers, sales reps, artists, reporters and editorialists. Those interested in writing should bring a writing sample if possible.

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The CAROLINA CRITIC

April 14, 1992

Volume 5, Number 10



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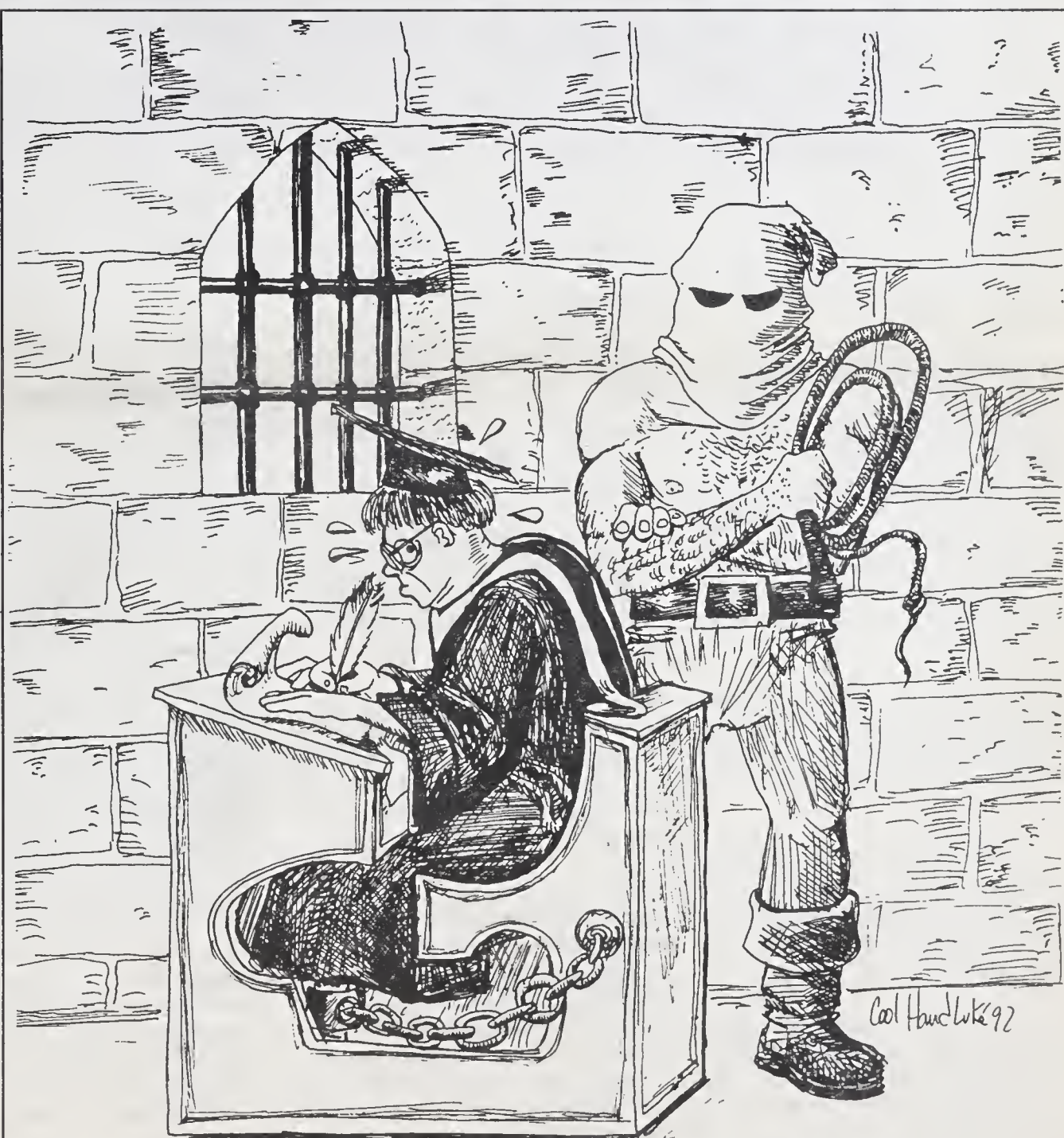
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PUBLISH OR PERISH

THE CRITICAL



• Overheard at Bub's: "I'm not drunk, just chemically challenged."

• The keynote speaker for Race Relations Week, Sister Souljah of Public Enemy, criticized white-black coalitions and referred to interracial dating as "crazy shit." How Sister Souljah's talk amplified Race Relations Week's "United We Stand... Divided We Fall" theme remains unclear.

• Sister Souljah offered a delicate analysis of race relations at UNC, saying that "If you are a black student at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and you do not have an African studies department, somebody has declared war on you." So much for reconciliation and understanding. Maybe next year, we'll get to hear Louis Farrakhan or David Duke rant for Race Relations Week.

• Or, for that matter, Jesse Jackson, who recently gave us this point to ponder: "I want you to know that there's nothing more dangerous than to be trapped by a shrinking mind and an expanding behind. You must develop your mind to protect your behind, your body, and your soul.... It's not my aptitude but my attitude that determines my altitude, with a little intestinal fortitude." Just gives you goose bumps doesn't it?

• *Newsweek* asked black Americans about the cause of eight problems they face. "Between 7 and 16 percent of those polled blame a racist conspiracy for each problem."

• Others had different ideas, though. For unemployment in the black community, 62% blamed the government, while 11% blamed themselves. We agree. Let's cut taxes to get the economy rolling.

• For those of you who missed it, Queer Nation Triangle held a meeting March 21. Queer Nation describes itself as "a militant and uncompromising group dedicated to the subversion of heterosexism in all its cultural and political manifestations...." Hmm...if you think about, even homosexuals are "manifestations of heterosexism." They didn't come from the stork, after all.

Queer Nation, the activist group that subverts itself.

• Taking a strong stance against violence, the director of "Lethal Weapon III" refused to use General Motors cars because G.M. uses animals in safety tests.

• On a related note, Robert Redford uses bottles and stunt fish to avoid harming real fish in the upcoming fly fishing movie "A River Runs Through It."

• The New York Times reports that federal funds distribution is closely coordinated with President Bush's re-election efforts. In an arrangement known as "the funnel," Chief of Staff Sam Skinner transmits funding requests directly from campaign officials to various government agencies. As the saying goes, everybody's got to believe in something...Bush believes in getting re-elected.

• In recognition of today's job market, the University held the Senior Job Fair on April Fools' Day.

• The Capitol Hill newspaper *Roll Call* listed the wealthiest members of Congress. Of the top ten, eight are Democrats—you know, the party of the typical, middle class American.

• From the Associated Press: "The Florida Commission on Human Rights has ruled that a male jail guard who was fired for dressing like a woman was the target of discrimination based on a disability—transsexualism."

• Allegedly, the Commission next hopes to target public indecency laws. Militant bare-breasted feminists have flooded restaurants that call for "Shirt and Shoes Required," and male flashers everywhere have exclaimed that despite governmental repression they'll stick it out another year.

• "My suggestion is simple: Let the marketplace into politics. Increase congressional pay at an inverse ratio with increases in the budget, the deficit, the national debt, or some other undesirable financial datum. In short, force congressional salaries and the

Aphorisms THE CRITICAL EYE

What has always made the state a hell on earth has been precisely that man has tried to make it his heaven.

F. Hoelderlin

Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.

Benjamin Franklin

Most people would rather die than think. In fact, they do so.

Bertrand Russell

The diversity that used to make America great has now become its greatest weakness.

Andy Rooney

There can be no true genius without a great deal of madness.

Aristotle

Society is produced by our wants and government by our wickedness.

Thomas Paine

Politics is not the art of the possible. It consists in choosing between the disastrous and the unpalatable.

John Kenneth Galbraith

congressional operating budget down as Congress' money management grows worse. Reward and punish Congress as if it were running a business. The question is simply whether divine favor can overcome human arrogance."

—David Harris, writing in to *Human Events*

• "Mr. Gorbachev said...that the Cold War is over—it doesn't matter who won. Ladies and gentlemen, only a loser could

stand in the locker room and say it doesn't matter who won. We won."

—Jack Kemp

• While leftists continue to struggle for National Health Care, the U.S. Congress is encountering difficulties in keeping their own bank and post office in order. And we want these guys to run health care in this nation?

• Here at home, Representative David Price

...irted the check kiting controversy by ...ring clean with the public about one ...erson's check he had bounced, for a total ...\$104. Unfortunately for Mr. Price, it was ...ter discovered that he had written eight ...d checks for over \$23,000. It's too bad ...r. Price chose a career in Congress over ...ed car sales.

As for Tom Foley's connection to House ...rruption, *Newsweek* quotes one House ...de as saying, "A far more vigorous re- ...ponse by Foley would have been to fire ...uss, Rota and his own staff assistant who ...ad presided over the mess last fall. But ...at's a real problem. How do you fire your ...ife?"

Courtesy of *National Review*: Porn stars ...icciolina, Vima Bonino, and Eva ...rlowsky recently announced their candi- ...acies for the Italian parliament as mem- ...bers of the Party of Love. We have a slogan ...r them, "You're still going to get f— ...y the government, but you'll like it."

"Don't put Crisco on condoms. It's ...hortening."

—Rush Limbaugh

The Black Greek Council has expressed ...otable concern over a new policy banning ...arties in the Great Hall, despite recent ...ots involving a sizable number of stu- ...ents. The fight for freedom of assembly ...akes on a new form.

One must wonder what has caused stam- ...edes to interrupt Great Hall festivities. ...erhaps the shootouts at Morrison just aren't ...ntertaining enough.

According to *Reason*, when San Fran- ...isco mayor Art Agnos lost his re-election ...id in November, Willie Brown, the ...peaker of the state Assembly, made Agnos ...e state unemployment commissioner. ...rom out of a job to \$92,465 a year. Seems ...ualified.

Notably, Agnos called his new post "a ...art-time job."

Also from *Reason*: "George Bush did his ...amnedest to act like a good ol' boy while ...ampaigning in New Hampshire. But he ...st couldn't get it right. At one stop he ...eant to quote the lyrics of a song by the ...ountry group the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band. ...instead, he referred to the Nitty Ditty Nitty ...ritty Great Bird. The Bush campaign so ...ur brings to mind another country group: ...sleep at the Wheel."

Speaking of problems behind the wheel, ...e've got new news on our favorite Sena- ...r Ted Kennedy. The British *Sunday Times* ...tained secret archives from the defunct ...oviet Communist Party showing that

Kennedy worked with the KGB against ...President Reagan in 1983. Presenting a ..."treatise" to KGB Chairman Victor ...Chebrikov, Kennedy blamed the frozen ...relations between the superpowers on ...Reagan's hardline policies. Our altruistic ...buddy Ted gives new meaning to the phrase, ..."with friends like that, you don't need ...enemies."

• The *DTH* lambasted the UNC wrestling ...team's slogan, "Always on Top," charging ...that in the wake of the Carmen Catullo trial, ...such a phrase has inappropriate overtones. ...Considering the media's coverage of the ...event, we suggest a new slogan: "Guilty ...Until Proven Innocent."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

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THE CRITIC ALMANAC

In dollars, amount of military aid provided to foreign governments by the U.S. government in 1991: 7,000,000,000

U.S. world rank as arms-exporter: 1

According to England's premier bookie agency, Ladbroke's, odds of Bush winning re-election: 4:9

Odds of Jerry Brown winning presidential election: 100:1

Number of people in the United States who can legally receive marijuana cigarettes made by the gov- ernment and dispensed by prescription: 13

In 1962, percentage of 18-25 year-olds who said they had tried marijuana: 4

In 1991: 51

Amount paid by the Campus Y to have Sister Souljah, of the rap group Public Enemy, make the keynote speech for Race Relations Week: \$4,000

Number of "1-900" telephone numbers in 1988: 3,703

In 1991: 19,081

Out of every dollar, amount the typical American family spends on food: 11¢

On housing and household expenses: 16.3¢

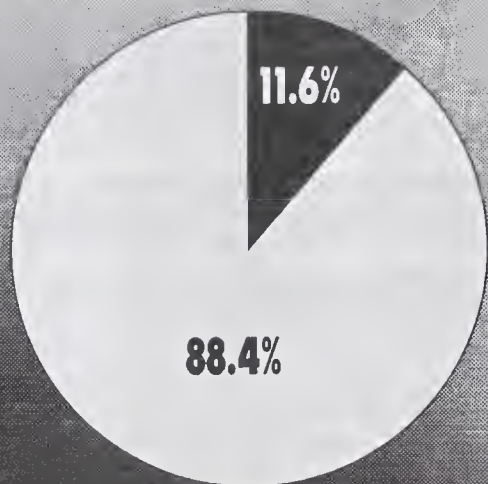
On taxes: 39.7¢

Sources: Cato Institute, Foreign Policy Briefing No.18 (2/27/92), *National Review* (3/30/92), *New York Times* (3/22/92), *Playboy* (March, 1992), National Institute on Drug Abuse, *USA Today* (4/2/92), *Reason* (May, 1992)

PHONE SURVEY

THE CRITIC called 120 randomly selected UNC students and asked them if they know who their student congress representative is.

Only 11.6% polled know who is their student congress representative.



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Editors' Opinions

Housing Unresponsive

The Housing Advisory Board cannot decide whether students living in on-campus residence halls should be allowed to decide their own visitation policies. Rather, it seems that the housing department wants to determine at what times students can have guests. Letting students participate in the creation of their residential atmosphere would (God forbid) give them control over their own living arrangements.

Three weeks ago Housing Director Wayne Kuncel denied a request by 3rd floor Joyner residents to permit them to have an unlocked bathroom door. Housing authorities also show a paternalistic attitude toward students' individual choices about safety by charging a mandatory \$30 fee and changing locks after a key has been checked out for over 48 hours.

Earlier this year, a quota plan was adopted for north campus residences without real debate among the residents it would affect. Part of Eringhaus Dorm has been designated a "living well" program, and current residents' needs were ignored until students complained. Over the years, RA benefits have been cut back with little concern about the RA's reactions. While students should carry the responsibility to voice complaint, all too often they are never given a chance or their words fall on unresponsive ears.

Kuncel canned HRC's Springfest all-campus outdoor band party citing liability reasons. Maybe the students would not miss it, in light of the fact that it had unfortunately been rained out for three years straight.

Is the housing department incapable of solving

problems or just unwilling to look for solutions.

In the future the housing department should not make any decision without first considering the opinions of the residents. By limiting visitation hours, forcing residents to comply with impractical policies, and regulating residents' social events, it seems that the housing department prefers to keep residents confined by Bible belt politics, not enhance their development as democratic individuals capable of handling responsibility.

Marriott's Stranglehold on Campus Dining

For the second straight year, Lenoir received a B-sanitation rating when confronted with an unannounced visit. As the *Daily Tar Heel* editorial board noted, the result is "inexcusable," whether or not the Dining Hall can receive an A-rating upon a new inspection. This year's score, 81, barely qualifies as a B. Almost every restaurant in the private market qualifies as A. Time Out Chicken & Biscuits has an A rating with a score of 91.

According to the March 26 *Daily Tar Heel*, the low rating this year "was the result of improper food handling, unclean utensils, not taking out the garbage, the lack of sneeze guards and keeping food out at unsafe temperatures."

Carolina Dining Services provides the only option for purchasable, ready-to-eat meals for students and faculty during harried class hours, and the closest and most convenient option for on-campus residents at all times. Moreover, on-campus students are *required* to spend at least \$100 each semester in dining halls. Many students purchase almost all meals through the Carolina Dining Services.

The root of the problem is, to some extent, the absence of a competitive market system. Most restaurants on Franklin Street do not get B ratings. If they did, they would quickly lose business to competitors. Lenoir, without free market constraints, can afford to have poor sanitation. Most of its customers will continue to come anyway.

The lack of market forces also explains Lenoir's high prices for a low-quality product. Why should a meal at Lenoir Dining Hall cost more than one at K&W Cafeteria? Lenoir can afford to charge higher prices because of its market power. Due to parking restrictions for on-campus students, transportation costs are high in terms of money and time. The impediments to competition induce students to continue using Lenoir.

Carolina Dining Services does continually lose money. Because of operating hour and offering requirements, as well as student preferences, a loss may be inevitable. Monopoly power enables firms to maximize profit by raising prices and by lowering quality. For Lenoir, lower sanitation and food quality, as well as higher prices, enable Carolina Dining Services to minimize loss.

Currently, Marriott is the sole supplier for the Carolina Dining Services. Lacking competition, Marriott can reduce food quality and raise prices. Though it must compete for a contract, the bidding is often inflated, and the possibility of rigged bidding is always present.

The problem, of course, is that to create a truly competitive environment is not feasible. In fact, having two or three firms would have little impact on quality or price.

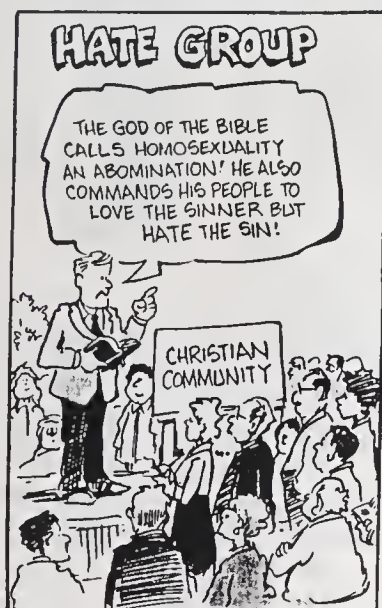
In addition, from the students' (consumers')

side, the root of the problem cannot fully be solved. Certainly, the \$100 per semester spending allowance should be eliminated.

If parents still want to insure that Johnny's money goes to food instead of beer, one suggestion is to turn dining cards into food credit cards that could be used at Franklin Street restaurants. Currently, cards can be used to purchase pizza, but the selection is restricted to three pizza suppliers that met Marriott's "quality tests." This restriction is unfair to the other suppliers and paternalistic towards the student consumers. Students are old enough to choose their own pizza brand.

Of course, enabling cards to be used to purchase foods would provide competition. It would also create transactions costs for Carolina Dining Services. The Dining Services, then, could charge restaurants a fee for giving its customers the option of using a meal card there. These fees could cover the transactions costs as well as the loss of business for the Dining Services (as well as making up some of the losses the Services already incur). Restaurants that did not want to pay the fee would not have to participate. Such a suggestion would help provide competition for Lenoir without a profitability decline.

The poor Lenoir sanitation grade is deplorable, but it only shows us once again the merits of the competitive market ideal.



Letters to the Editor

To the editor:

I would like to make a statement about some of the recent fuss over the Black Cultural Center and other issues, in light of the *Black Ink's* fuss over the CRITIC's stand. I am not addressing those who have found common sense in an insane world. In fact, most have already learned what I am to say. However, for those that found insanity instead of common sense, it's time to open your eyes.

Consider the Black Cultural Center. First of all, is not 27,000 square feet too large? I recognize the need for a BCC, but constructing it without regards to other needs is unacceptable. Last year, I remember people complaining about the budget cuts. I remember pictures of the student and faculty protests and of the complaints that the university was not receiving its required monetary allotment from the state.

I mean, did these problems just disappear? I think not. Thus, with these problems in mind, how can we fund the BCC? I would like a BCC, but not if I cannot register for classes because the university cannot afford them. This is not racism, it's simple logic.

Teaching students skills that will benefit them later in life is more important than drilling them with culture. Truly, culture is wonderful. However, I do not think it's fair to give African cultural knowledge and take a needed education. We have all our lives to learn about different cultures, but only once do we receive a quality education.

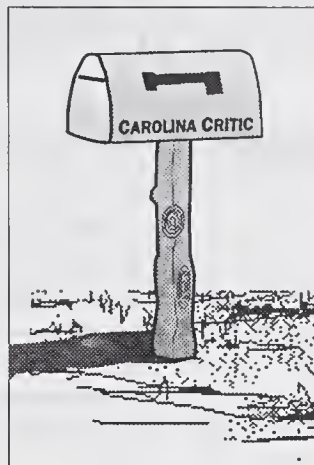
Many have complained about heavy security placed at theaters showing recent releases shown by black directors. These people say that such acts are racist. They argue that *Terminator 2* is just as violent if not more so than the other films.

Well, to all of you that feel this way, congratulations, but you have missed the boat. I do not recall any incidents of violence occurring outside or inside, before, after, or during *Terminator 2*. The same cannot be said for *Boyz in the Hood* or *New Jack City*.

Statistics do not lie. It is purely logical to increase security for such movies. If every Walt Disney cartoon ended in audience deaths, then security would be adequately prepared for those as well. That's not racism, it's common sense.

Let's consider something close to home. RHA established 150 vacancies, because people have complained that the UNC campus segregates blacks and whites between South and North Campus, respectively. However, only one-third of these vacancies were filled.

People have screamed that the situation is racist, so when finally given the chance to act, they backed down. Now the claim is that the whites' disposition on North Campus makes the atmosphere unbearable for others.



The only color I'm biased against is the yellow stripe going down some people's backs. If one claims racism and demands change, then one must act when opportunity knocks. Apparently, this time, many hid behind the furniture hoping opportunity would decide that no one was home.

Incidentally, racism is not limited to the group in power. Find racism in the dictionary. There is no mention of one group's position over another. Do not, therefore, assume that racism is a white "thing."

Further, one must not assume that because someone disagrees with the "racism" claim that the person is ignorant. Often, younger students (i.e., sophomores and freshmen) are labelled ignorant because "they lack years." Well, excuse me if there are not 18-year-olds who have gotten PhD's. Age is irrelevant. Just because someone, as the name caller, is older than I am, it does not mean he or she has any monopoly on knowledge.

Everyone is different. Individual experiences lend to different educations, and to say that someone else is ignorant because he or she disagrees is not only ridiculous but conceited. Not only has one chosen ignorance instead of arrogance, but one is informing the wrong person (when one should actually be addressing oneself).

Racism also applies to symbols. Many people claim the KKK (not the people, although they may very well qualify, but its symbol) is offensive, and thus racist.

To be truthful, I find Malcolm X (the X) to be offensive. Being a pacifist and a firm believer in the system, I do not appreciate such open acceptance of aggression to change a disliked situation (Incidentally, "by any means necessary" does not imply that people should form a conga-line to irritate those in charge until change occurs).

Further, Martin Luther King, Jr. is not my idol, but that is not a racist comment (I just do not look up to him). In truth, I prefer Ghandi, who made strides towards pacifism before King.

I also remember an argument supporting Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday. One person said that because Martin Luther King, Jr. is such a great person, that he is better than 42 other men. Admittedly, Martin Luther King, Jr. has affected much, but I cannot believe that his accomplishments are more outstanding than 200 years of America's leadership. This just does not make sense.

Well, that's about it. Everyone has their own gripes and these are mine. I am not being racist. I could care less who makes the accusations. My point is that these people forgot their pass when getting on the bus. They left their suntan lotion at home when going to the beach. They forgot to engage their brains before putting their mouths in gear. Let's stop forgetting and start thinking.

Xan Teel
Sophomore
Philosophy

Teaching Award Winner Denied Tenure

Robert Smith

"Very frustrating" is how Assistant professor of Geology Michael Follo describes his dilemma. Professor Follo, winner of last year's Undergraduate Teaching award, must enter the ever shrinking job market next year after his request for permanent tenure at UNC was denied.

Denial of tenure is nothing unusual but the circumstances surrounding Professor Follo's case are very interesting. The mere fact he won the UT award raises questions about the procedure followed by UNC and other schools when granting professorships.

The amount of published material along with the quantity of research override all other requirements when considering applicants for tenure. Conducting research brings in much needed grant money to the individual departments such as Geology. Departments rely on this grant money to remain competitive with other universities in various fields of research.

The necessity to publish is nothing new to professors and TA's of course. Publishing professional papers and scientific research have always been a part of academia. The problem, however, is a lack of emphasis on teaching ability. In Professor Follo's words, "teaching is far down on the priority list" when considering someone for tenure.

In order to better understand Professor Follo's situation it is important to examine the process by which tenure is given. The basic requirements for tenure include a Ph.D. followed by seven years as an assistant professor.

The time spent as an assistant professor is granted by two contracts of four and three year terms respectively. Near the end of each contract an evaluation process takes place. This evaluation process assesses the performance of the AP, who after the sixth year applies for tenure.

Tenure is given as a permanent position. The idea behind a permanent tenure is to insure a professor's academic freedom to research any topic he so chooses without pressure to conform to any preset university standard.

If tenure is denied, the only alternative is to leave the university since an AP cannot remain a faculty member longer than seven years without tenure.

In 1986, after receiving his Ph.D., Follo was given the standard four year contract offered to newcomers. After successfully completing the evaluation process he received his second contract.

This year he applied for promotion to associate professorship and permanent tenure. In reaching their decision, the Geology department decided that Follo had not published enough research and professional papers to justify a position as associate professor and therefore denied his request.

Follo's teaching excellence was largely overlooked during evaluation. Publishing was top priority in the evaluation process; as Professor Follo says, "Teaching is a very minor part of tenure."

He strongly believes that "some have talents best devoted to a classroom" but also points out the reality of someone else who "can be a great researcher and the world's worst teacher and still get tenure."

"I don't like the idea of taking a good teacher and evaluating him on the amount of research published."

"Teaching is the most important thing I do," continues

Follo," the past three spring breaks I have taken students to The Grand Canyon." These Grand Canyon visits were designed to give students a chance to experience a geological wonder first hand and promote interest in Geology.

The amount of time invested

"Teaching is far down on the [University's] priority list"

-Prof. Michael Follo

in preparing for these trips which included approximately 35 students was tremendous. As Follo states, however, "Time spent taking students out west doesn't mean anything compared to a twenty page published paper."

UNC is not the only school experiencing problems with the "publish or perish" status quo. According to *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, Syracuse University has begun to examine its evaluation and promotion policies. The Syracuse plan involves several factors designed to balance teaching and research.

Syracuse started this balancing program by establishing evaluation policies that sought to reward good teaching. The plan included more money for merit raises and grants for teaching excellence.

The University eventually hopes to implement "tenure decisions that favor strong teachers the way they traditionally have favored strong scholars, and an emphasis on the quality rather than the quantity of research."

The Syracuse plan came about in the mid-1980's partly because of protests by student groups dissatisfied with teaching assistants who spoke "poor English" and professors who could not be contacted due to research commitments [sound familiar?].

Critics of the Syracuse plan argue against changing the requirements for tenure and promotion fearing assistant professors will face tougher teaching requirements. Critics also fear losing advantages gained in scientific research due to the greater emphasis on teaching.

Here at UNC, Professor Follo's Geology department is certainly not the only department emphasizing the importance of publishing.

English TA Michele Ware, winner of an Undergraduate Teaching Award this year, also feels the pressure to publish as she enters the job market. Ware describes her teaching award as an "affirmation of what I want to do,



"I harbor a grudge against the system more so than UNC."

-Michael Follo

however, I must continue to research and publish." The driving force behind publishing and research for many is an impressive CV (Curriculum Vitae). According to Ms. Ware, "it is important to have a CV with some research and published papers when applying for jobs."

Professor Follo also knows the importance of a packed resume. He is quite aware that "not getting tenure here means no job at a comparable university and that jobs are narrowly focused and hard to come by altogether."

Despite misgivings about his situation Follo holds no hard feelings toward the University. He says, "I harbor a grudge against the system more so than UNC."

Follo describes the system's process by saying, "Every decision is evaluated on the same basis." Using the UNC basketball team to illustrate his point he continues, "Dean Smith wouldn't choose the twelve tallest players for his team. He would pick on the basis of each player's ability to score, dribble, etc."

When asked whether the quality of education is affected both Professor Follo and TA Ware agreed that the educating process suffers. Follo sums up his feelings on the "pub-

lish or perish" issue solemnly by saying, "I chose to devote more time to the classroom. If getting tenure had been my main focus I would have gone about it much differently, but I have to be able to live with myself."

Robert Smith is from Garland, North Carolina.

Roland Hartwig discusses the written and unwritten requirements for a professor to earn tenure.

The Long and Winding Road to Tenureship

Roland Hartwig

Good students and good professors are essential ingredients in maintaining a university of high quality. These two elements inseparably intertwine to make for a good education. However, students forget that—like themselves—professors are human beings that are just cogs in a much larger machine. Professors also have requirements and pressures. They also have deadlines and appointments, successes and failures. Understanding the daily workings of a department is invaluable, because this insight brings professors into a proper perspective. One can see what they went through to reach their current positions and how they spend their time outside of the classroom.

In order to maintain a quality relationship between student and professor, it is necessary to establish standards in selecting each. Students are readily familiar with their admission standards, but often do not realize the importance of the screening process for professors. New professors, having just received their PhDs, are given the status of assistant professor. With this status they set foot upon a road they hope will lead to tenure. The road is full of pressures and time limits. Over the course of the next five years the assistant professor must prove himself in three areas dictated by university guidelines: scholarship, teaching, and service. Only satisfactory reviews in each of these three areas will lead to tenure and a permanent job position.

The emphasis placed on each area varies by department, but some maintain that too much emphasis is placed on publishing and too little on teaching. Some universities have written guidelines, stating that an assistant professor must publish X number of articles or Y number of books before becoming eligible for tenure. Professors say UNC's History Department, for example, seems to have an unwritten understanding that professors must publish a book before gaining tenure.

Department heads, however, say they emphasize quality over quantity. All too often a "book requirement" leads to the publishing of bad books, maintains Dr. Sams, Chairman of the Classics Department. Contributions in terms of important articles are much more important. Quantity of published articles cannot readily be used for evaluation, because some areas of specialization, even within departments, are much harder to research than others. Therefore, a fixed publishing requirement would be unfair and ineffective. There is, however, a chorus chanting, "good research yields better and more effective teachers."

Practical experience gained from research definitely improves teaching ability. Especially in the sciences, practical experience brings the vitality of real world examples into the classroom. Often the quality of teaching correlates directly to the quality of the

research of the department. In the Chemistry Department, for instance, mixed groups of undergraduate students, graduate students, and professors work together to gather experimental data. The better professors teach their students, the better their final research will be, and vice-versa. Therefore, departments encourage research.

When an assistant professor accepts a job, a tenure clock is set in motion. A tenure clock clearly defines a time period in which the assistant professor must prove himself capable of becoming a contributing faculty member. Although the review process varies from department to department, each department follows a similar pattern.

In the Classics Department, for example, a panel of full professors reviews the assistant professor after three years at the University. If a general response is positive, the assistant professor continues his work. After the fifth year of employment, a final review considers outside letters, student evaluations, publishing, and more. At this point, the panel awards or denies tenureship with promotion to full professor. A denial means the assistant professor is out of a job. The tenure clock prevents departments from perpetually dragging assistant professors around, without ever giving them a definite acceptance or rejection.

Departments attach great importance to aggressive research prior to awarding tenure. This is designed to ensure that professors continue to produce quality work after being awarded tenure. In other words,

the department desperately tries to avoid granting tenure to professors who would abuse the freedom of tenure by reclining in a plush leather chair, smoking a pipe, and watching the world go by.

In the areas of service and teaching, the professor must prove he can carry his share of the work as well as fit in with his colleagues. The promotion to full professorship is in essence a marriage to the department, for the future of the professor's working relationship will depend on how well he can work together with his peers.

In conclusion, outstanding teaching ability is only one factor influencing the quality of professors. The University selects professors on the basis of their ability to contribute to their department and their research field. They have been assessed in terms of quality, not just quantity, of their work. The next time you sit down in front of your professor remember that he or she has a lot more to do than just grade your papers and exams. The overall reputation of your university and your education rests in the scholarly contributions of your professors.

Roland is a sophomore who aspires to work for the UNC housing department.

UNC's History Department seems to have an unwritten understanding that professors must publish a book before gaining tenure

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Wade White presents an overview of Libertarian philosophy, concluding it offers an attractive alternative.

Liberty, Life, and Libertarians

Wade White

If I asked 100 Americans if they were in favor of freedom, I doubt any of them would say no. If I then went on to ask them if they considered themselves to be either liberal or conservative most of them would probably say yes. But isn't that a contradiction?

To explain, let's look at the general programs of the two major parties in this country. For practical purposes we'll call the Republican party conservative, and the Democrats liberal (though, of course, this isn't always entirely true).

The Republicans pride themselves on being pro-business. This position means that they support economic freedom. They don't always live up to this stance (Bush added a lot of new regulations, and then there was that whole tax-raising thing.). The GOP purports, though, that they leave business alone.

The Republicans, though, are not always in favor of *personal* freedom. Most conservatives would like to restrict people's options on issues like sex or drugs or forms of expression. Conservatives want to let people do what they want economically, but want to intrude upon lifestyles.

The Democrats take the opposite view. A true liberal is shocked by people like Jesse Helms. But a good Democrat grew up thinking that big business, if left to itself, will exploit the poor, destroy the environment, and polarize wealth. So the Dems try to move all the money to Washington, taxing at high levels and then throwing massive numbers of regulations to inhibit businesses.

But while conservatives and liberals support freedom only in certain circumstances, libertarians believe that businesses and individuals should be able to do what they want, without government intervention, as long as they don't hurt anybody else. The only functions of government, according to libertarians, are to provide an all-volunteer army to defend this country and police, courts, jails and all the other things necessary to protect citizens from

criminals.

In applying libertarian philosophy, let's start with an idea most people can enjoy. Lowered taxes. Strict libertarians would abolish taxes altogether. Basically, taxation is a form of theft. Though all but the most die-hard libertarians would accept some tax, it would be a significantly lowered one.

Along these same principles, such entitlement programs as welfare would be abolished by libertarians. Why should people be forced to give to the poor whether they want to

or not? This is a free country, remember?

What's more, these entitlement programs don't work. In O'Rourke's *Parliament of Whores* he documents that the average poor person has an income \$2800 below the poverty line. At the same time, he receives \$3876 in direct and indirect aid. That most of these people still live in poverty is a clear symbol that giving money to the poor doesn't help.

Libertarians would eliminate most regulation as well, including the minimum wage law. "What," says the liberal, "But that's exploitation!" Perhaps, but would you rather work for two dollars an hour, or not at all?

These changes would improve the economy. Costs would go down, so prices would go down also, making our products more competitive. More people would buy things, more jobs would be created, and there would be fewer poor needing charity.

People working at low-paying jobs would have the freedom to look for ones that offered more reasonable rates. Fewer poor would probably mean fewer crimes, and less government expenditure on police. In turn, taxes could be lowered still further. Each aspect of libertarianism, in theory at least, builds on other ones to lead the economy to possibly unprecedented heights.

Libertarians would also eliminate Social Security. Thirty percent of the federal budget goes to programs for the old. I don't have a job, but everyone I know who does hates seeing that 7.65% taken off for FICA.

The whole system is just insane. The government takes part of your pay-check then gives it back to you (plus a lot more) when you're old. A more sensible solution would be to let workers take the money out

themselves, invest it somehow, and they'd still have it. Rather importantly, they could spend it now if they want. It might not be a smart decision to leave nothing for your old age, but it's your decision to make.

The whole issue of personal responsibility is important to libertarianism. It also leads to some good issues on to attack conservatives.

First, we have sex and all things related to it. Consenting sex between adults should have no limits. It doesn't matter if it's heterosexual or homosexual or something more unusual. It is the individual's right to decide. The same is true for pornography. Exceptions might be made for children, of course, but for adults there should be no restrictions.

There was a case recently in Wilmington a few weeks ago that shows the government's typical reaction to sex. In North Carolina, oral sex is illegal. The two purposes of this are to get homosexuals and to add on to rape charges so that the criminal spends more time in jail.

The case involves the latter purpose. A man was accused of raping a woman. He was found not guilty.

From a legal standpoint then, the sex has to be considered consensual.

He admitted that he had oral sex with her though, and that charge was added on. The jury thus had to convict him for "Crimes against nature". He's facing 10

years in prison for a crime that is committed by large portions of the American public who would never consider themselves criminals. Think about that.

The same sense of personal responsibility also applies to drug use. A lot of drugs do damage to the body, and many are addictive. It doesn't matter. You have the right to take that risk.

Legalizing drugs would reduce the crimes committed by drug gangs without necessarily raising the amount of drug use. If you doubt that, and if you don't use drugs, ask yourself the following question: Do you avoid drug use because it's A: illegal, B: immoral, or C: dangerous? I doubt that many of you, if you were truly honest, would choose A. Oh, and for you 18, 19, and 20 year olds out there, libertarians would lower or eliminate the drinking age.

Of course, if you were to, say, operate a car on drugs, that would be something else.

You would be crossing the line between hurting yourself and hurting others.

In Sweden, for example, there are very few restrictions on alcohol use (aside from extraordinarily high taxes that send large parts of the drinking population to Denmark). However, drunken driving is considered, legally and ethically, to be one of the worst crimes possible. I doubt any sincere libertarian would object to similar rules for all drugs.

Other libertarian beliefs involve the right to bear arms, removal of government from education, an isolationist foreign policy, and in general liberty.

There is a party of Libertarians. It is the third largest party in the United States. This year's Libertarian presidential candidate, Andre Marou, should appear on the ballot in every state. He will probably lose, of course. The American system is not kind to third parties. A strong show of support, though, could force the other parties to incorporate more libertarian attitudes into their platforms. In a year when virtually no one is satisfied with the Republican and Democratic candidates, a vote for Marou

would be a useful protest vote.

Though I have serious doubts about the wisdom of isolationism, I agree with the libertarians more than the established parties. A recently formed Libertarian organization on cam-

pus is looking for members who are willing to try to get people thinking about freedom. It is currently trying to draw attention to the stupidity of the alcohol laws, in which the government is trying to take the role of parents for people who are legally adults. If you're interested in this organization call (800) 292-3766.

Almost every time a government gets involved with something it goes wrong. Meanwhile, most of our great inventions and ideas have come from individuals, frequently individuals who were oppressed by governments. Maybe it's time that we tried to give people more liberty and to reduce government. It might not work, but it can't fail any worse than the system we have now.

Wade White is a freshman from Rural Hall, N.C.

Conservatives and liberals support freedom only in certain circumstances

Most great inventions and ideas have come from individuals, frequently individuals who were oppressed by governments.

Strict libertarians would abolish taxes altogether

The Supreme Court considers old issues in a new light. Eric Longley gives his assessment.

Religion and the Supreme Court

Eric Longley

The Supreme Court will shortly be considering whether God can be mentioned in a convocation speech at a public high school. Passionate arguments are being made on each side of the issue.

Secularists declaim about the wall of separation between church and state. Their opponents expound on the need for religious symbolism in public life. You may expect everything to be brought into the discussion except the actual Constitution. This is because the Constitution does not address the question of whether the states can sponsor religious ceremonies.

The First Amendment says that "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion," which arguably bars Congress from permitting God to be mentioned in an officially sponsored ceremony.

But Congress does not run the public schools. This is the responsibility of the state and local governments. So one might think that the First Amendment is not applicable to public school ceremonies. Whether or not the mention of religion during such ceremonies is a good idea (I happen to think that it is not), there is nothing in the Constitution to forbid it, and the Court should say so.

Not so fast. The Fourteenth Amendment declares that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

In 1947, the Supreme Court held that the clause prohibited the states from establishing a religion, just as the First Amendment imposes a like requirement on Congress. To the layman, there are some flaws in this reasoning: the people who wrote the due process clause thought that they were addressing the *procedures* that the government must follow when depriving people of their life, liberty or property.

The framers did not think that they were restraining the states from sponsoring religion. In fact, in 1875, seven years after the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified, a constitutional amendment was unsuccessfully introduced in Congress to prohibit states from establishing a religion or giving funds to parochial schools.

And using the due process concept to oppose secularism on the states leads to some amusing results. In theory, due process only kicks in if the government takes away someone's life, liberty or property. But the Supreme Court has held that states cannot give tax credits to parents who send their children to parochial schools. This

decision is grounded on the supposed reason. Legally unsound as the Supreme Court's position is, it is not being seriously challenged in the convocation prayer case. The Bush administration is not calling for the Court to restore to the states their power, nowhere denied in the Constitution, to fashion their own balance between church and state. The administration is merely asking that the rigid requirements of secularism which were laid down in an earlier case called *Lemon v. Kurtzman* be relaxed.

Under the Court's current standards, the states may not do anything which is meant to promote religion or has the effect of promoting it, nor may the states foster excessive government entanglement with religion. The administration's recommended new standards would permit religious exercises like convocation prayers so long as they do not coerce non-believers into accepting or acquiescing in the religious doctrines sponsored.

The current legal standards on the separation of church and state, and the new standard which the administration wants the Court to adopt, have this in common: neither standard is based on anything in the text of the Constitution. Rather, each of the proposed standards reflects a different *political*, not legal position on the role of religion in public ceremonials and other government sponsored activities.

The Supreme Court, in the area of church-state relations as elsewhere, has acted less like a body of judges applying the law to everyday cases than like a panel of law reformers drafting a model code of laws for the nation.

We are so accustomed to the Court having this role that, although we may criticize the results the justices reach in the convocation prayer case, we will probably not question the legitimacy of their deciding the issue in the first place. We have been inundated by people in the press and the legal profession who see the Court's task as one of expanding the coverage of the Constitution to address important social problems.

In defense of an expansive reading of the Constitution which ignores the intent of the framers, some people quote from Supreme Court decisions which give the Constitution an expansive reading. But this is not a very persuasive argument. Judges, like other officials, are inclined to support those interpretations of the law which are more favorable to the expansion of their own powers. So it is hardly surprising that

Supreme Court justices should adopt interpretations of the Constitution which give judges leeway to impose their own will. Judges who endorse judicial supremacy are no more exhibiting an impartial attitude than Presidents who endorse executive privilege.

The pragmatically-minded citizen may say, so what? What if the Court distorts the law, so long as the policies it lays down are good? But what assurances do we have that judges have greater expertise than the general run of citizens in controversial policy areas like church-state relations? If judges do poorly at interpreting the law, a task for which they have been prepared by specialized training, how can we expect them to do a good job of making public policy, in many areas of which they are as ignorant as so many news anchors?

There are several solutions to the Supreme Court problem. The first possibility is that the Court will put its own house in order by returning to a proper legal approach to legal interpretation, that is, by applying the law as it finds it rather than making a new law. It is already making some welcome move in this direction. But because of its respect for its own precedents, the Court is unlikely to reverse course entirely. It will retain on its books many earlier decisions which distorted the fabric of the law.

If the Court itself fails to completely change its ways, the people themselves can take action to force the Court onto its proper path. The example of our Canadian neighbors may be instructive here.

In Canada, as here, the Supreme Court can strike down laws, and has done so several times. However, the federal and provincial legislatures, with a few exceptions, can overrule the Supreme Court's decisions. The only restriction is that, if the legislature decides to overrule the Court's decision, it can only do so for a fixed period of years, after which, unless the legislature takes further action, the Court's edict is reinstated.

Something like this could be tried in this country. Even if it were done, we would still be one of the few countries in the world whose courts possess such widespread powers to second-guess the representatives of the people. But, since the

Supreme Court's decisions are grounded as much in politics as in law, they should be subject to the same kind of popular accountability as other political decisions.

Alternatively, we could clip the wings of the Court by rewriting the law to read so clearly that not even a lawyer could misunderstand it. We could get rid of the Fourteenth Amendment, and other vaguely-phrased provisions, and replace them with specific articles enumerating precisely what the government can and cannot do to its citizens. Without ambiguous and elastic terms to play with, the Court will be more likely to perform its proper function of legal interpretation and avoid the political role.

But if we are unable to give up the idea of the Supreme Court as a council of Elders, dispensing justice based on its own notions of right and wrong and acknowledging no check except its own will, then we should accept all the logical ramifications of that notion.

In particular, we should end the practice of appointing only lawyers to the Court. Maybe I can live with an unelected body dictating the law, but I cannot tolerate the

So long as the Supreme Court is relied upon to make political decisions, people from all walks of life should be represented.

monopoly of that body by the members of a single profession. So long as the Supreme Court is relied upon to make political decisions, people from all walks of life should be represented on the

Court, to make sure that its decisions are not skewed by the inadequate perspective of representatives of a single calling.

A body which lays down rules regarding abortion and contraception ought to include some doctors and some biologists. An institution which rewrites the rules of school discipline and declares how the student body shall be constituted or how the curriculum shall be managed should boast a few teachers among its members. Police officers should serve on a court which so frequently has occasion to discuss the powers of police.

The list goes on. But the important thing is to reform the Court so that this country has a government of laws and not of lawyers.

Eric Longley is a junior from Durham.

Patrick Smith describes how the University bureaucracy has compromised its original mission, sacrificing educational quality to increase its own funding.

The Cyclopean University

Patrick Smith

There was a time when the American university was different, when there was balance between faculty and administration and between the university and society. That era of balance between competing interests, values, and visions has passed. A new form of university has emerged from the ruins of the old.

Since few remember the old American university, compare the modern American university to its present-day European counterpart. Most European universities are much older than the nation-states. There are no Presidents, Boards of Governors, Trustees, Chancellors, or Vice-Chancellors. Faculty are paid by the state and are answerable only to the heads of their departments and to the state—a situation which fosters nearly complete autonomy. To be sure, there are administrators who handle the paper work, but the highest are the registrars.

European students aren't restricted by residency requirements or the financial burden of out-of-state tuition. They may travel freely from one university to another in order to study with the best in their field. The more admired student is the one who migrates.

In America, public universities are chartered by the states, and legislatures have created multiple levels of authority over the faculty. Additional layers of bureaucracy handle the "necessary" paper work. Legislatures play calculus with out-of-state tuition in order to maximize revenue.

University policy is geared toward remaining competitive vis-a-vis other states. Students sometimes select a university based on a program's reputation. More often than not, they base their choice on cost or geography or because of the prowess of the athletic teams.

The European university was designed for teaching. The American university was designed for governance and control.

In the early years, American faculty still wielded substantial power, but year by year and inch by inch their influence eroded. Sometimes influence was diminished by changes in rules, by appointing to committees faculty who were sympathetic to the administration's agenda, or by the creation of new committees dominated by administrators. In other words, faculty values succumbed to administrative power. The university became big business.

Many years ago the role of the Chancellor changed from one of fostering an environment which maximizes education to one of maximizing income, by selling the university piece by piece. The U.S. government and the corporations offered grants and new equipment, if only the faculty would make changes in the curriculum and in

research objectives so that graduates would better meet their needs.

Some faculty objected on the grounds that this would undermine faculty authority over the curriculum and over



research. Some foresaw the replacement of the well-rounded graduate with the narrowly-trained technician. Some objected because the university's autonomy would be undermined by such close ties to government and business. Nonetheless, the sale went through.

Later, the government decided that it didn't like the way many universities were behaving. It threatened to withhold funding if certain laws weren't followed. In many cases, faculty agreed with the new laws, such as those forbidding racial and sexual discrimination.

At other times, during the Vietnam War for example, there were threats to withhold funding if administrators didn't keep their faculty and students in line with war objectives. More recently there have been threats to decrease or withhold funding due to the scandalous mismanagement of funds at Stanford. Clearly, selling pieces of the university reduced autonomy.

At another time, administrators and some faculty proposed that faculty who brought more money into the university should receive more rewards. Some faculty objected on the grounds that money didn't necessarily

correlate with the production of new knowledge or with teaching. Others objected that money would drive the research agenda.

Eventually, though, everyone agreed that more prestige would be granted to those who brought in more money, and that everyone would wink at the notion that money didn't have anything to do with it. Many universities began to grant faculty "RELIEF from their teaching LOADS" as they brought in more money. Faculty re-organized their value systems so that research activities would be more highly rewarded, and another part of the university was sold.

As the social demand for televised sports increased, networks came to the universities offering huge sums for broadcast rights. Athletic programs that were created for the purpose of sport and innocent rivalry became big business. The ideal of the student-athlete was replaced by college-as-farm-team. Athletes became commodities purchasable with "scholarships" and perks.

Many male alumni increased their gifts, so long as administrators ensured that the team "wins at any cost." A traditional part of the undergraduate experience, attendance at sporting events, was sold to alumni. Income was maximized as students were still required to pay athletic fees. Administrators sold another piece of the university.

In the 1960's and '70's, public universities grew to accommodate the baby boomers. In the '80's, administrators were faced with both declining enrollments and declining federal dollars. To compensate they built a pyramid of policies and regulations designed to maximize income.

Tuition from large numbers of students in low overhead courses offsets expenses for smaller numbers in high overhead courses. For example, a lecture course with one professor and 200 students may have a per student overhead of X\$. If those same 200 students elected seminars with ten professors, the per student overhead would be at least ten times as much.

When a student elects to take fewer hours, the per hour cost to the student is higher, and the university makes more money. Universities are usually funded on the number of full-time students. When full-time is defined as twelve hours or more, the university benefits by teaching the twelve-hour student and by keeping that student for ten semesters instead

The faculty were entrusted to uphold important values associated with education and the promulgation of culture. They have failed.

of eight.

As the pyramid was built, another piece of the university was sold—the idea that a student should receive an education for the time and money spent. Courses are sometimes designed not to teach but to ensure that large numbers of students won't earn grades high enough to be admitted to upper level courses.

For example, at Purdue University an introductory course in computer programming often has 500 or more students. Students are told in advance that the course and

Has the university been reduced to competing with high schools?

These are signs of a system gone mad.

ade are designed so that only 300 will
rn a grade of B or better. Why? Because
ly 300 spaces are available in the next
vel course. Two hundred students who
ed a B or better to be admitted to their
ajors won't make it. The pyramid is
shed down into the design of class in-
struction itself.

There is a connection then between
iversity income and the university envi-
nment which pressures students, not to
arn but to make a grade. GPA pressures
nvert to cash, and the GPA becomes the
in of the academic realm. Students
umble their tuition on their ability to run a
untlet.

Instead of turning away students who
e unsuited for high-GPA majors, admin-
trators entice them into General Colleges,
ke their money, and give them little in
turn.

Instead of fostering community or jun-
r colleges, administrators lobby against
em because they cut into market share.

Instead of making it easy to transfer
redits, administrators make it nearly im-
ossible through bogus equivalency evalu-
ions and residency requirements. Once
ey have a student as a customer, they
ant to keep that student as long as pos-
ible.

Administrators also increase income
rough "legacies"—students admitted be-
ause they are the sons or daughters of
umni. Legacies are often not the best
qualified students, but a small sacrifice in
udent quality is amply compensated by
e prospect of increased alumni contribu-
ions. Admitting a legacy is an investment
investment, rather than an investment in

an educated society. It also propagates the
racial and class stasis of society. "Merit"
used to be a part of the university, but it's
been sold, too.

The pyramid generates obvious prob-
lems with quality control. These are solved
simply by ignoring the increasing numbers
of students who drop out or transfer. At
Boston University, for example, about 25%
drop out or transfer each year. Instead of
helping these students, administrators fo-
cus on the accomplishments of those who
are most successful.

An effective approach is to lavish sup-
port on honors programs composed of the
best and brightest—even if a high percent-
age of these students have to be imported
from other states. At UNC, 40% of Honors
students are out-of-state as compared to
18% of undergraduates as a whole. As this
minority succeed in graduate school and in
life, the reputation of the university is en-
hanced.

The ultimate justification for the pyra-
mid is that it "allows the cream to rise to the
top." So what if the rest of the milk is
sour?

With each sale of each piece of the
university, the power of administrators was
enhanced, and the power of the faculty
declined. With little or no influence, dis-
sent among faculty became meaningless.
Why should a professor risk speaking
against policy when outcomes appeared
inevitable?

Now the last bastion of faculty au-
tonomy, tenure, is for sale. Tenure refers
not only to job security but also to intellec-
tual freedom—the right to speak and to
publish without fear of reprisal. No matter

how laudable the objective of creating an
accepting, pluralistic society, political cor-
rectness is intimidating free speech.

At a time when students most need to
hear the reasoned opinions of faculty, many
have fallen silent. The notion that there is
value in learning to assume a variety of
viewpoints and to argue those viewpoints
has virtually disappeared from the class-
room. The traditional curriculum in rheto-
ric can be found only as a vestige in debat-
ing societies.

Faculty opinions are concealed, not be-
hind real science, but behind a facade of sci-
ence. The glorification of quantification, the
illusory neutrality of technology, the expert
non-opinion, and the Gordian knot of com-
plexity are excuses for faculty disengage-
ment from important university matters
and from society.

Without meaningful issues, faculty de-
bate trivialities and merit pennies. Yet,
when outsiders scrutinize faculty time, there
are cries of "anti-intellectualism."

Faculty complain about the declining
scholastic skills of each new class. Do they
ever consider that the students are being
taught by teachers who graduated from
their universities? What are we teaching
our teachers, and are they implementing
what they have been taught?

Faculty complain when segments of
society hold veto power over their research,
as happened recently when an \$18 million
project of two UNC professors was can-
celled for political reasons by the Secretary
of Health and Human Services. Do faculty
ever consider that their historic failure to
stand up for their rights gave others this
veto power in the first place?

European faculty built universities as
places of quiet reflection, euphemistically
the ivory towers. Still, the European uni-
versity had never disengaged from society.
Rather, it has been central to the evolution
and propagation of European culture.

In the U.S., the arts and humanities are
being whittled away since they apparently
do little to service the state and corpora-
tions. From 1966 to 1986, the number of
humanities majors declined 33 percent,
while the number of BA's awarded rose 88
percent. Today, the proportion of humani-
ties majors is about one-half what it was in
1956.

American faculty have become so insu-
lar and introspective that they have per-
mitted administrators and outsiders to convert
the ivory tower into a prison. The brightest
faculty have been unwittingly locked up so
they won't interfere in the games of the
money-and-power hungry. The very bright-
est have locked up themselves, acquiesc-
ing to "the futility of dissent."

The following events, all of which oc-

curred at UNC in the last year, illustrate the
condition of the modern American univer-
sity. The Vice-Chancellor for Business and
Finance joined the local Chamber of Com-
merce. An alumnus wrote to the student
newspaper and berated students for not
showing up at athletic events and cheering
loudly. A student wrote begging that the
good seats at just one basketball game be
allocated tot he students.

A student wrote complaining that her
paid parking space was taken by athletes.
An athlete responded that she had no com-

plaint because he's
treated like a piece of
meat, and brings in
more money to the uni-
versity than most pro-
fessors. A dance
teacher, esteemed by
her students, was let

go because there wasn't enough funding.
The Chancellor failed to support high school
vocational training because it would com-
pete for corporate donations. Has the uni-
versity been reduced to competing with
high schools? These are signs of a system
gone mad.

One source of this madness is the im-
balance between faculty and administra-
tion. The faculty were entrusted to uphold
important values associated with educa-
tion and the promulgation of culture. They
have failed.

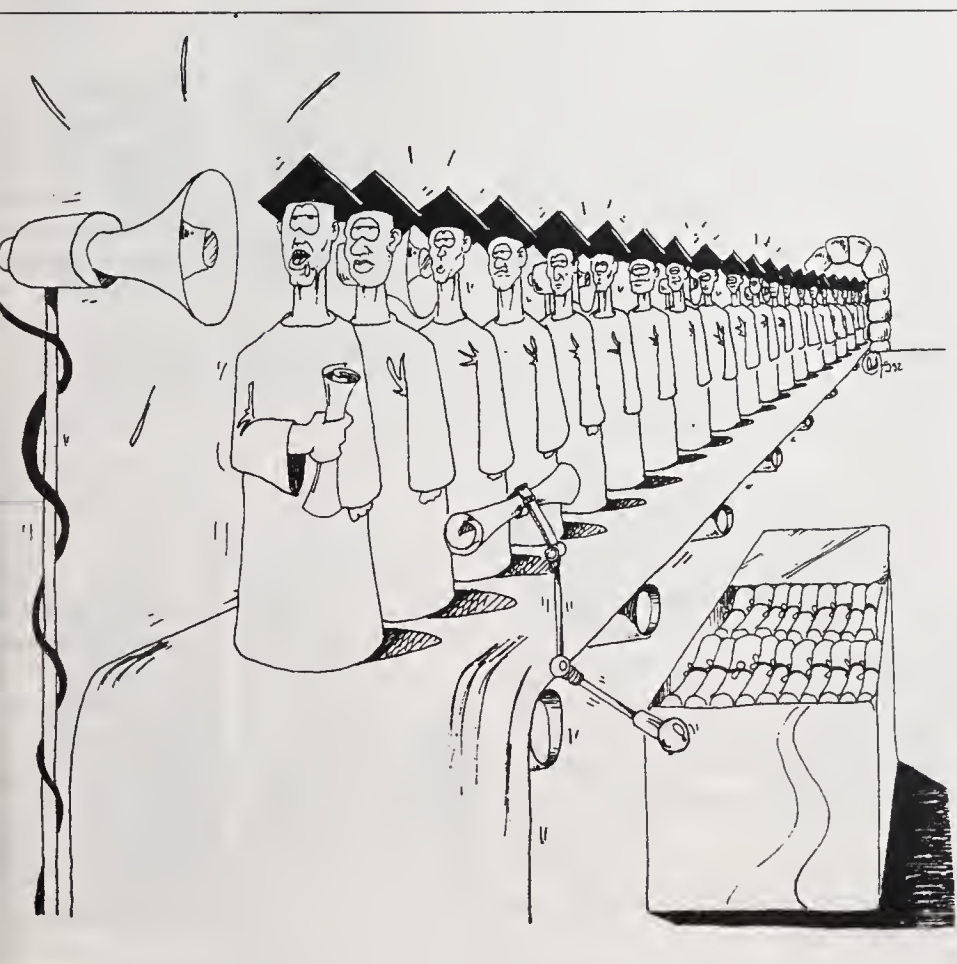
Instead, they expect administrators to
preserve those values. Their trust was mis-
placed, because, clearly, administrators are
willing to auction off any piece of the
university.

While students are told that there isn't
enough money for course supplies, admin-
istrators juggle the books in order to buy
their next high-tech toy. Witness the
administration's efforts to enhance their
fiscal discretionary powers, while at the
same time proposing a \$200 student fee for
a fiber optic network.

When students protest, administrators
tell them to lay their complaints at the feet
of the legislature. The irony is that every
time a part of the university is sold, the cost
savings are never passed on to the students
or the taxpayers; the cost burden is shifted
from the private sector to the public, or
from the federal level to the state.

The university is no longer a social and
cultural institution; it is a single-eyed mon-
ster serving the needs of a consortium of
governmental and corporate entities. In
some states, heads of universities earn more
than governors; what better proof that the
Chancellor has become the chief personnel
and research officer for this consortium?

The university is gargantuan; it stands
on sprawling legs and demands that we
feed it with more and more money. The
university has become Cyclops. Only by
breaking their silence can faculty restore
the vision of the other eye.



The U.S. Electoral Process: Minority Rule

Jerry McElreath

Critical Eye
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

• When Congress revised the immigration laws in 1990, it included a provision that the U.S. issue a green card to anyone who would come here to invest a million dollars. "Bring us your tired, your poor, and your hungry?" Sorry, folks, America only wants you if you're rich.

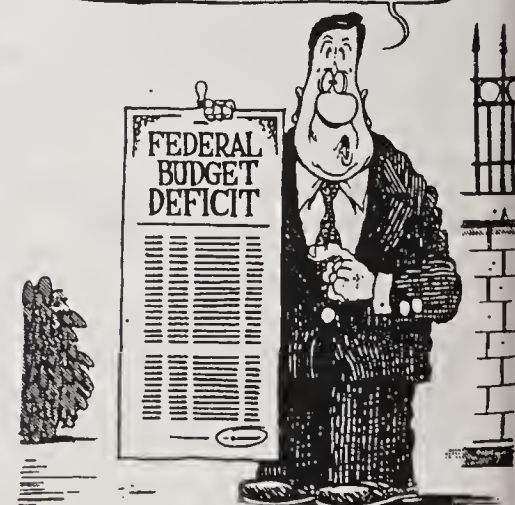
• Mikhail Gorbachev is now writing a syndicated column for the *New York Times*. He's also interested in doing television specials, but supposedly his agent (!) won't let him loose on television for anything less than \$50,000. Here's a man the government will soon be happy to issue a green card to. Kind of like green for green.

• Dan Glickman, a Congressman from Kansas, recently commented on a March plane crash in New York: "If ice on the wings was the cause of the USAir crash, 27 people needlessly lost their lives."

• According to the Wall Street Journal, at the request of advertisers, TV networks have agreed to reduce the number of commercials during hit shows. Advertisers feel that more commercials would result in less effective commercials. Ironical, that the network never yields to consumer demands.



JUST LOOK HOW WE HANDLED OUR NATIONAL ACCOUNT!...



Take, for example, the message sent by the Republicans of New Hampshire, who awarded a rather startling percentage of votes to Buchanan, not necessarily because they like the guy but because it seemed like a reasonable way to inform Bush of the growing trend of dissatisfaction among his own constituents. Although Buchanan lost, his strong showing in New Hampshire may have caused Bush to rethink some of his positions. Votes for the losing cause thus can affect the winner's policies.

Some say, "I don't vote because all politicians are the same." We often seem faced with a choice between crooked Joe Schmoe clones, the only difference between the two candidates being the level or particular flavor of crookedness.

Take Louisiana, for example, where the voters got to choose between darling David Duke, the neo-Nazi, and whoever the hell actually won, an old guy known endearingly as the "silver zipper" for his amorous exploits and whose financial past was spotted with tarnish (unlike his zipper). This extreme example typifies the perception of crook vs. crook or idiot vs. idiot quite prevalent among voters.

If an incumbent happens to be involved in an election of the above type, I have a practicable guideline for you: vote for change. If the new guy seems useless again, opt for change in the next election. If enough newly mobile voters send a potent enough message to do-nothing politicians an amazing thing might happen: CHANGE. Hey, anything's possible.

A voting, informed citizenry might actually instill a new level of credibility in our seemingly wayward politicians. Such an occurrence is, admittedly, a very large, redwood-tree-sized undertaking. But something needs to be done to restore the concept of accountability in the minds of our "I'll say anything for your vote" office seekers.

I don't see voting as a matter of civic duty or moral obligation. In my mind, voting seems more a matter of self-interest. It's your way to express dissatisfaction, your way to make a choice. Don't be complacent by letting the people who do vote choose the people who govern your life and guide the course of this nation. Make your own choices and force politicians into taking responsibility for their actions.

Jerry is from Florida, and votes when not gator hunting.

to a system with a prime minister) makes the vote for a party less important in determining what the country as a whole does. For instance, when we have a Democratic Congress and a Republican President, no real partisan accountability for policy exists.

In addition, our bipartisan winner-take-all system has led to two centrist, similar parties. So often, the line between Democrat and Republican is fuzzy and indistinct.

Now, to specific voter complaints. The voter didn't participate in the electoral process because he wasn't "well enough informed concerning the issues being debated in this election." This excuse is obviously the work of an intelligent, hard-rationalizing individual who by dint of his ability to dissimulate should not only be voting but should probably be running for office.

The only addressing this excuse needs can be summed up in two words (or one, using the Yogi Berra word counting method): get informed! This is the same person who whines about politicians at every possible opportunity. You have a

mind, possess intelligence. Use it for our country's well-being.

Next on the agenda, a very common species of excuse:

"I don't vote because my vote won't matter." In all honesty, one vote is rather insignificant in comparison to the number of total votes in a national election. It's kind of like a drop in a barrel. But, dammit, at least it's a drop!

What do you want? Your vote is somewhat insignificant because you are simply one person out of the multitude. Are you selfish enough to think that your vote deserves a weight out of proportion to the amount of the population you represent? Despite the fact that your vote does not contribute a great deal to the eventual consensus a given election reaches, you still do contribute. Your vote is a part of the total number of votes cast just as you are a part of a community or nation.

Even if the position you favor in a given election doesn't win, you have at the very least made your position known in a recognizable fashion. The number of votes culled even by losing causes is taken notice of as an indicator of general trends of preference or perhaps dissatisfaction within the electorate.

The less we as Americans vote, the less politicians are held accountable for their actions

In recent years Americans have had a rather dismal voting record in terms of election turnout. I'm sure we've all heard the oft used term "voter apathy". If you could care less about the whole voting thing and honestly don't want to have a say on who is going to make the rules that govern your life, then I suppose that's your choice, just as it has been the choice of an increasing number of Americans.

I honestly cannot understand the reasoning behind apathy despite having recently read through the few published explanations for this phenomenon that I could find. However, before addressing our pathetic lack of electoral enthusiasm a few background facts are in order.

The 1964 presidential election began the downward turnout trend. In that year nearly 70% (69.3) of those eligible to vote exercised their right. In the 1988 election only 57.4% of those eligible voted.

Why don't Americans vote? All elected officials depend on votes to get elected. They thus have to pander to the voters' wishes. Politicians become keenly aware of demographic voting trends.

Old white people vote most regularly.

As a result, when old white people issue declarations of their political positions, such declarations are more likely to be heeded than a list of demands from the mouths of, say, college students.

Politicians are less accountable to green voters, voters freshly made by the onset of their eighteenth birthday, not because such voters are barred from the polling places but because, well, hooking up and getting thoroughly inebriated is so much more fun for us than voting. Political motivation is the key to being heeded by elected officials; the less we as Americans vote, the less politicians are held accountable for their actions.

Few comprehensive explanations for the decline in voter participation exist. The recognized decline in partisanship may have disheartened some voters. In Europe, where voting turnout is quite high, citizens often vote directly for a party line. If not, the vote for an individual's party is the determining factor behind the government's direction.

In America, though, elected representatives often stray from the party position. Thus, the voting choice is made unclear. Also, our presidential system (as opposed

Album Reviews

Jon Allen

Love/Hate
Wasted in America
Columbia Records

Heavy Metal (the noise that would not die) has been at a crossroads for some time. The various PC subtypes of the genre (Thrash, Speed Metal, Funk-metal, or for those of you with really rotten attitudes, Grindcore) have not been the saviors of hard rock, despite their scattered successes.

In general, these groups trying to expand the possibilities of metal have become hopelessly trend-oriented, and are not really saying anything new. Their formerly rebellious, underground noise is now so marketed and calculated that one can draw its authenticity into serious question.

Lest the genre die a hideous and agonizing death, any remaining metal groups who want to be taken seriously should establish some true credibility for themselves. Most groups have failed (Metallica and Guns n' Roses being notable successes), and Hollywood's Love/Hate is no exception — yet another group who has succumbed to the popular funk-metal trend.

Love/Hate at least tries to avoid being your typical thrash-in-the-pan, as they draw upon a regular rogue's gallery of musical influences, some of whom have produced some fine music — G n' R, Red Hot Chili Peppers, AC/DC, Sabbath, even Elton John (trust me, dear reader — it ain't pretty).

But the end result (the sophomore effort *Wasted in America*) is truly off-balance as the group tries to assimilate all of these influences into a sound that is, well, trendy in its attempts not to be. To make matters worse, the album is as musically inept as it is calculating, and can be best characterized as a waste of quality magnetic tape. I had to listen to it twice to prove to myself how bad it really is.

One can point the finger of blame at many people, but bassist Skid, the band's creative songwriting catastrophe, is the main culprit. His rhythm and riff-oriented approaches to songwriting are little more than flatulent displays of noise. In his attempts to establish an anti-commercial pseudo-underground sound, he has shredded all conception of melody and structure into useless ribbons. His lyrics aren't much better in their raw treatment of worn themes of sex, delinquency and chemical dependence.

Guitarist Jon E. Love adds some fancy overblown chord work, and even his most imaginative efforts are to no avail. Drummer Joey Gold is not bad, but his interpretation of Skid's out-of-kilter rhythmic sense is limited at best. Last and not least, singer Jizzy Pearl is a shameless Axl wannabe whose irritating screeching is the noisy glue that holds this disaster together. These guys are obviously good individual musicians, but together seem hell-bent on achieving the ugliest yet most marketable sound possible.

Love/Hate is generally tied in with the funk-metal club, but such a generalization is really too kind; they have actually established their own annoying genre of gunk-metal. Here is a band that has tried so hard to be hip that they have forgotten what it is like to write real songs that have a meaning and an edge (which is why I have not cited any individual "songs," because that's not what I consider them).

Wasted in America is a sad, soon to be bargain-boxed testament to the lack of imagination which runs rampant through the genre of Heavy Metal. If this style of music finds its demise in the near future, it will probably be because it has answered a final death knell rung by Love/Hate.

John Svava
Bathyscaphe
Independently Released

By all means, if you have not received any exposure to John Svava, either through his live work with Reptiles (now Two Fish Blue) or through the *Bathyscaphe* album, then lend him an ear. Svava, a senior at UNC, possesses an astonishing voice and firmly rollicking guitar style, both of which are invaluable assets he uses to produce a folksy and frantic style of music.

Bathyscaphe is a six song independent effort that Svava recorded in December, with John Gillespie on bass and background vocals, and Mark Simonsen on drums. Though Gillespie's work with Nikki Meets the Hibachi might be better known in this area, *Bathyscaphe* is Svava's baby, and rightly

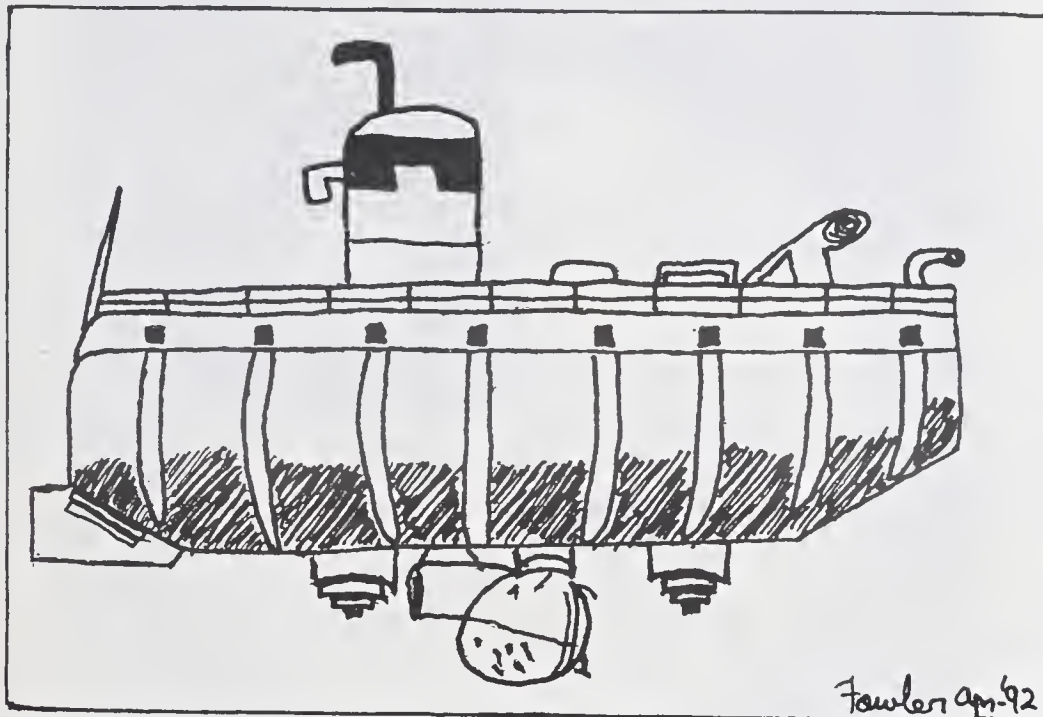
so — he makes an aggressive stand at the forefront of his album. But *Bathyscaphe* is not your typical singer-songwriter ego trip; the rhythm section complements the material and pushes it forward. Thus, *Bathyscaphe* is the work of a band and not just a singer with backup musicians.

Svava is a capable songwriter who does not let his talents as a performer overshadow his songs. His arrangements are simple, yet swing incessantly, and embrace different rhythmic contexts within in the same song. These rhythmic explorations help him to avoid that certain sameness which predominates most exclusively acoustic music. His melodies are also well done — they are crafted, and yet not forced, and cling easily to the listener in a way that is not overdone.

In this context, such efforts are all for naught if the singer does not have something to say, but in this respect, Svava has the bases covered. For example, "Marissa" tells the story of a post-apocalyptic romance with a mechanical woman. The song features a melody you will sing to yourself for days ("Marissa, will you accompany me to the post-industrial ball?"), and shifts effortlessly from a swinging verse to a strict-time chorus. "The Letter" is a triple-meter tale of a girl's angry escape from a small town ("She did not even have to sign the letter. . . she was spilling no more blood on the signature"), whose chorus traces a beautiful melodic arch.

But, the real prize here is "Lifeline," an amniotic ode which bubbles softly under a flowing and melodic bass line. Svava's lifeline is umbilical when he describes the conditions of his cubicle ("This is my letter home from the bathyscaphe"), and metaphorical when he issues his plaintive choruses ("You are my lifeline"). Here, and in "Third Floor," Svava's voice is particularly impressive as a truly emotional and expressive instrument. The rest of the album ("Bones and Ashes") easily maintains this high quality standard, lending a song-by-song solidity to Svava's efforts.

So, finally, here's a piece of good news. Get a copy of *Bathyscaphe* to tide you over until the next time Two Fish Blue appear at your favorite local dive. This *Bathyscaphe* offers an impressive trip that I suggest you take, and soon.



The Critic will publish once this summer. All those who will be in the area and might have some extra time, should give us a call. Call the office at 962-5252, or Jim at 933-3781.

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George Farthing looks at cheating on this and other campuses.

Does the Honor Code Really Work?

George G. Farthing

"On my honor, I have neither given nor received unauthorized aid on this examination." This prelude to any test is a familiar greeting to UNC students. When we come to C-TOPS the summer before that freshman year the message is made clear that at Carolina, cheating doesn't cut it. The Honor Code is the "cornerstone of integrity" at this university.

Yet the foundation may be rather shaky. One would have to be either blindly idealistic or totally naive to believe that cheating does not exist on a college campus. Cheating is as old as the college experience itself.

A 1941 study at Duke University concluded that students cheated because there was such strong competition for grades. The 1979 Carnegie Council and other studies back this assertion and indicate that today's students value achievement and the ability to compete successfully more than actual scholarship.

The issue recently became a buzzword topic after Rutgers student Michael Moore wrote *Cheating 101*, a book which teaches students how to get away with cheating. The means range from the rather simple crib note technique to the more risqué method of having another student take the exam.

In *Student Dishonesty and Its Control in College*, William J. Bowers says that an initial source of a student's tendency to cheat can be traced to high school experiences. Bowers says that the "antiacademic culture" of high school peer groups leads to cheating to "get by" and then continues once the student goes to college.

Brian, a freshman, told of an experience he had in high school. "My friend asked me to see my French homework before we turned it in so he wouldn't get a zero. Our teacher realized that we had copied, so she kept us after class. My friend was the quarterback on our team and I happened to be the center, so I explained to her that it was the center's job to protect the quarterback."

Luckily, he added, his teacher did not punish him. Brian added, "It taught me to do my own work and not to put myself in a bad situation by giving it to others. It's better to take one bad grade than to risk the consequences in college."

Yet many students do not get caught in college and therefore have no motivation to quit cheating when they go to college. Surveys at the University of Maryland and the University of Cal-Santa Barbara found that over 25% of students have participated

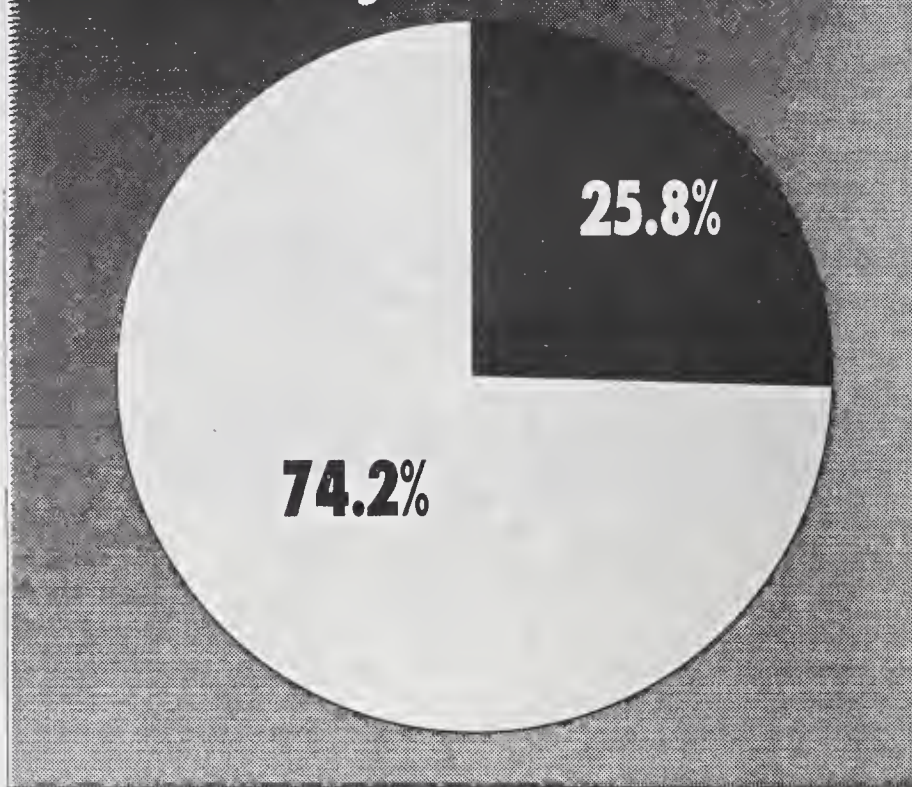
in some form of academic dishonesty at least once during undergraduate years.

At UNC, the task of dealing with cheat-

brought up against about 75 students.

If the accused is determined to be guilty and chooses not to appeal his decision, he

31 of 120 students polled by phone said they had knowledge of someone violating the honor code.



ers is the job of the student judicial system that carries out the process of hearing cases involving violations. In each case, the Student Attorney General conducts a preliminary investigation to determine whether there is enough evidence to warrant a hearing of the Undergraduate Court.

If sufficient evidence exists, the accused student is charged by the attorney general with a violation of the Code of Student Conduct, and the court hears the case. If the attorney general finds evidence lacking, the charge is dropped.

The Student Attorney General for next year will be Ian Fay, a junior who has worked with the Honor Court in all three of his years at UNC. He took the position of attorney general two weeks ago. Regarding cheating, Fay said, "Ideally, I would never be approached for cases of cheating, but that's not the way it works."

Jeffrey Cannon, the Judicial Programs Officer at UNC and advisor to the attorney general said that each year about 150 to 200 instances of cheating are reported to the attorney general, and charges are formally

or she is usually suspended for one semester and receives an "F" in the class, Cannon said. But if the student wishes to appeal the verdict, the case is brought to a faculty-student University Hearings Board and can even be taken to the Chancellor in a final appeal. The Chancellor's decision is final.

Last year there were forty-six Honor Code charges brought before the Undergraduate Court. Thirty-five of these were for academic cheating as defined in section II.D.1.a. in *The Instrument of Student Judicial Governance*, 1991 edition. Most of the accused plead not guilty, but most decisions ended with a guilty verdict.

The fact that only thirty-five cases were brought before the Court may lead one to believe that cheating is not so frequent, but Cannon stated, "There's cheating occurring here—far more than what's reported."

The reasons so few cases are brought before the Court, he said, are that the faculty are often uncertain of whether cheating has occurred. In some cases, professors handle it themselves, which is not the proper thing to do.

Cannon also said the administration is planning to do a study in the fall on academic cheating so that the university will have an idea of just how serious it is.

Recognizing the severity of cheating is only the first step in dealing with the issue—it is also important to know why students cheat. In her doctoral dissertation, Elizabeth N. Nuss found that 48% of students at the University of Maryland said they would cheat in order to avoid failing a class.

Gary Pavela, Nuss, and D. Gehring listed five reasons why college students cheat in their 1986 article, "Issues and Perspectives on Academic Integrity."

First, students are unclear about what behaviors constitute academic dishonesty. Donnie, a junior, concurs with this assessment. "When I was a freshman, my Econ. T.A. did not say anything about working with other students on homework. When she found out some of us had been, she told us we had violated the Honor Code. I was scared she would bust me because I knew I had worked with other people, but I had not intentionally cheated."

Obviously, students can violate the Honor Code unknowingly by breaking certain professors' or T.A.'s rules; thus, it becomes important to know what an instructor expects in the class.

The second reason students cheat is that they do not believe what they learn is relevant to their future career goals. "Why," they ask, "is it important to know anything about Shakespeare when I'm a biology major?"

Next is a societal change that has crept onto the college scene over the past decade or so, the desire to succeed at all costs. This drive to get good grades at any cost will cause many students to cheat.

Succumbing to temptation is also an explanation—exams are not always properly secured and faculty members may be casual about proctoring them. Also, with exams and other assignments repeated from one semester to the next, it becomes a simple matter for a student to find a friend who has taken the class in an earlier semester and kept the work.

This practice cannot rightfully be called dishonest, says Rishi, a junior. "If a professor doesn't take the time to cover up his material or to change his format occasionally, how can I be faulted for getting the stuff he gave to his last semester class? It's really a supplement; I wouldn't call it cheating."

Finally, the risks associated with cheating are often minimal at a university. Students believe no one gets punished and faculty members may avoid using campus disciplinary procedures (as Cannon indicated).

Fay stressed the importance in faculty participation in the use of the Honor Court and said, "One of my goals is to make faculty comfortable with the system."

Another question to ask concerning cheating is, "Who is responsible for the perpetuation of academic dishonesty?" Nuss says there is responsibility of faculty, students, and honor codes, which she believes are not sufficient to prevent cheating.

Nuss cites the article "How to Halt Student Dishonesty," by A.C. Singhal and P. Johnson, which states, "The prevention of academic dishonesty is one of the basic responsibilities of the professor." Instructors must develop plans to deter, detect, and prosecute cheating.

A good deal of discretion is required in handling cheating. Diane Jones, a PhD. student who also teaches English at UNC, told of a situation that had occurred when she was teaching at a high school. She busted a cheating student during the test, and he reacted very angrily at being embarrassed in front of his classmates. The student consequently quit the class. According to Jones, the incident ruined their relationship.

"Perhaps I might've waited until later (away from his peers)." But it is much more difficult to get a student to admit cheating after that student has gotten outside the class, so Jones felt she did the right thing in this case.

Students' responsibility is broken down into two categories. First, students must accept responsibility for their behavior; they are in a community of learning and must abide by the rules of the community to insure the academic integrity of that community. Second, students who have knowledge of other students' infractions must report them.

This second theory is questioned by Mark, a freshman, who said, "I've been in classes where students were obviously using notes on a test, but I personally would not report a classmate even though I disagree with the act. It is the professor's job to look out for cheaters."

The validity of honor codes is also questioned by Nuss. While many universities, including UNC, rely on honor codes, critics assert that cheating often continues unabated in unproctored test situations. Many universities have even abandoned honor codes and adopted proctor systems.

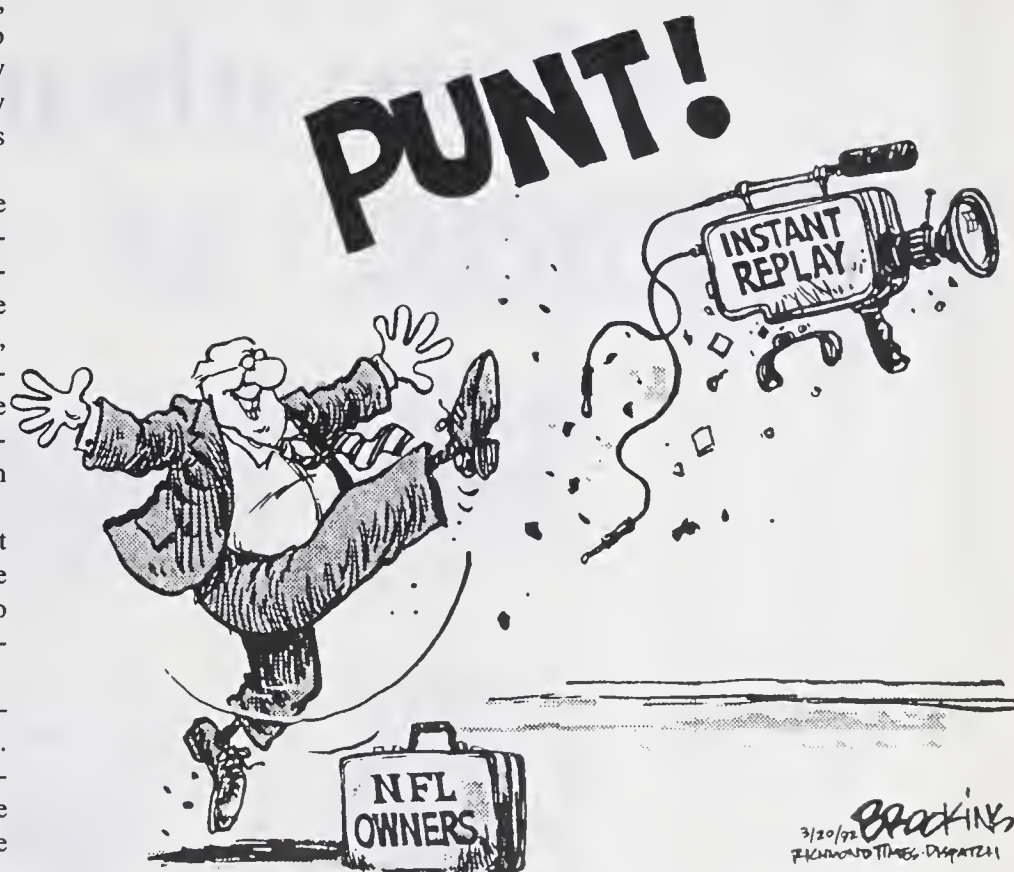
Cannon defended the use of the Honor Code at UNC and said, "The concept of the Honor Code is well over 100 years of tradition. The whole idea of student government began with the Honor Code."

He said rather than dropping the code, faculty should take reasonable steps to guard against an environment which may promote dishonesty. Fay added, "I strongly believe in the honor system. I think it helps the university in terms of integrity."

The university's "Faculty Guide to the Student Judicial System" lists several methods for professors to use in order to discourage cheating. These tactics include reminding students of the Honor Code, warning against plagiarism, having students sit in alternate seats when possible during examinations, and avoiding the re-use of exams unless they are placed on reserve in the undergraduate library.

Faculty are also encouraged to report all suspected violations of the Honor Code to the Student Attorney General and to cooperate with this person in the investigation and trial in these situations.

Completely eliminating academic dishonesty is obviously not a realistic goal. Nevertheless, if students realize the severity of being caught and professors take more caution during examinations, the problem can be reduced. As Fay remarked, student integrity is not the sole issue but also the reputation of the university itself.



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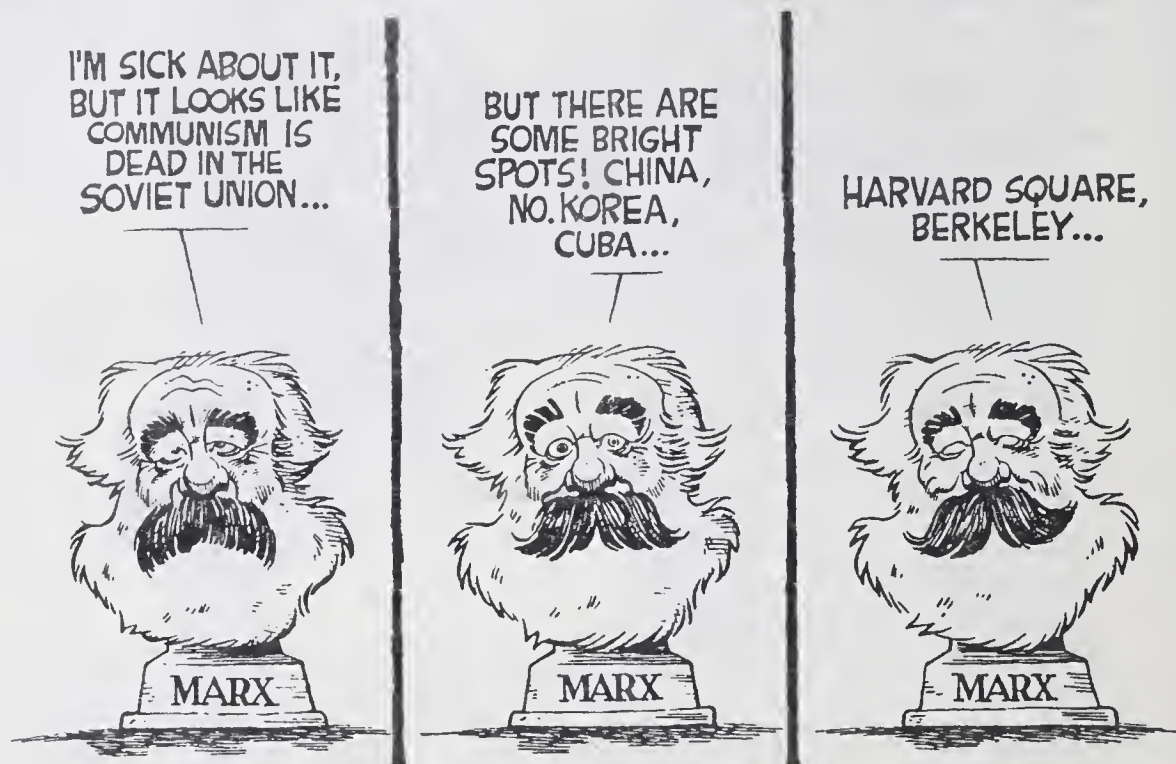
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How about a little *Glasnost* at Chapel Hill?



Over 30 years ago, in Moscow, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev jabbed his finger into the chest of then-Vice President Richard Nixon and said, "Your grandchildren will live under communism." Nixon replied, "Your grandchildren will in freedom."

Looking at college and university campuses in America today, it seems that they were both right!

In the wake of the tremendous political, economic, and social upheaval in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc, the American campus is about the only place the Marxists can call home. While it may not be communist, the indoctrination and tactics of "political correctness" that some students are forced to endure is similar to the old systems cast aside by the people's revolutions against communism.

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